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Farmer SEED & NURSERY

FARIBAULT

Co.

MINNESOTA

1925

EARLY GOLDEN
SWEET CORN
LARGE PKT. 10¢

SCARLET EXTRA EARLY JUNE
TOMATOES PKT. 15¢

*Eat More Vegetables
.... For Health....*

OUR \$1.00
COLLECTION of
GLADIOLI
SEE PAGE 52

18 BLOOMING SIZE BULBS

6 COLORS 3 OF EACH

PINK, WHITE, SCARLET,
ROSE, LAVENDER, YELLOW

\$1.00
POSTPAID

4

6

5

3

2

BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST

The prices quoted below are subject to market changes and stocks being unsold.

NO CHARGE FOR GRAIN SACKS. All pries include sacks, which are weighed in, as part of the quantities given.

THE FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO. absolutely guarantee their Red and Alsike Clover, as well as the Alfalfa they are offering, as strictle home-grown or northwestern grown seed, but give no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Purity and germination tests are given for guidaney only, and without guarantee. If the purchaser does not accept goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

POSTAGE MUST BE ADDED AT ZONE RATES, AS GIVEN ON OPPOSITE PAGE, ON PARCEL POST ORDERS.

FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.

Faribault, Minn., Jan. 2, 1925



QUALITY

Our Clover and Grass Seeds are graded according to quality—PURITY, GERMINATION, and COLOR.

NO. 1—FARMER BRAND. Stands for the highest degree of purity—98-99 per cent, the best of germination, and for bright and healthy color.

NO. 2—FANCY. Purity 94-97 per cent, and of as good germination as Farmer Brand, but may be merely lacking in color. Mostly offered as BEST by others.

NO. 3—CHOICE. Will grade slightly lower in purity, germination, and color than Fancy, but represents a big value for the money.

All three grades will be free from noxious foul seeds and all represent good value for the prices quoted. Ask for samples.

CLOVERS

Prices quoted include sacks for shipping.
Postage must be added at zone rates, as given on opposite page,
on parcel post orders.

	Lb.	Peck	Bu.	100 Lb.
Medium Red, Farmer Brand	\$.45	\$5.70	\$21.50	\$35.50
Medium Red, Fancy		5.55	21.00	34.50
Mammoth Clover, Farmer Brand	.45	5.75	22.15	36.50
Crimson Clover, Fancy	.25	3.00	10.35	16.80
White Clover, Farmer Brand	.75	9.50	37.50	62.00
White Clover, Fancy	.70	8.60	33.40	55.00
White Clover, Choice		7.75	30.25	50.00
Alsike Clover, Farmer Brand	.35	4.00	15.25	25.00
Alsike Clover, Fancy	.35	3.90	14.65	24.00
Sweet Clover, White Blossom, F. Brand	.25	2.75	9.70	15.75
Sweet Clover, White Blossom, Fancy	.25	2.60	9.10	14.75
Sweet Clover, White Blossom, Choice		2.35	8.35	13.50
Sweet Clover, White Blossom, Grundy				
County Farmer Brand	.25	2.80	10.30	16.75
Sweet Clover, Yellow Bloss., F. Brand	.25	2.75	9.70	15.75
Sweet Clover, Hubam, New Annual, Farmer Brand	.45	5.75	21.25	35.00

ALFALFA

	Lb.	Peck	Bu.	100 Lb.
So. Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa, F. Brand	\$.40	\$4.75	\$17.65	\$29.00
So. Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa, Fancy		4.50	17.00	28.00
Montana Alfalfa, Farmer Brand	.40	4.50	17.00	28.00
Idaho Alfalfa, Farmer Brand	.40	4.50	17.00	28.00
Western Alfalfa, Fancy		4.00	15.25	25.00
Colorado Alfalfa, Farmer Brand		4.35	16.45	27.00
Grimm Alfalfa, F. Brand, not certified		6.35	24.25	40.00
Grimm Alfalfa, F. Brand, Certified, (Minn., Dakota and Mont. grown)	.55	7.25	27.25	45.00
Grimm Alfalfa, Black Hills grown, Certified, in 30 lb. and 60 lb. Sealed Bags	.65	7.35	27.50	45.00
Grimm Alfalfa, Idaho grown, certified in 60 lb. sealed bags	.65	7.35	27.50	45.00
Cossack Alfalfa, F. Brand, Certified	.55	7.25	27.25	45.00
Liscomb Alfalfa	.45	4.65	17.65	29.00

SOY BEANS, FIELD PEAS AND OTHER LEGUMINOUS CROPS.

	Lb.	Peck	Bu.	100 Lb.
Canada Field Peas	\$.15	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$6.75
Cow Peas, Whip-Poor-Will. Ask for prices				
Cow Peas, New Era. Ask for prices	.15			
Soy Beans, Wis. Early Black	.15	1.15	3.60	5.90
Soy Beans, Ito San. Nor. Iowa and Illinois grown	.15	.80	2.80	4.60
Soy Beans, Black Eyebrow	.15	1.00	3.50	5.50
Soy Beans, Midwest	.15	.80	2.80	4.60
Soy Beans, Manchu. Minn. grown	.15	1.00	3.50	5.50
Soy Beans, Manchu. Nor. Iowa and Nor. Illinois grown		.90	3.00	4.90
Soy Beans, Yellow Mammoth	.15	.90	3.00	4.90
Soy Beans, A. K., Nor. Illinois grown	.15	.80	2.80	4.60
Soy Beans, Habara. Minn. grown	.15	1.15	3.60	5.90
Navy Beans	.15	2.00	7.00	11.50
New Robust Field Beans	.15	2.20	7.70	12.50
Vetches, Spring	.20	1.85	6.25	10.00
Vetches, Sand or Winter	.25	2.50	9.25	15.00

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES.

For Nitragin, for inoculating Alfalfa, Clover, Soy Beans, etc., see reverse side.

ON ALL ORDERS TO GO PARCEL POST ADD POSTAGE AT RATES ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

Use Order Blank in Back of Catalog

NOTE—All light grasses weigh 14 lbs. per bushel; Timothy 45 lbs. per bu. We sell grass seeds by weight only.

	Lb.	25 Lb.	50 Lb.	100 Lb.
Timothy, Farmer Brand		\$.20	\$2.75	\$4.75
Timothy, Fancy			2.50	4.50
Timothy and Alsike Clover (bu. 50 lbs.)				8.50
(about 20-25 per cent Alsike)	.20	3.65	6.75	13.00
Timothy and Red Top Mixture (about 20 per cent Red Top)	.20	3.25	6.25	12.00
Bromus Inermis	.25	4.15	7.75	15.00
Western Rye Grass	.25	3.75	7.25	14.00
English Rye Grass	.30	5.10	9.50	18.50
Italian Rye Grass	.30	5.10	9.50	18.50
Orchard Grass	.35	6.65	12.75	25.00
Kentucky Blue Grass, Farmer Brand	.45	9.50	18.50	36.35
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy	.45	9.25	17.75	35.00
Fescue, Meadow	.25	4.25	8.00	15.00
Fescue, Bed or Creeping	.45	8.00	15.50	30.00
Sheep Fescue	.60	11.75	22.75	45.00
Fancy Red Top, Farmer Brand	.30	5.25	10.25	20.00
Fancy Red Top, Fancy	.30	4.85	9.25	18.00
Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Soft Grass, Reed Canary, and Tall Fescue				Ask for Prices

Lawn and Golf Mixtures See Catalog, Page 88
Special Pasture and Meadow Mixtures See Catalog, Page 64
Hog Pasture Mixtures See Catalog, Page 65

Prices quoted include bags for shipping.

SPRING GRAIN

	Peck	Bu.	2 1/2 Bu.	10 Bu.
Wheat, Marquis, Mont. grown	\$.90	\$3.30	\$3.20	\$3.10
Wheat, Marquis, N. W. grown	.80	3.00	2.90	2.80
Wheat, Mindum, Durum No. 470	.90	3.15	3.05	2.95
Wheat, Kubanka, Durum	.80	3.05	2.95	2.85
Speltz or Emmer (bu. 40 lbs.)	.45	1.50	1.45	1.35
Oats, Roosevelt	.50	1.70	1.60	1.50
Oats, Victory, Minn. 514	.45	1.50	1.40	1.35
Oats, Minota No. 512—certified	.45	1.50	1.40	1.35
Oats, Silver Mine	.40	1.45	1.35	1.30
Oats, Early Champion				Ask for Prices
Oats, Early Kherson	.40	1.40	1.30	1.25
Oats, Swedish Select (Wis. No. 4)	.40	1.35	1.25	1.15
Oats, Russian Green	.40	1.35	1.25	1.20
Oats, Wis. Pedigreed No. 1	.40	1.35	1.25	1.20
Oats, Iowar, certified	.40	1.50	1.40	1.35
Oats, Hullless (bu. 32 lbs.)	.65	2.15	2.00	1.80
Barley, University No. 105	.45	1.55	1.45	1.35
Barley, Oderbrucker (Wis. No. 55)	.45	1.55	1.45	1.40
Barley, Manchuria (Minu. No. 184) (certified)	.50	1.70	1.60	1.50
Barley, Success Beardless	.60	2.60	1.90	1.80
Barley, Black Hullless	.60	2.90	1.85	1.75
Barley, White Hullless	.70	2.30	2.20	2.00
Spring Rye	.70	2.60	2.50	2.40
Flax, Primost (Minn. No. 25)	1.25	4.45	4.35	4.30
Flax, Wilt Resistant Type				Ask for Prices
Flax, North Dakota grown	1.25	4.45	4.35	4.30
Buckwheat, Japanese	.75	2.50	2.40	2.35
Buckwheat, Silver Hull	.75	2.50	2.40	2.35
Minturkey Winter Wheat, certified		2.95	2.85	2.75
Bearded Elfe Winter Wheat		2.80	2.70	2.60
Winter Rye, New Rosen, certified		2.50	2.40	2.30

Treat your small grain for smut, using Corona Coppercarb. See page 79.



Airplane View of The Home of "Farmer Brand" Seeds—Faribault, Minn.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS—

Here you have a birdseye view of our plant and surroundings. Located as we are away from the congested business section of Faribault, we have ample working space and every convenience for giving your seed wants our prompt and efficient attention.

Our seed farms are located one mile to the south of the main plant—here may be found also our trial grounds where all varieties we list in this book have been carefully tried out, and their merits determined. All seeds are tested after having been thoroughly cleaned, for germination in our own laboratory. A careful record is kept of all stocks sent out so that we may know they are bound to grow under normal conditions and give the best of results.

We employ trained, experienced men and women who know every detail of their work and all orders are double checked at time of shipment, to guard against errors. Our rule is quality first at all times and a little more for the money than is expected.

For over 35 years we have labored in bringing "Farmer Brand"

seeds and the service we offer to the present height of perfection. Prompt service and absolute satisfaction for the customer is our aim. If for any reason we fail in this, we want to know it. Tell us if anything goes wrong for it is only then we can prove our sincerity by making things right.

With the C. M. & St. Paul railway track at our doors, the C. R. I. & P. Railway, the C. G. W., and the Mpls. and Southern lines in addition to the American Express Co. and the U. S. Mails all at our service, your orders are speeded on their journey to you in the shortest time possible.

Above all, don't judge seeds by the price asked—it's quality that counts more than anything in seeds. The actual seed expense is the smallest item that enters into the successful outcome of your crops. Insist on the best only, and that is what we strive to give you and at lowest possible prices.

May the coming season have a bountiful harvest, good health and much happiness in store for you.—FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.

OUR SUGGESTIONS FOR ORDERING.

NOTE—In remitting please use the Money Order Blank enclosed for your convenience. Banks charge 10c exchange on personal checks which must be added to the amount if remitting by check.

Catalog Index—To quickly find any article in this catalog, refer to the index on page 88.

We Aim to Practice the Golden Rule—It has been our guide for over thirty years and has brought us many thousands of loyal customers. These folks don't ask for our guarantee, but for the benefit of our new friends, we repeat—

Our Guarantee—The seeds we offer in this catalog have been carefully grown, selected, cleaned and repeatedly tested. We can therefore guarantee their high germination. A mistake, however, may occasionally occur and for that reason we cannot assume responsibility for more than the price actually paid by the purchaser; if, therefore, failure is due to any fault of our seed we will replace same or refund the price paid if notified promptly. It is impossible, however, for us to undertake any responsibility, expressed or implied as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter connected with the crop after seed has been sown. At the very moderate prices at which we sell our seed and other products, every sale is made subject to above conditions.—F. S. & N. Co.

Name and Address—Please remember to write your Name, Post Office, County and State, also number of street or P. O. box as distinctly as possible on every order sheet as well as every letter sent to us.

We frequently receive letters containing money and orders, which we cannot fill because the sender has failed to sign his name, or the P. O. address is omitted and the postmark blurred.

Order Early—We earnestly request all customers to place their orders early, as it will assist us greatly in getting everything out promptly.

Errors—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, striving to do a little more than we offer, yet in the press of business, errors sometimes occur, in which event we wish to be promptly notified of the fact and will make such corrections as will be satisfactory. Please keep copies of your orders for comparison.

Please Use Our Order Sheets—This prevents delay by facilitating the filling of your order. If you write to us or send a list of names, use a separate sheet.

How to Send Money—Money can be sent safely either by post office order, bank draft, express draft, express money order or in registered letter. When the order amounts to less than \$1.00, 1 or 2 cent stamps may be sent. Do not send Canadian or other Foreign stamps, or registered or special delivery stamps.

Safe Arrival of Goods Guaranteed—All items offered prepaid, are delivered to any postoffice in the United States. Potatoes, Implements, Farm Seeds and other not-prepaid items are shipped at purchaser's expense. On not-prepaid items wanted by parcel post, allow for sufficient postage to prepay them, including weight of packing box, etc., else the quantity of seed will be reduced to equalize.

Prepaid Stations—with no agents, cause delays and trouble, unless enough money is sent to prepay the charges. Unless this is done, we will ship to your nearest not-prepaid station.

We are located on the C. M. & St. P., C. R. I. & P., C. G. W., and Rochester and Southern Railways, with direct connections with the M. & St. L., C. B. & Q., and Northwestern lines.

Potatoes and Onion Sets—cannot be sent in extremely cold weather, but are shipped as soon as weather conditions permit, and customers are then notified of shipment.

Orders for Strawberry Plants and Roots—are filled in the order they are received, as soon as weather conditions warrant. Seeds and these items cannot be shipped together.

Our Terms are Cash with Order—We cannot fill orders unless cash for the full amount is enclosed, except with C. O. D. shipments, in which case one-third of the amount of order should accompany it. Our patrons will readily understand that it is impossible for us to ship open account to our thousands of customers all over the world.

Correspondence—We endeavor to give prompt attention to all proper letters of inquiry, etc. We ask, as a favor, that all questions be stated clearly and briefly, but not on order sheets.

Market Gardeners—And others, who buy Vegetable Seeds in larger quantities, should ask for our Market Gardeners Wholesale Price List.

As To Our Responsibility—Our catalog goes to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. It will reach many who have never dealt with us before. Ask your banker, or look us up in the Commercial Agency reports, or if you prefer, write us up in the Citizen's National Bank, Security National Bank, Faribault State Bank, Farmers and Merchants State Bank, or Faribault Chamber of Commerce, all of this city.

THIS IS A SHORT-CROP YEAR—ORDER EARLY, SEE ORDER SHEET IN BACK OF CATALOG.

VEGETABLE SEED NOVELTIES and VARIETIES

To get the most benefit and pleasure out of your garden, you will want to keep abreast with the times by growing the newest introductions and novelties that make yours an unusually interesting garden.

The novelties and specialties listed here have been tried out and found to possess special merit, assuring you many a pleasant surprise and giving you a garden to be proud of.

137. WISCONSIN "ALL SEASON" DISEASE RESISTANT CABBAGE.

Cabbage growers may well rejoice over the introduction by the Wisconsin Experiment Station of this strain of Cabbage not subject to the dreaded yellows. This triumph is the result of years of untiring effort and experimenting by the Wisconsin plant breeders.

This hardy "All Season" Cabbage is very desirable for all around purposes, forming large heads, nearly round, very solid, of fine texture and exceptionally tender. It is small ribbed and one of the best kraut varieties.

The risk in Cabbage growing is practically eliminated by growing this strain and it is the most profitable sort for either market or home use. The seed supply is limited and we suggest ordering early to save disappointment on account of stocks being sold out. Pkt. 15c, oz. 90c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, 1b. \$6.50, prepaid.

202. EASY BLANCHING CELERY.

The very easy blanching habits of this variety makes it most desirable for the amateur as well as the professional grower. It is not only a fine early Celery of good quality, but also a good keeper for winter—therefore the best all around variety. The color is white with an attractive golden tint. Flesh is brittle but thick and has a rich flavor. Produces healthy plants of quick growth. Pkt. 15c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, 1b. \$4.00, prepaid.

Every item on this and the opposite page will make yours an unusual garden, one you may well be proud of.

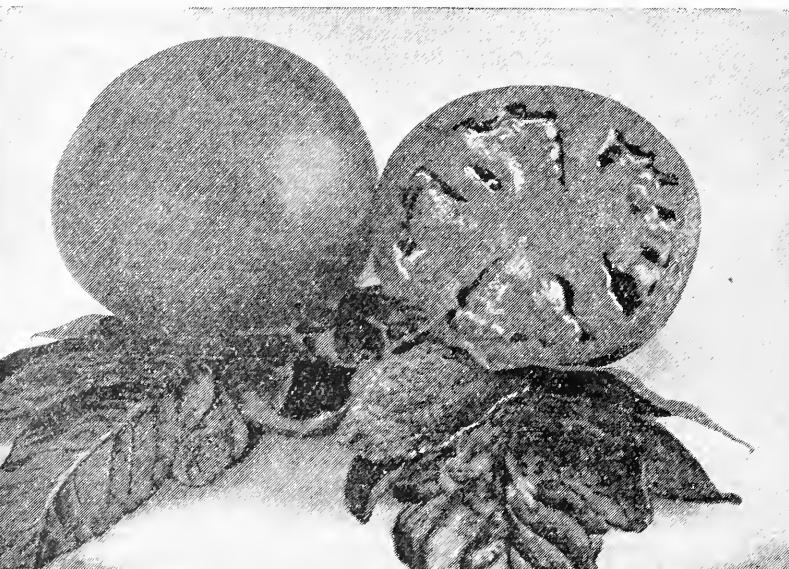
Easy Blanching Celery.

619. WAYAHEAD TOMATO.

Here is a new variety that is making a surprising record for earliness, quality and appearance. The fruit is about the size of Earliana, smooth, solid red color and has potato-leaved foliage. It ripens early, a few days ahead of Earliana for which reason it receives the name "Way Ahead." We predict this variety will become a great favorite for early market. Be the first to profit by the merits of this new strain.

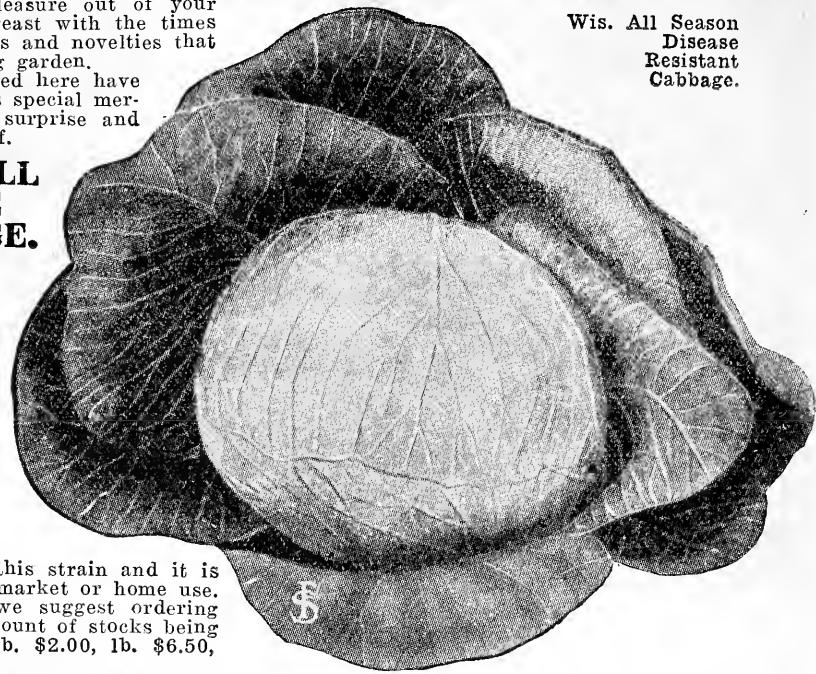
Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

Verifirst Pepper.



New Wayahead Tomato.

Wis. All Season
Disease
Resistant
Cabbage.



412. NEW SWEET SPANISH ONION.

You will surely want to try this new onion. A product of old Spain, now acclimated to our own growing conditions. It is considered the mildest onion in cultivation for the North and Central West. In size and shape, it greatly resembles the Prizetaker and has a skin of bright golden straw color. It may be eaten like an apple, and for table slicing, it is unexcelled. Without doubt this onion is destined to become one of the leading varieties and you will profit by being one of the first to grow it.

Pkt. 15c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, 1b. \$4.75, prepaid.

434. VERIFIRST PEPPER.

This new Pepper is ready for the market ten days ahead of Bull Nose which makes it a money maker for the gardener and is of equal importance for the home garden. It is somewhat smaller in size than Bull Nose though much similar in shape, with fruit exceptionally mild. The plants are dwarf and compact and bear heavily. This Pepper is well worthy of a place in your garden.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, 1b. \$6.00, prepaid.

158. CHINESE CELERY CABBAGE—PE-TSAI.

Those who have not tried to grow Chinese Celery Cabbage are missing one of the best salad vegetables of the present day. It is as easily grown as Lettuce and the demand on the market is very great. It resembles a head of Cos Lettuce in appearance but is more elongated, and the leaves are white and crisp, with the flavor of a very mild cabbage or celery. It may be eaten raw as a salad, served with French dressing, or boiled, minced and seasoned with butter. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, prepaid.

348. POMEGRANATE OR QUEEN ANNE MELON.

Not exactly new but becoming immensely popular and worthy of a place in your garden. It's a pretty little melon, the size of an orange. It is delightfully fragrant, almost perfectly round, irregularly striped with orange and spotted with red. It is a prolific bearer and easy to grow. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

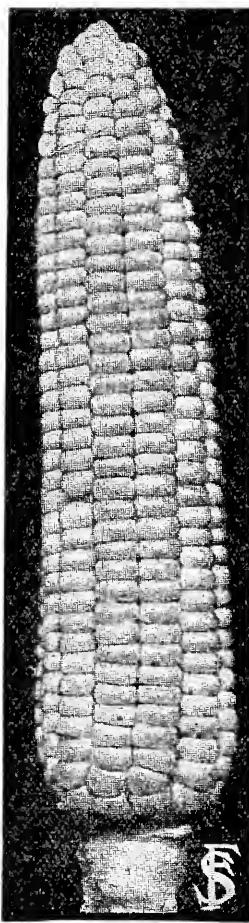
Keep in mind—This is a year of crop shortages—That delayed order may mean disappointment.

This applies especially to carrots, radish, lettuce, cucumbers and sweet corn.



Pomegranate Melon.

of SPECIAL MERIT for EVERYBODY'S GARDEN.



Early Snowflake
Sweet Corn.

24. MASTERPIECE GREEN POD BEAN.

Considered the best early forcing bean that can be grown and a real money maker for the market gardener. Produces a heavy crop of dark green flat podded beans, entirely stringless when young. In our trial grounds the Masterpiece produced pods averaging seven inches in length. The flavor is unsurpassed and it is well adapted for succession planting. We recommend this Bean most highly for quality, yield and earliness and you cannot make the most out of your garden without our Masterpiece Bean.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c, prepaid. Not prepaid: lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.25.

227. EARLY SNOWFLAKE SWEET CORN.

How dearly we all prize the first corn on cob and here is a variety that surpasses all others for earliness. Its stalks grow to a height of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. with usually two ears to the stalk. The ears are of good size, pure white color, very sweet and tender. Just the thing for early market and a real treat for home use. Seed supply short and limited to 5 lbs. on an order.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c, prepaid.

138. EARLY GOLDEN ACRE CABBAGE.

You will surely want to try this extra early new Cabbage which has proven itself deserving the name "Golden Acre" among the gardeners who were fortunate enough to secure seed. It is easily the first Cabbage ready for the table. Has the round, hard head of the Copenhagen Market yet is seven to eight days earlier. The heads grow close to the ground and ripen uniformly. Its texture is fine and the quality excellent. Seed supply is still very limited so order early.

Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00; lb. \$10.00, prepaid.

611. SCARLET EXTRA EARLY JUNE TOMATO.

See Front Cover.

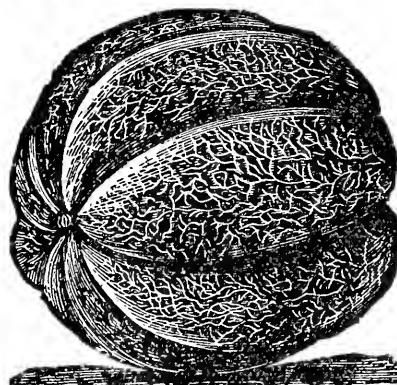
Although we have offered this wonderful early Tomato for several years, the demand keeps increasing as it becomes better known. It is about the earliest variety for home garden or market, ripening fully a week ahead of Earliana. Then also the fruit is of good size, smooth and of a deep glossy scarlet color. It ripens uniformly, has a delicious flavor, very meaty and is almost seedless. There are plenty of reasons why our Scarlet Extra Early June outsells all others.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

349. MILWAUKEE MARKET MUSKMELON.

For the professional gardener there is no Melon to take the place of Milwaukee Market. It has so many good qualities to recommend it which makes it a most desirable variety for the home garden as well. The Milwaukee Market ripens medium early, has a rich aromatic flavor, is slightly oval in shape, heavily netted with ribs fairly prominent. The flesh is thick, firm and of deep salmon color. When ripe, the skin is a creamy-white, slightly tinged with green. The Melons are very uniform in size and pack nicely, ten melons to the crate. It is one of the best sellers and never disappoints.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$9.00, prepaid.



Milwaukee Market.

5. WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS.

This variety deserves special mention and is fast supplanting all other varieties among market growers. Its rapid growth and heavy yielding qualities combined with its resistance to rust make it the most desirable of all varieties of Asparagus. It produces heavy, straight shoots of deep green color and the flavor is unexcelled. For bunching, it is a general favorite as it always brings top market prices.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

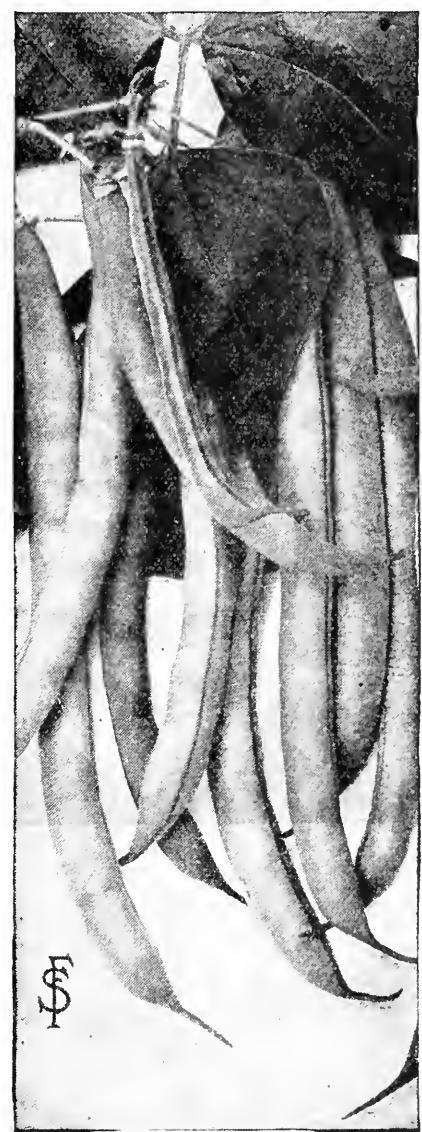
We can also supply one year old roots that compare favorably with most two year old roots, at 12 for 45c; 25 for 80c; 100 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Market gardeners, ask for quotations on larger quantities.

385. GOLDEN HONEY WATERMELON.

Those who have tasted this melon will surely want to grow it. For sweetness and flavor, it is unsurpassed. The flesh is of bright, golden color, very firm, crisp and glistening. It fairly melts in your mouth. The flavor is deliciously sweet. The melons are of medium to fairly large size, oblong in shape and have a hard rind of deep green color. Just the thing for the home garden and will bring a fancy price on the market. The keeping qualities are equal to most red sorts.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, prepaid.



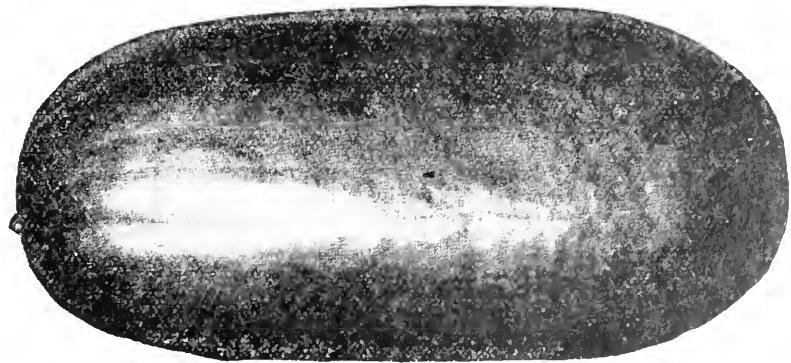
Masterpiece Bean.

JAPANESE ONION SETS.

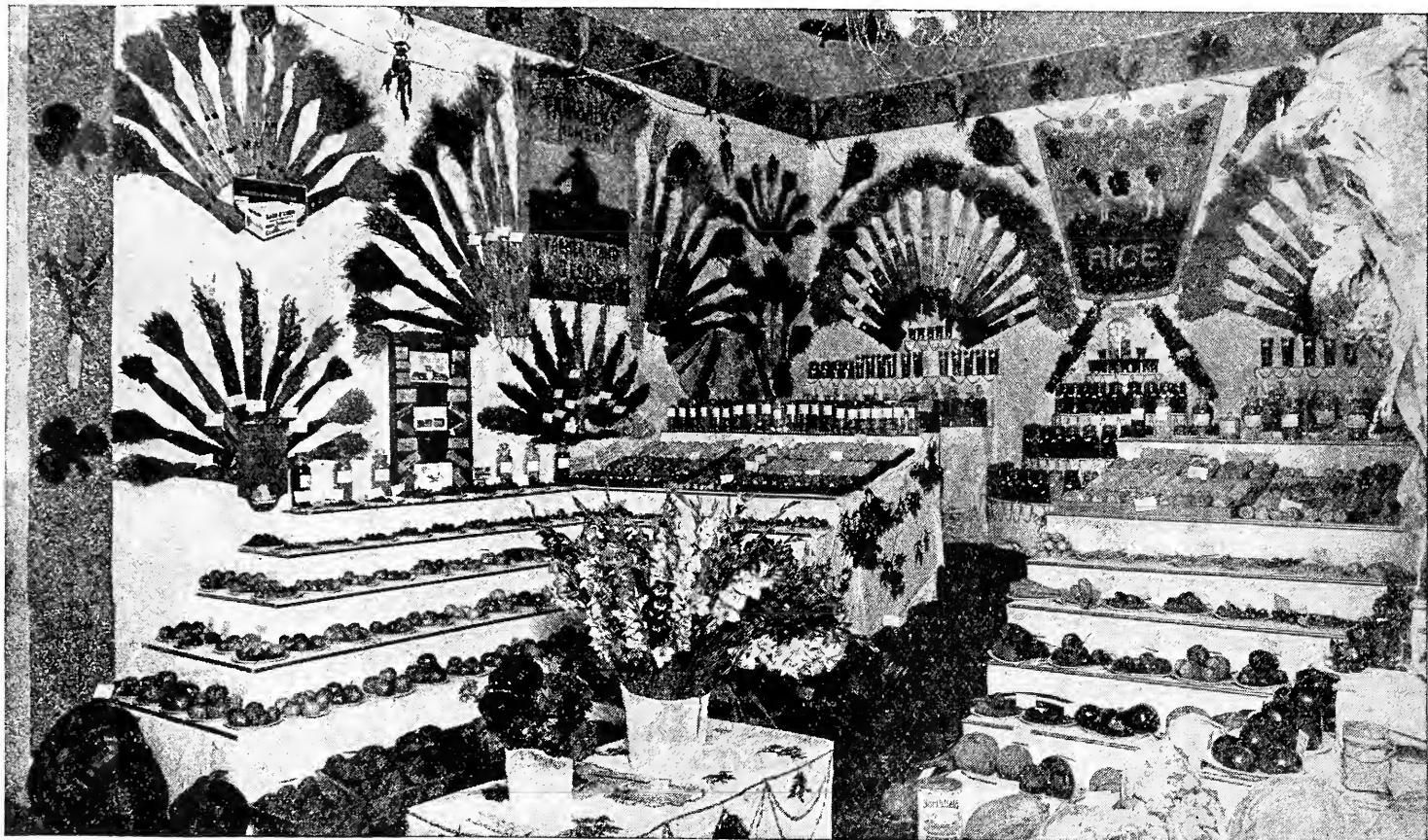
Gardeners everywhere will be interested in this new onion, of which we are offering sets for the first time. Japanese onions will outyield Danvers or Strassburg by 50%. They will produce marketable onions in June and July, before any other variety can be offered. All the growth goes to develop the bulbs, and they produce few seed stalks. They resemble Yellow Globe Danvers, being a beautiful deep golden yellow. The flavor is extremely mild, and the keeping qualities excellent. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25, prepaid.

228. EARLY GOLDEN SUGAR SWEET CORN.

Take a look at our front cover—doesn't that ear of Golden Sugar Corn make you want to set your teeth in this delicious health food? You may have all you can eat, right from your own garden if you will include this number in your order. Why wait for half the summer to pass before you can enjoy "corn on cob"? Here is a variety that has everything to recommend it—exceptional earliness, rich sweet flavor, wonderful yields with frequently two ears to the stalk. If you want to enjoy real quality Sweet Corn all summer, make at least three or four plantings of Early Golden Sugar, about 10 days apart, and you will be feasting thruout the summer season. Mammoth Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 35c, prepaid. Not prepaid: lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 15 lbs. \$3.00.



Golden Honey Watermelon.



Rice County Exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair—September 1924.

RICE COUNTY EXHIBIT, MINN. STATE FAIR.

Many of our Minnesota friends will recall seeing the Rice County Exhibit at the State Fair held at Hamline last September. This exhibit won 2nd prize and displayed the products of Rice County in a most attractive manner. One of the finest collections of Grasses and Grains ever shown was exhibited here. The Seed Corn samples and Vegetables especially attracted wide attention, for all were exceptional specimens.

It might interest our friends to know that the major portion of this exhibit was grown from "Farmer Brand" Seeds. Faribault is the county seat of Rice County and the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co. co-operated in every way possible with County Agent Paul Johnson in arranging the exhibit, which was truly a credit to Rice County and the Northwest. In this connection, let us remind our customers that if they exhibit vegetables or farm products at county or state fairs and succeed in winning prizes, do not fail to secure a photograph of the exhibit and enter it in our contest.

SIDE LIGHTS ON OUR GARDEN PHOTO CONTEST.

It's hard to photograph a flower garden but Mrs. Jas. Musil of Hector, Minnesota, sends us a fine picture showing several specimens and we presume it is the owner who graces the picture with her presence. She writes—"Am sending you a snapshot of my flower garden. I planted your seed this spring and had wonderful success with both flowers and vegetables. Look for my future order for seed."

There's a reason when folks continue to buy from the same house, and Mrs. Anton Bierschbach of Webster, South Dakota tells it in sending her photo, as follows: "I have been using your seeds for the last number of years and have always had good results, especially with your Early Copenhagen Market Cabbage which is the best I ever had."

Mrs. Herman Kurth of Mazeppa, Minnesota, sent a fine picture and it's unfortunate we haven't room to print more. She says—"I have the best garden around here. Everything is so large and exceptionally early." Her daughter was shown hoeing in the garden.

We invite all of our customers to enter our 1925 Garden Photo Contest. See page 5.



Mrs. Jas. Musil, Hector, Minn.

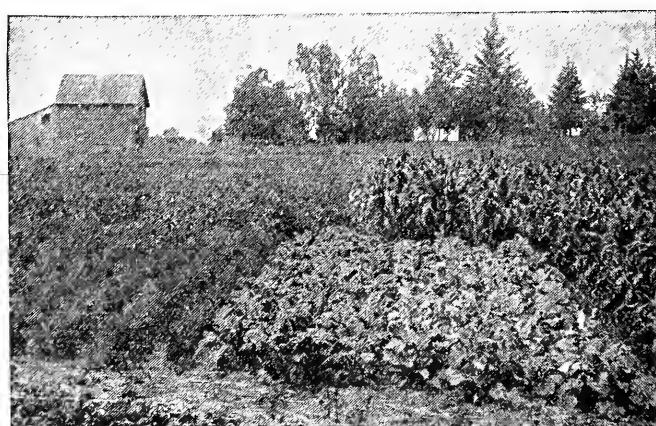
Florence Gratner of Wildrose, North Dakota, is a champion Rutabaga grower and here's the proof. She says—"We have always used your seeds and have always had a nice garden and better success than with any other seeds. One of my Bagas weighed 10 lbs. and another 15 lbs. Hereafter we will always buy our seeds from you."

Mrs. H. N. Dies of Wittenburg, Wisconsin, is another booster. She says—"We are having more vegetables than we can use. Every one around here says ours is the finest garden they have seen."

Growing a garden to music may seem a new stunt but Mrs. Hanna Mattson of Palisade, Minnesota, says it puts life into everything. Her letter reads—"I am holding an accordion in the picture and am in my garden and it represents there is music where your seeds grow. I always found your seeds very good."

Mrs. G. E. Carroll of Sturgeon Lake, Minnesota, sends several pictures of their home in northern Pine County showing the kiddies in different poses. She says the apple tree shown was bought of the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., and just loaded with apples. Another picture shows a clover field. They are also satisfied customers.

Martin H. Flohr of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, got in late with his picture. Has a dandy big pile of Rutabagas, Yellow Mammoth, and says—"I bought $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of seed but planted only $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., but I raised 45 bushels of the neatest tenderest Bagas and all of good size. Several weighed $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. I will always have a good word for the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co. of Faribault."



Garden of Mrs. H. N. Dies—Wittenburg, Wis.

OUR GARDEN-PHOTO AND LETTER CONTEST.



1st Prize—Mrs. Aug. Cleppe—Brooklyn, Ia.

WHAT THE PRIZE WINNERS SAY.

Mrs. August Cleppe of Brooklyn, Iowa, writes:—"Am sending a few pictures of my garden and my girl helpers. All the seeds I got from you grew good and I had a fine garden." We'll say she had a dandy garden, judging from the assortment of vegetables the girls have rounded up.

John J. Nordberg of Starbuck, Minn., says—"Here is a picture of myself and some of the vegetables I grew from your seed. This was my first order with you but will say I had the best garden I ever had and received several prizes at the Pope County Fair. I recommend your seeds most heartily and will place another order early next spring." How's that for satisfaction?

Mrs. Lester E. Hewson of Stacy, Minn., writes:—"I purchased my seeds of your company last spring, as I have the last four years, and as usual, had wonderful results. We had all the vegetables we wanted for summer use and besides this, I canned the following for our winter supply:

32 quarts Peas, 25 quarts Beans, 38 quarts Tomatoes, 10 quarts Swiss Chard, 36 quarts Golden Bantam Corn, 37 quarts Cauliflower.

One head of Cauliflower weighed 5 lbs. and a small packet of seed gave me fifty heads. A small package of Cabbage produced 75 large heads."

J. H. Cline of Ladysmith, Wis., sent us five photos. He says: "In spite of the very bad season I am well pleased with the results from your seeds. I know from personal experience and comparison

2nd Prize—J. J. Nordberg—Starbuck, Minn.



3rd Prize—Mrs. Lester Hewson—Stacy, Minn.



5th Prize—Mrs. P. Kornek—Delano, Minn.

Last spring, we made a brief announcement offering \$25.00 in prizes for photos and letters from our customers showing their success with "Farmer Brand" seeds.

Little did we realize the response this announcement would bring. It would require a number of pages to do justice to the many fine letters and photos received. Unfortunately though space forbids showing but a few, but these will suffice to show the actual results to be had from "Farmer Brand" seeds and the satisfaction enjoyed by our customers.

The prizes as awarded by the judges were as follows:

- 1st prize—Mrs. Aug. Cleppe, Brooklyn, Iowa.
- 2nd prize—John J. Nordberg, Starbuck, Minn.
- 3rd prize—Mrs. Lester E. Hewson, Stacy, Minn.
- 4th prize—J. H. Cline, Ladysmith, Wis.
- 5th prize—Mrs. Peter Kornek, Delano, Minn.

We wish to thank all of our friends who have contributed and regret only that we cannot give personal mention of each letter and photo received.

Honorable mention is given to the following from whom we also received excellent photos and letters, though space forbids reproducing but a few.

Mrs. Jas. Musil, Hector, Minn.
 Mrs. Anton Biersehbaeh, Webster, S. D.
 Mrs. H. N. Dies, Wittenberg, Wis.
 Mrs. Herman Kurth, Mazeppa, Minn.
 Mrs. Frank Friedreich, Appleton, Minn.
 Martin H. Flohr, Reedsburg, Wis.
 Miss Selma Ham, Aneta, N. D.

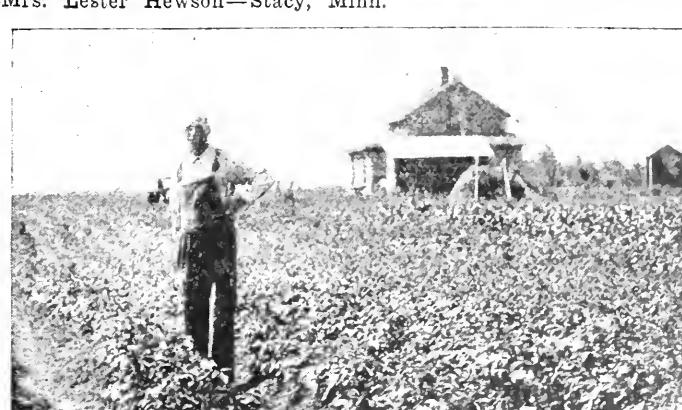
OUR PRIZE GARDEN OFFER FOR 1925.

We again invite our friends and customers to send us proof of their success with any seeds purchased of us in the form of photos and letters and repeat our offer for next season. Five cash prizes will be awarded—1st prize, \$10.00; 2nd prize, \$6.00; 3rd prize, \$5.00; 4th prize, \$3.00; 5th prize, \$1.00. Any size picture will do. Let them represent garden scenes, vegetables and flowers. Put real life into them—perhaps a boy or girl or other person at work or at play, or your prize exhibit at the Fair. Any good snapshot will do.

Write your name and address on each photo and a letter telling about your subject.

We want to make this our family page—a sort of community gathering. Meet your neighbors and exchange experiences. Make up your mind to watch your chance for a good picture and get in on the prize money. Prizes will be awarded by November 15, 1925.

THEY ALL SUCCEED WITH SURE CROP SEEDS



4th Prize—J. H. Cline—Ladysmith, Wis.

Mrs. Peter Kornek of Delano, Minn., says:—"I had good success with everything I ordered of you last May. I ordered Peas, Lettuce, Onions and Melons and had especially good success with the Onions. I grew your great trio of Globe Onions. The season was a bad one but I had plenty and some to sell.

HARDY NORTHERN GROWN VEGETABLE SEEDS



\$

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM "SURE CROP" SEEDS.

First of all, "Sure Crop" seeds must give you full satisfaction. Our aim for over 35 years has been to produce the most prolific and improved strains of Garden Seeds, that would be particularly adapted for the Northwest. The thousands of fine testimonials we receive each year from our customers give evidence of our success in this direction. We want you to feel safe in entrusting your order to us; safe in realizing that we stand back of just what we claim for the seeds described in this book. If for any reason you are not satisfied with anything you buy of us, we are ready to refund the price you remitted.

On your part, we expect you to be fair also. Frequently soil, weather conditions, or methods of planting bring about unsatisfactory results, even when the seed planted is of high quality and germination. In such cases, of course, we could not be held responsible for the crop.

After all, you are the judge and jury. We are here to satisfy you, and live up to the claims we have honestly made in this catalog. Our success is built entirely on satisfied customers.

We are ready to help you in any of your garden problems. The results of 35 years' farming and gardening experience is at your disposal. Don't hesitate to write us.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A GOOD GARDEN.

First of all, good seed. We supply that. Next, good soil, with proper drainage and plenty of sunshine, is necessary. Rich sandy loam is best. It should be plowed in the fall, if possible, but spring plowing is generally satisfactory. The best fertilizer is good stable manure; if this cannot be obtained, a commercial fertilizer may be used, but this must be cautiously handled, as it is often too powerful. Frequent cultivation is necessary, also watering, if the season is dry. Keep your garden free from weeds, if you want fine, luscious vegetables.

GARDEN TOOLS—A complete line of tools, cultivators, also insecticides, etc., will be found in the rear of our catalog pages.

Artichoke.

Seeds may be sown indoors and plants set out in May, or can be sown outside, and thinned out to one plant in a hill. Plants are set in rows 3 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the row.

1. LARGE GREEN GLOBE—The well known French vegetable. The undeveloped flower heads when properly prepared make a most delicious dish. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, prepaid.

Asparagus.

Sow in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep. During summer keep the soil moist, thinning plants to 4 inches apart. The following spring transplant them into permanent beds. One ounce of seed to 50 feet drill; five pounds to the acre.

5. WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS—A fine new variety, that is uniformly rust resistant and produces large straight shoots. The tips are tight and firm, and do not begin to branch until well out of the ground. It is of very rapid growth, a heavy yielder, and comes nearer to being rustproof than any other variety. It is deep green in color, with heavy overtone, of handsome appearance when bunched, and the best of all for growing for the market, always bringing the highest price. Pkt. 15c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

One Year Roots: 12 for 45c, 25 for 80c, 100 for \$2.50, postpaid.

6. ★EARLY GIANT ARGENTEUIL—Earliest large green sort, of superb flavor. Used extensively by gardeners. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

7. CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A mammoth green sort of the best quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

9. COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—This variety is in great demand because it furnishes white shoots. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Above varieties, 12 for 35c, 25 for 60c, 100 for \$1.50, prepaid.

ORDER EARLY—For prompt, accurate service and perfect satisfaction, send us your order early. Early in the season, our stocks are complete; our employees are not rushed with the heavy demands, and can give you better service. We aim to fill all orders within 24 hours from the time they are received, but during March and April, some delays are bound to occur. Therefore send us your order now, and get our

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON EARLY ORDERS—On all orders for garden and flower seeds in packets and ounces received before March 1st, at regular catalog prices, customers may select 20c worth additional seed for every \$1.00 worth ordered. In other words, select \$1.20 worth and send us \$1.00 or \$2.40 worth and send only \$2.00. Seeds by the pound or fraction thereof, and all collections, are excluded.

★EXTRA CHOICE VARIETIES—If in doubt as to the best variety for your purpose, order one marked with an asterisk.* You cannot go wrong.

USE VARIETY NUMBER AND NAME, when ordering. Help us eliminate mistakes, by making your order just as clear as possible.



Early Giant Argenteuil Asparagus.

BUSH BEANS.—Wax or Yellow Podded Varieties.

NOTICE:—If larger quantities are wanted write us and we will be pleased to make special quotations.

CULTURE—Plant in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and drop the beans 3 inches apart; the rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart. For succession plant every two weeks until middle of July. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

One pint is approximately one pound, one quart about two pounds.

10. ★ F. S. & N. CO'S FARIBAULT KIDNEY WAX—Strong, robust plants. Immense pods. Absolutely stringless. Enormous yielder. We consider this bean of greater value to the market gardener than any other wax bean known today.

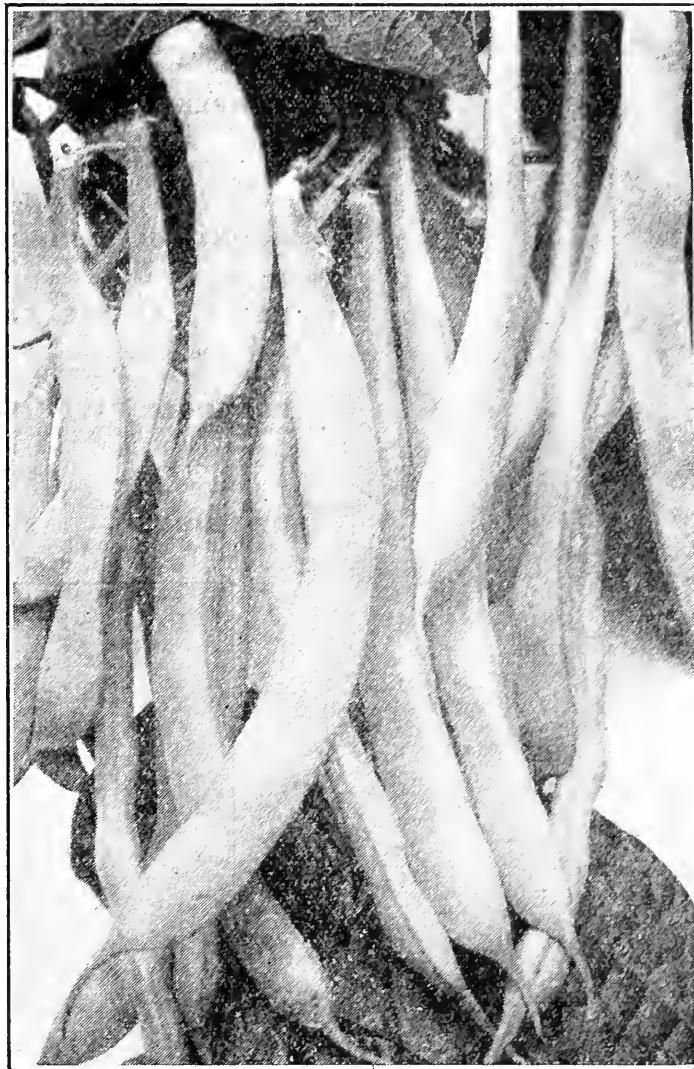
The strong plants are of erect bush habit, reach the height of 18 to 20 inches and are immune from bean diseases, such as blight and rust. The fleshy pods are flattened in form, from six to seven inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and of lemon yellow color; they are remarkable for their meatiness, brittleness, absolute freedom from strings or tough fibre, and fine table quality. The season of bearing is the same as of Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but this new variety produces nearly twice the number of pods, and pods of much larger size, while it also is greatly superior in quality, which the snapping of the pod will quickly demonstrate. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, 1b. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.00.

11. PROLIFIC BLACK WAX OR BUTTER BEAN—This is no doubt the earliest and one of the most productive of all beans, and is rust proof. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods of medium length, borne well up from the ground, cylindrical, fleshy; of a clear, creamy white color and remain a long time in condition for use as a snap bean. Splendid bean for early and late plantings. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1b. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

12. BLACK PENCIL POD WAX—The best quality round pod early wax bean. Of bushy growth and extremely productive. Pods are straight, round, 6 to 7 inches long; thick, absolutely stringless, of fine flavor; color medium yellow. The seed is black. High quality sort for the home garden or market gardener. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1b. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

13. IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—A well known standard variety and largely planted everywhere. Medium early, of vigorous, bushy growth, rust proof. A reliable heavy cropper, whether sown in spring, summer or early fall. Pods long, flat, thick and solid. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1b. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

14. DAVIS KIDNEY WAX—The most hardy wax podded bush bean in cultivation. The vine is rustless, very vigorous and productive and bears its pods near the center in clusters. The pods are very long, flat, waxy-white, straight and handsome, and when young are brittle, crisp and tender. Seeds are clear white, excellent for baking and for cooking purposes. One of the best for shipping as snap beans and of the greatest value as a market variety. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, 1b. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.00.



F. S. & N. Co's Faribault Kidney Wax.

15. SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX—A very fine new wax podded bush bean that proved to be the surest cropper out of some twenty-five varieties of wax beans we had in our trial grounds. The plant is of remarkable vigor and productiveness, free from blight and rust, and seems to be much more hardy than any other bean. The pods are of rich golden yellow color, and they are perfectly stringless at all stages of development, and are exceedingly brittle, crisp and tender, and of exceptionally fine flavor. One of the best beans for shipping as snap bean, and of the greatest value as a market variety. Sure Crop Stringless Wax is the bean "par excellence" for dry sections. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, 1b. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.00.

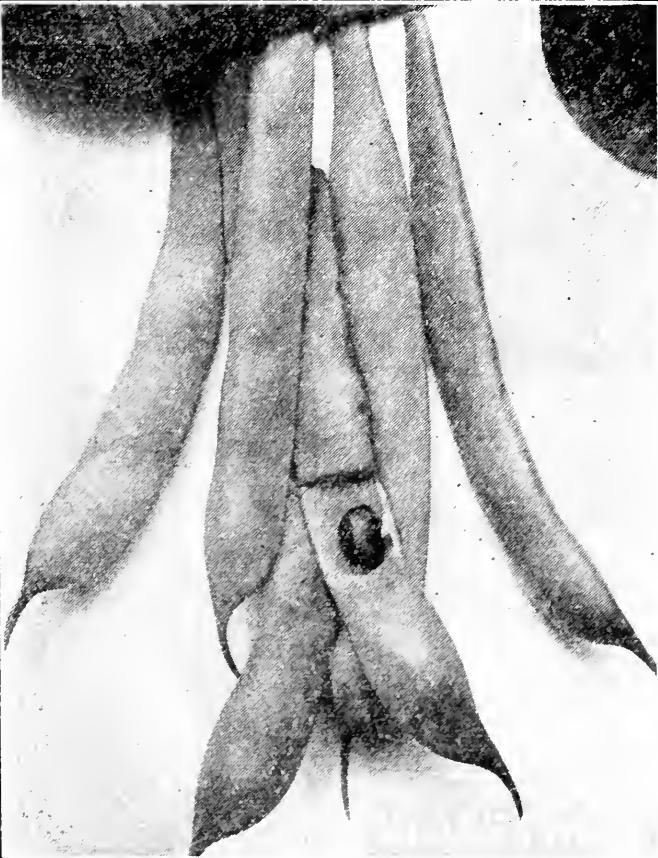
17. WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This variety, maturing a little later than the Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, flat, nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods, which are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making this variety one of the best for market gardeners. A well known and largely planted bean. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, 1b. 50c, prepaid. Not prepaid, 1b. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.00.

18. WEBBER BUTTER WAX—A new variety which is grown extensively by the market gardeners around Chicago, and in that market always secures top price. The vine is strong holding the large pods well up. The pods are of rich bright yellow color, very fleshy, tender and stringless. Early and very prolific. Does well in all sections, and is very resistant to unfavorable weather conditions. The seed is yellow. A splendid bean for market and home garden. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1b. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

19. EARLY WONDER WAX (Golden Podded)—A marvel of productiveness, ten days earlier than any other wax bean. It belongs to the flat podded class and grows a strong plant 18 inches high and two feet across. It is well loaded with pods, which hang in great clusters, from the top to the bottom of the vines and can be picked by the handfuls; the pods are very large, 8-10 inches in length, entirely stringless, plump and rounded to flat and almost solid meat, cooking meltingly tender and of superb flavor. The Early Wonder is a great yielder in favorable or unfavorable weather. It will outyield the other varieties. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1b. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

Every one that came here thought I had the best garden for miles around, and the seeds I received from you were wonderful. My Kidney Beans have as many as 35 to 40 pods on one plant, and my Pole Beans are just beginning to bear. There seems to be no limit to the pickles I am getting. My Aster are beginning to bloom now, and must say I never saw larger or nicer ones than these.

Holger Madsen.



Sure Crop Stringless Wax.

BUSH BEANS—Green Podded Sorts.

24. **MASTERPIECE.** A splendid new extra early bean from England. For forcing and for the early market, as well as for the home garden, it is unequalled. The pods are flat, like those of the Bountiful Stringless Wax, but considerably longer and thinner. They are very dark green in color, and entirely stringless when young. This variety is considered by many better than the Bountiful for flavor, appearance, and productiveness. You will not be disappointed in this fine new bean. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid. Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.25.

25. **BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.** The best all around green bean for the home garden and market. It is early, very prolific, and absolutely stringless. The pods are round, deep green in color, straight and broad, with thick meaty flesh that is very tender and of fine flavor. For a succession of crops, plantings should be made at intervals of two weeks until August. Canners grow this variety almost exclusively, because of its fine quality and dependability. The illustration below shows the abundant growth made under ordinarily favorable conditions. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 45c, prepaid. Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

27. **BOUNTIFUL STRINGLESS**—A bountiful yeller, extra early, with large, flat tender pods which are absolutely stringless. An improved Long Green Six Weeks, being earlier, hardier and producing many more, better and larger pods. Valuable for the market and home garden. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

30. **RED VALENTINE, EXTRA EARLY ROUND POD**—Very hardy and can therefore be sown early; they mature quickly, often being ready to pick in 45 days after sowing. Pods are round, long, fleshy, rich green in color, and when gathered young are practically stringless. It is extensively grown by gardeners. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

33. **FORDHOOK FAVORITE**—The bushes grow 18 to 20 inches high, are very vigorous, and remarkable for their prolific character. The pods measure from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; they are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, so full and fleshy that they are practically round. They are brittle, juicy, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The seed, being white, can be used for dried beans in the winter. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

34. **RED KIDNEY**—The pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, produced in great number on strictly dwarf bushes, 18 to 20 inches high. The seeds are typically kidney shaped, of a light shade of red. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.



Masterpiece Green Pod.

Field Beans Con't.

41. **ROBUST**—A new strain of white field bean, introduced by the Michigan Agricultural College, where it outyielded all other varieties of field beans. Plants are of decidedly robust growth, developing a strong root system after setting pods. They are later in forming pods than other sorts, but grow more rapidly, and ripen quickly. The ripe beans are clear white, a trifle smaller than the navy bean. This variety is especially suited to heavy soil. Mammoth pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c, 15 lbs. \$2.10.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

BUSH LIMA BEANS.

Bush Lima Beans cannot be recommended too highly; no home garden should be without them.

50. **FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA**—This new dwarf form of the Potato Lima grows stiffly erect, bearing the pods well above the ground. The Fordhook matures early and is very productive. The pods measure 4 to 5 inches and contain 4 to 5 large beans. These are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

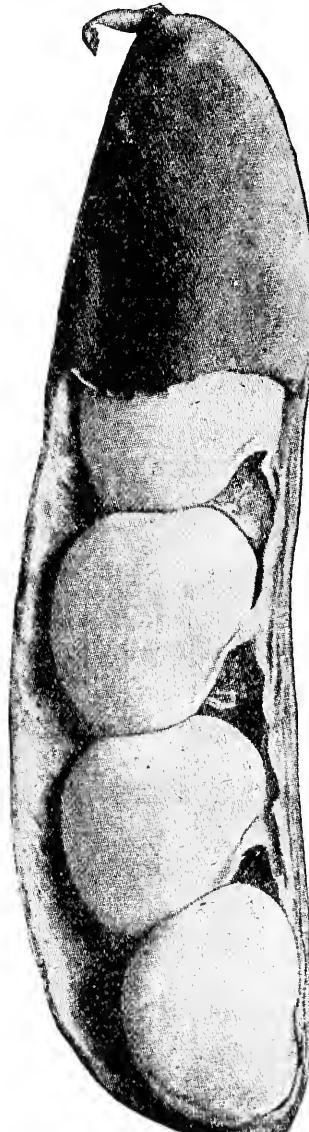
51. **BURPEE'S DWARF LIMA**—The plants grow 18 to 20 inches in height, and develop into magnificent circular bushes from 2 to 3 feet in diameter and are immense yielders. The pods are large and well filled with luscious beans of large size. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

52. **HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA**—The earliest Bush Lima, especially valuable because it is adaptable to all latitudes, and a sure cropper. It resists drought well, and is ready for use in about 60 days. It forms a perfect bush, about 18 inches high, and matures its first beans earlier than the Pole Limas, long before frost. The beans are about the size of the Siebert, and of delicious flavor. Mammoth Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.25.

Inoculate your Bean Seed with Nitragin if you want strong healthy plants that produce big crops. Most soils lack the bacteria necessary for the formation of root tubercles. You can supply these by applying Nitragin Bacteria to the seed before planting. Nitragin is shipped in ventilated tin boxes. The package never breaks, never freezes and is simple to use. It is clean and wholesome, and practical, as soil is the natural home for nitragin gathering germs. Garden Size for Beans, Peas and Sweet Peas inoculates from one ounce to 8 lbs. of seed. 20c, postpaid.



Henderson's Bush Lima.



POLE OR RUNNER BEANS.

The beans should be planted the middle of May if the season is suitable. Set poles 4 feet apart each way, and plant 4 to 6 beans, about one inch around each pole. Thin out to three plants to a pole, if soil is rich; pinch off the ends of plants when they overrun the tops of the poles, to effect more perfect growth below. They succeed best in sandy loam. One quart will plant about 100 hills.

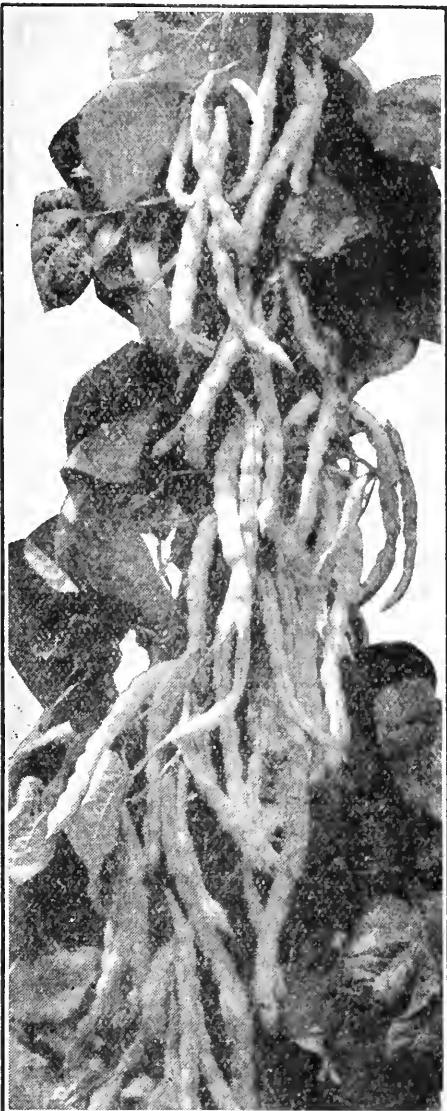
WAX PODDED VARIETY.

56. **★EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX**—A strong, vigorous grower, requiring a pole 6 to 8 feet high. It bears its bright golden-yellow pods in clusters of 3 to 6 in the greatest abundance from July until cut down by frost. The pods are 6 to 8 inches long, very broad, quite thick and fleshy, entirely stringless and of the very best quality. Seed is large, of white color. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, 1b. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.00.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

57. **★BURGER'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD** (White Seeded Kentucky Wonder)—The best Green Pod Pole Bean for the Northwest. The vines are not very long and can be grown on brush instead of on a pole. The pods are borne in clusters and average 6 to 8 inches in length; are uniformly straight, and of dark green color. They are absolutely stringless, very meaty, tender and sweet in flavor. The dry beans are small and white, being good for baking after the pods have become too ripe. Equally desirable for the market and for the home garden. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1b. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75.

60. **★OLD HOMESTEAD or KENTUCKY WONDER**—The pods are 7 to 9 inches long, very fleshy, stringless when young and of the finest quality. Ripens very early. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1b. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75.



Burger's Stringless Green Pod.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

67. **SEIBERT'S NEW EARLY POLE LIMA**—The most popular Early Lima. This bean is very vigorous and productive, bearing throughout a long season; pods large and easily opened, containing 3 to 4 large tender beans of excellent quality. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1b. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75.

68. **KING OF THE GARDEN**—Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, filled with large, white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. A late variety bearing a long time. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1b. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75.

70. BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This is one of the best vegetables for winter use, producing an abundance of sprouts resembling small cabbages; of excellent mild flavor. By sowing in April and planting out in July, it may be had in fine condition until Dec., and in the South may be had from Nov. to March. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, 1b. \$2.25.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

Borecole, Kale and Greens are the general terms applied to certain cabbage-like plants which do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. The greens are for early fall, winter and spring use. Sow seed about the middle of June and later transplant to rows from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The dwarf can be sown later, and

Brussels Sprouts.

need not be transplanted to furnish nice heads. A frost improves the quality.

75. **★DWARF GREEN CURLED**—The plant is low and compact with large bright deep green leaves, curled, cut and crimped so that the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. It would be well worthy of cultivation simply for its beauty. One of the best sorts and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1b. \$1.75, prepaid.

76. **TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH**—Very hardy plants which are not injured by a moderate frost, and are about 30 inches tall, have many dark green leaves, densely curled and cut. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1b. \$1.75, prepaid.

77. **DWARF PURPLE**—Like Dwarf Green Curled, but of rich purple color. This variety is of very fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1b. \$1.75, prepaid.

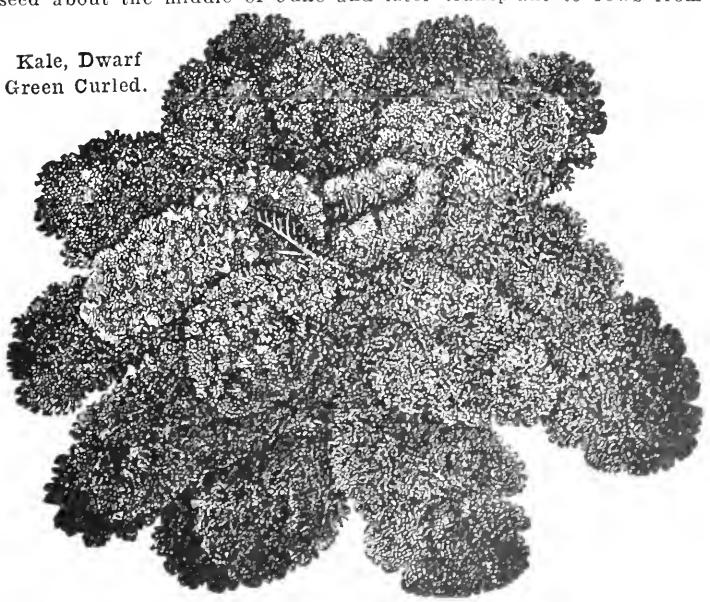
BROCCOLI.

Sow seed early in May; transplant in June. Growth and habit like cauliflower, but far more hardy. Of special value in the North. Cultivate and use same as cauliflower. One ounce will produce 2500 plants.

80. **PURPLE CAPE**—Large heads, similar to cauliflower, but purple. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

81. **LARGE WHITE**—Improved strain, finest quality. In great demand in eastern markets where it is often sold as cauliflower. Is in every way equal to choicest strains of imported cauliflower. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, prepaid.

Kale, Dwarf Green Curled.



BEETS.

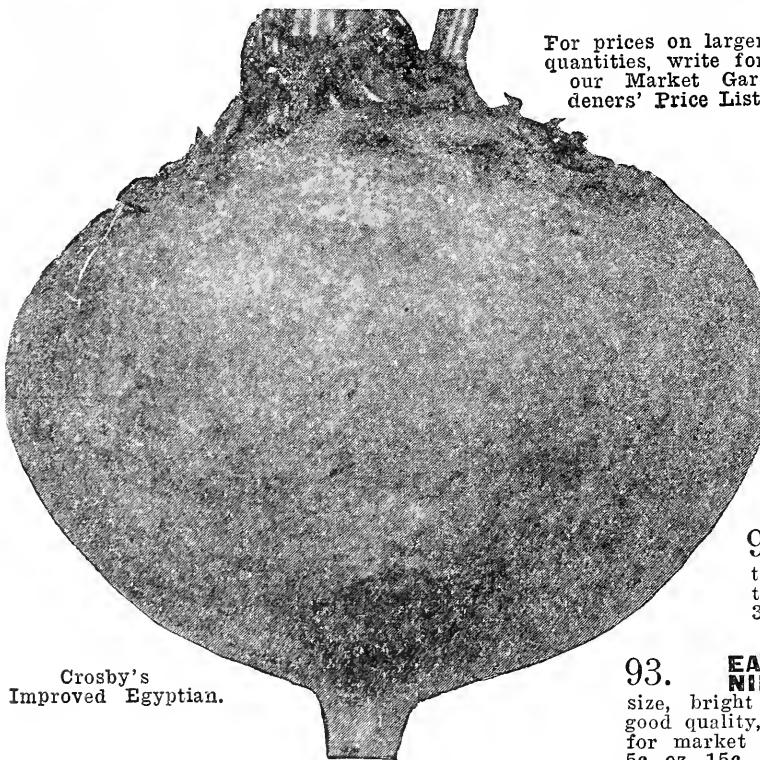
The soil for beets should be rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked; continue for a succession as late as the middle of July; when the plants are large enough, thin out to stand six inches apart in rows. One ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in drills.

83. ★EXTRA EARLY WINESAP BEET—After years of exhaustive trials alongside other popular varieties, this beet has proved to be in a class by itself. For the market gardener or private family use it is unequalled. Its marked uniformity of type is a strong point in its favor which will strongly appeal to the grower for market, while its beautiful dark red color combined with its tender and delicious flavor, makes this variety very desirable for general use. For earliness, good shape, absence of white ring, it stands today as one of the best sorts introduced during the last decade. A trial will convince you of its marked characteristics. We anticipate this variety will rapidly become one of the most popular of the beet sorts. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

84. ★DETROIT DARK RED PRIZE BEET—A variety unexcelled for uniformity in size, shape and color. This strain was specially selected from the Detroit and is similar in description although we consider it far superior in every respect. As a table variety it outclasses all other kinds as it is more tender, crisp and free from fiber than the original type. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

85. ★DETROIT DARK RED—Long experience has shown this variety to be one of the best deep red turnip beets, not only for market gardeners, but also for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product, much superior to that obtained of most other varieties. Its early maturity, and the splendid shape and color of the root make it popular everywhere. On account of its small, upright growing tops the rows may be close together. Leaf stems and veins dark red, blade green; root globular or ovoid and very smooth; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh deep vermillion red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time. The stock we offer of this variety will produce a crop uniform in shape, color and quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

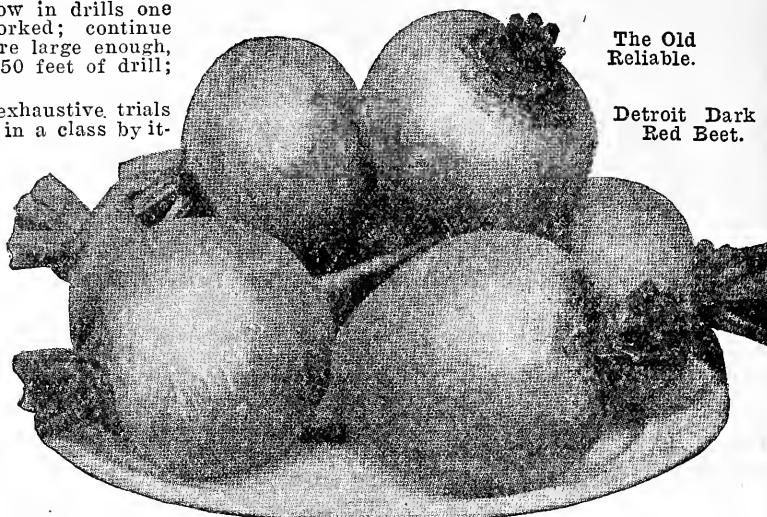
For prices on larger quantities, write for our Market Gardeners' Price List.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian.

The Old Reliable.

Detroit Dark Red Beet.



86. CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN—This variety is sown more than any other where an extra early beet is wanted for forcing in frames, as well as for first sowing outside. It becomes fit for use sooner than any other kind. The roots are of very even shape; the flesh is a bright red with zones of a darker shade; fine quality; sweet and tender. A standard market gardener's variety, it is excellent for bunching. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

88. F. S. & N. CO'S IMPROVED HALF LONG BLOOD—The roots are symmetrical, about three times as long, as thick, and of a dark blood-red color; the top is small. A heavy yielder, highly esteemed for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

89. EARLY ECLIPSE—Perfectly smooth and round; skin and flesh intense red. This variety is extremely early, in fact one of the first to be ready for the table. It does not grow to large size, but is desirable for its earliness and sweet, tender quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

90. EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—One of the best varieties for the kitchen garden and for first early crop out of doors. Has small top; leaf dark green with dark red veins and stem; root very dark red, rounded on the top but flat beneath, with very small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

92. CRIMSON GLOBE—The root is of medium size, of very handsome globe shape. The fine shape and color of the roots, their tenderness, fine flavor and early maturity render them popular with all who plant them. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

93. EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Roots are of medium size, bright red with lighter zones, good quality, small top. A good beet for market and home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

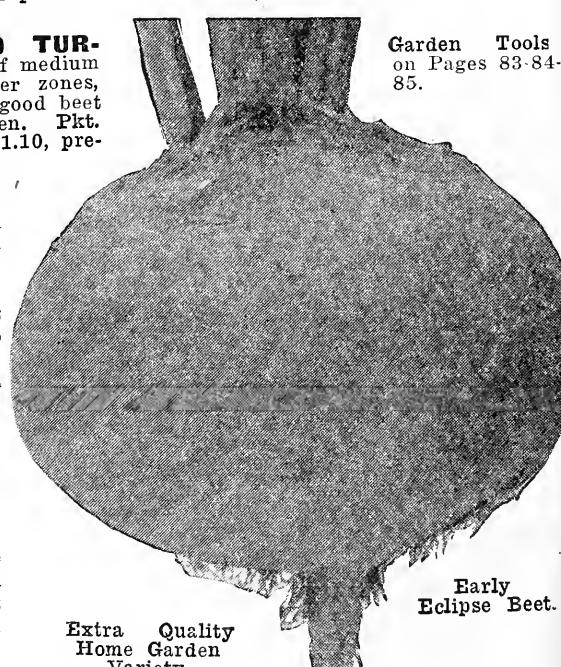
Garden Tools on Pages 83-84-85.

94. EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Very uniform roots with small tops; are always smooth, round and handsome; of good marketable size, and among the best for table use. Color dark red, quality crisp, tender and sweet; a good keeper. Can be planted close, as roots do not grow large and coarse. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

96. LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Long, slender roots, seldom more than two inches through, which grow partly out of the ground, and are smooth, having no side roots. Skin dark purple, almost black; flesh dark red, very tender and sweet. Matures rather late, but is an excellent keeper. We have a very fine strain, the foliage of which is a beautiful dark crimson color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

97. SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET—The standard reliable sort for greens. Prices same as "Lucullus." Eat swiss chard for vitamines. All doctors concede this to be one of greatest health-giving vegetables grown.

98. SWISS CHARD "LUCULLUS"—Also called "Cut and Come Again" Spinach. This vegetable gives maximum returns for little care and space; it yields a constant crop from July to winter. The leaves are used for greens the same as spinach or beet tops; they are equal in quality and much easier to prepare than spinach, and are far superior to beets. Can be used all summer when spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, pure white stems and mid-ribs, which may be cooked like asparagus. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.



Extra Quality Home Garden Variety.

Early Beet.

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS.

The value of Mangel-Wurzels for stock feeding can not be overestimated. No one who keeps horses, sheep or cattle should be without these roots for fall and winter feeding, as the results from their use are wonderful, being clearly shown in the improved health and condition of the animals, the increase of milk from the cows and the great saving in hay.

Mangels are a surer crop than any other root; they can be raised at a very trifling cost, and yield immense crops per acre. Our trade on Mangels and Sugar Beets for feeding is one of the largest in the country and is increasing enormously every year, because our stocks are of highest quality and our prices reasonable. Five to six pounds of seed per acre.

105. ★MINNESOTA GOLDEN TANKARD—The Golden Tankard is considered one of the best mangels grown. The flesh is firm, solid and of a rich golden yellow color. The roots have small necks, are of cylindrical form and grow nice and even in shape; they are easily lifted and are excellent keepers. With no specially selected ground and good average cultivation the yield will be from 40 to 50 tons per acre, while with extra cultivation it will yield 60 to 70 tons per acre. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 70c.—Not prepaid, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.

106. ★IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED—This is the best long red mangel. It is enormously productive, yielding from 50 to 60 tons per acre and a single root often weighing from 25 to 35 pounds and more. They are of good and massive shape, of very fine texture and good quality, and though growing to immense size, are not coarse. They are easily harvested, as they grow well above the ground.

107. GIANT RED ECKENDORF—The roots are smooth, of cylindrical shape, and weigh from 15 to 25 pounds apiece. The flesh is firm, solid, of white color and highly nutritive value. The Eckendorf Mangels are phenomenal yielders and are easily harvested, the root growing to the largest part above the ground.

108. ★GIANT SLUDSTRUP—Sludstrup is considered the best and heaviest yielding of all mangels, and holds the world's record for dry matter content. This mangel has been awarded a first-class certificate several times by the Danish Government, the highest honor in Denmark, where mangels are as important as corn is here. Sludstrup is a long, reddish-yellow, ovoid root, growing more than half above the ground. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 80c.—Not prepaid, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

117. GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL—A strain of beets which while giving as large a yield and being as easily grown and harvested as a crop of mangels, supplies a food much sweeter and consequently of very much higher nutritive value. The roots grow partly out of the ground and are therefore easily harvested; they are very large, firm, smooth, clean and of oval shape. The color of the skin is light bronze green above and white below the ground; the flesh is white, crisp, sweet and unexcelled in feeding quality, is more succulent than sugar beets and preferred to them by all stock.

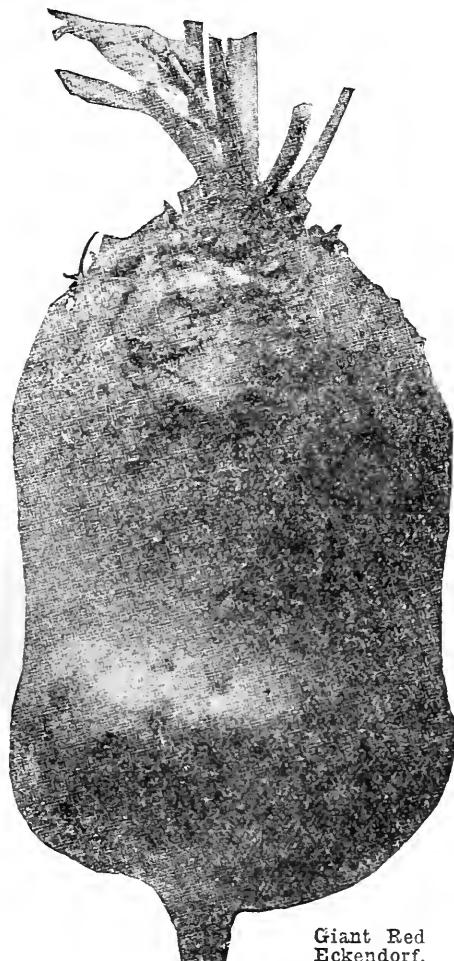
Prices, except where noted:
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 60c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$5.00.



Giant Half Sugar Mangel.



Market
Growers
Truckers or
Stock Feed-
ers Requiring
Larger Quan-
tities, Ask for
Our Special
Market
Gardeners
Catalog.



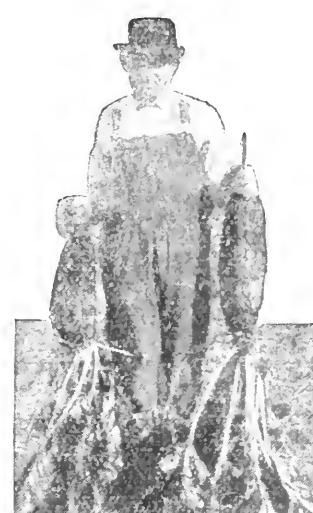
Giant Red
Eckendorf.

115. KLEIN WANZLEBEN—Probably more widely grown than any other, and undoubtedly the best sort for general cultivation. It produces from 14 to 18 tons per acre, and contains from 15 to 18% of sugar. The root grows below the surface. Easier grown than any other variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 70c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

116. VILMORIN'S IMPROVED—Altho not quite as large as the Klein Wanzleben, it contains fully as large a percentage of sugar. The root grows below the surface. Prices same as above.

Enclosed find 3 snapshots for your garden photo contest. For the past five years, I have ordered seeds from you, and always have had the best of luck. This year nobody around here had tomatoes, and we planted your Scarlet Extra Early June, and had all the fresh tomatoes we wanted, besides canning all we wanted. The picture shows two of the Mammoth Long Red Mangels I raised from your seed. They were solid right thru, and weighed on an average of 25 pounds each.

John J. Zoubek, Montgomery, Minn.



John J. Zoubek and his
Mammoth Long Red
Mangels.

“Sure-Crop” Special Strains of Cabbage

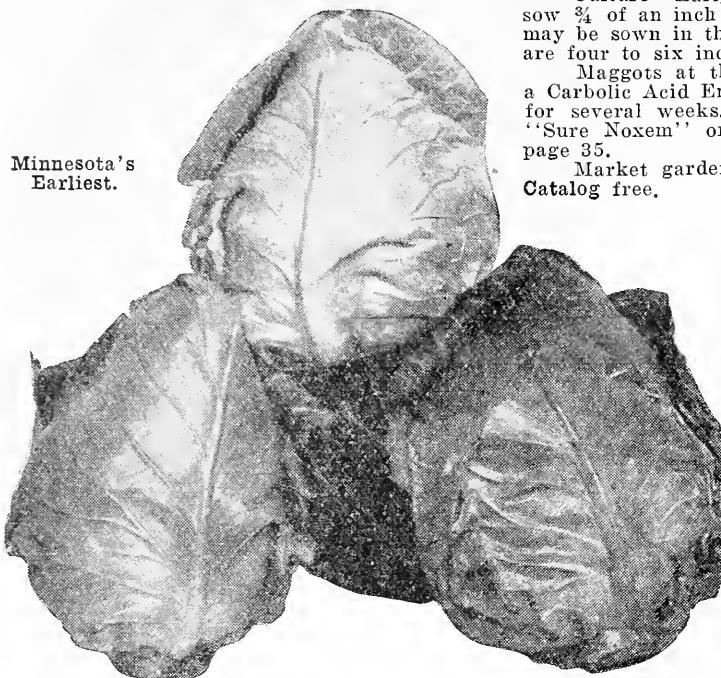
Success with Cabbage requires first and above all, good seed; second, rich, well prepared ground—a heavy moist loam is most suitable—and third, frequent and thorough cultivation.

Culture—Early varieties should be sown in a greenhouse, hot bed or indoors in boxes, sow $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep. Will be ready to transplant in about six weeks. Late varieties may be sown in the open, in rows or broadcast and transplanted in the field when plants are four to six inches high. Cabbage should be hoed every week.

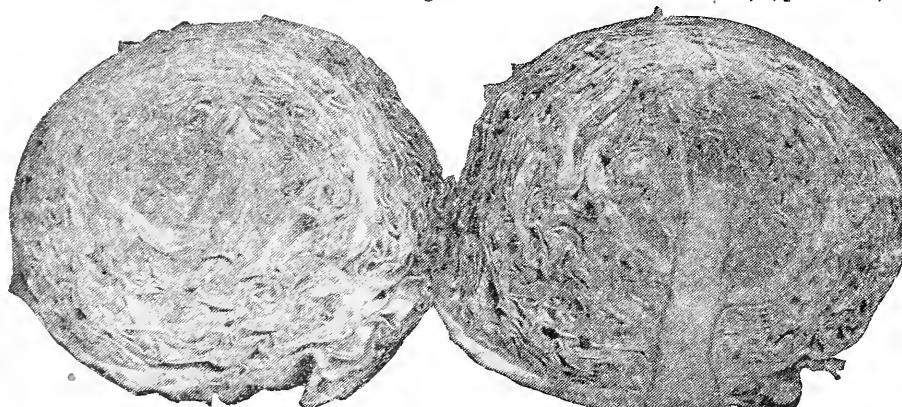
Maggots at the root may be prevented by spraying a day after transplanting with a Carbolic Acid Emulsion, diluted with 30 parts of water. Repeat spraying, once a week for several weeks. Cabbage worms may be controlled by dusting with “Slug Shot,” “Sure Noxem” or “Nok-Em-Kold.” See insecticides on page 79. Cabbage plants on page 35.

Market gardeners and large growers of vegetables may have our **Special Gardeners Catalog** free.

Minnesota's Earliest.



123. EARLY WINNINGSTADT—The heads are of the same size as the Jersey Wakefield, but more sharply pointed in form and not so early; the heads are the hardest of any early cabbage. By reason of its great solidity, it is also a popular variety to plant in the summer for winter use or cutting for kraut. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.



Danish Roundhead.

134. F. S. & N. CO'S ALL SEASONS—Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; are very solid and of best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. Plants are very vigorous and sure to head. Remarkable for ability to stand hot sun and dry weather. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

135. ★EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET—A splendid variety, especially popular with market gardeners. It is the finest large, round-headed, early cabbage in cultivation. Its most desirable characteristic is that all heads mature at the same time, enabling the grower to harvest the entire crop at the first cutting. The quality is especially fine and sweet. It matures as early as Wakefield, and yields more to the acre, in weight. Liberal pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

137. WISCONSIN “ALL SEASON” DISEASE RESISTANT—A cabbage for cabbage-sick soils, and a rot proof strain. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Wisconsin Experiment Station plant breeders, we can now offer a variety that is not subject to the dreaded “yellows.”

A hardy all season sort for all around use—large, nearly round heads, very solid, fine texture, exceptionally tender. It is small ribbed and one of the best kraut varieties.

For home use or market, this cabbage will give big return and relieve you of a lot of worry. The seed supply is still limited, and at our reasonable prices, it will sell quickly. While our stock holds out. Price, Pkt. 15c, oz. 90c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, 1 lb. \$6.50, prepaid.

Stacy, Minn. Nov. 5, 1924.
I purchased seed from your company in the spring as I have the last four years and had wonderful results. Vegetables were taken from the garden all summer for ordinary family use and I canned 178 quarts for our winter supply; peas, beans, tomatoes, chard, Bantam corn, and cauliflower. These were fine. I had one head which weighed 5 lbs. and one package of seed produced about 50 large heads. Also one small package of Cabbage seed produced about 75 large heads of cabbage so that I consider I have had very large returns from the small amount invested in the seeds.

Mrs. Lester E. Hewson, Pineview Farm.

EARLY VARIETIES.

120. MINNESOTA'S EARLIEST—The earliest of the early Cabbages; this variety originated by us should be in every home garden. We do not expect our customers to grow every variety offered, but this sort stands out so head and shoulders above all others for which reason we especially recommend it to our customers. It produces pointed hard heads of good size, fully a week ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. The ideal short season cabbage, of greatest value in northern localities and exposed situations. Pkt. 15c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

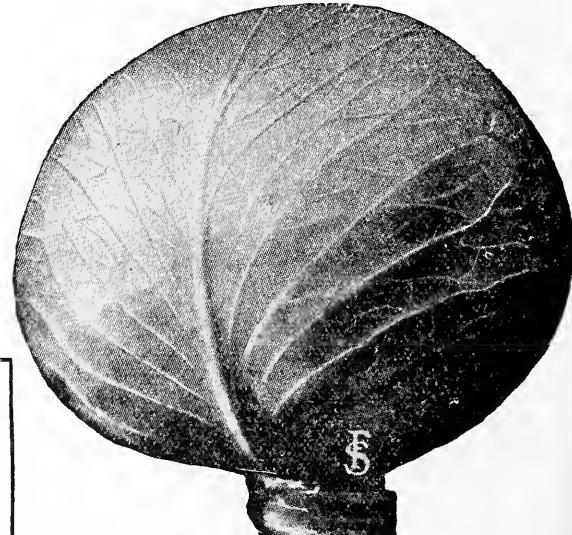
121. ★ EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The best first early, 121. oblong sort. Heads are conical, very hard and solid, and of excellent quality. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop, and its hardiness to resist cold and other unfavorable conditions insures the most satisfactory results. Selected seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.

122. LARGE OR CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Originating from the Early Jersey Wakefield, this variety has a much larger head than its parent, is of the conical shape, but from ten days to two weeks later in maturing. It is exceedingly hardy, a vigorous grower, producing hard solid heads which are crisp and tender. It is deservedly a popular sort with market gardeners and shippers to follow Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.

126. GLORY OF ENKHOUSEN—A very early cabbage, only a little later than Jersey Wakefield, but produces quite large ball-shaped heads, double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, which are extremely solid, fine ribbed, exceedingly tender and of the finest flavor; it keeps in fine condition for a long time. The plants are very dwarf and compact, allowing close planting. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

131. F. S. & N. CO'S ALLHEAD or SURPRISE—The earliest of the large flat-headed cabbages, at least a week in advance and one-third larger than Henderson's Early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably uniform in shape, size and color, with finer ribs than other flat kinds; are very tender; the quality is excellent. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.

133. EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—An excellent second early variety, producing fine, large heads. Highly valued for its fine quality and ability to resist heat. Head solid, tender, and fine grained. Grows compact and upright with few leaves. A dependable header and good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.



Glory of Enkhausen.

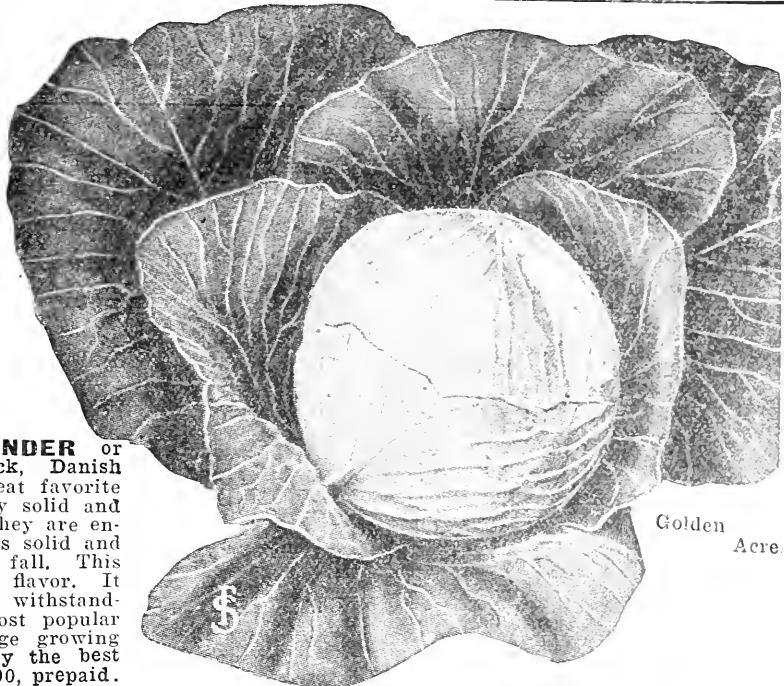
Cabbage.

Early and Late Varieties.

138. EXTRA EARLY "GOLDEN ACRE"—Here is a new variety that is making a big hit with the growers who were fortunate enough to secure a little seed. It is truly a remarkable cabbage and this year enough seed is available to give most of our customers a chance to verify our claims.

"Golden Acre" is just what the name implies—a real profit maker—an extra early forcing strain—has the round, hard head of the Copenhagen Market, yet seven to eight days earlier and just the ideal cabbage for early market. Texture is very fine and quality excellent. Heads are close to the ground and ripen uniformly.

No gardener can afford to overlook this new introduction and for home use, it is easily the first cabbage ready for the table. Pkt. 25c, oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, lb. \$10.00, prepaid.



Golden
Acre.

140. ★DANISH BALLHEAD, THE TRUE HOLLANDER or AMAGER—Medium or short stem—Selected stock, Danish grown. The most remarkable cabbage yet produced, and a great favorite with all who have grown it. The heads, which are round, very solid and compact, are of medium size, averaging about 8 lbs.; in color they are entirely distinct, being a fine white; they never burst and keep as solid and perfect when taken up in the spring as when put away in the fall. This cabbage is of the finest quality, crisp, tender and sweet in flavor. It grows excellently on almost all soils and under most conditions, notwithstanding cold, dry and hot weather. It is without question the most popular winter cabbage and is grown most extensively in the cabbage growing sections of the Northwest. Our seed is grown in Denmark by the best grower and is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

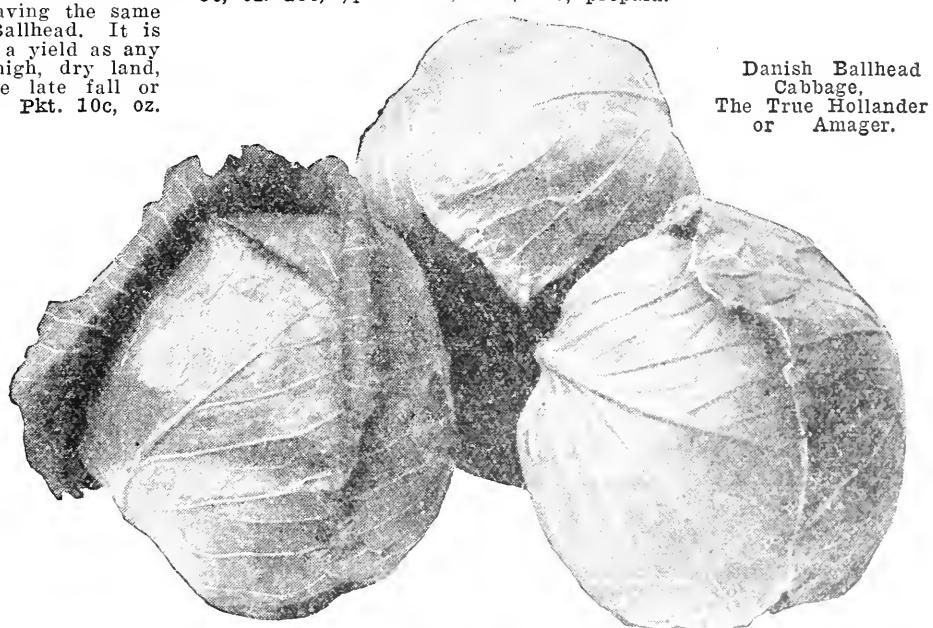
143. DANISH BALLHEAD or HOLLANDER. This is the regular strain of Hollander grown for us in the Puget Sound district. We have offered it for many years and with good success. It has all of the qualities of the Danish grown seed and is considered in every way equal by many. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, prepaid.

141. DANISH ROUNDHEAD—An earlier short stemmed strain of the famous Danish Ballhead. In this strain we have very large, solid heads on short stems, having the same keeping quality as the original strain of Danish Ballhead. It is 10 days to two weeks earlier and produces as large a yield as any of the Danish cabbages. Especially valuable for high, dry land, producing good sized heads. For shipping in the late fall or winter there is no finer cabbage than this strain. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.

148. ★F. S. & N. CO'S SUREHEAD—A good main crop variety. Always sure to make fine heads even in most unfavorable seasons. Heads are remarkably uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds each. A general favorite with gardeners, and on account of its drought resisting quality it can be recommended especially for the western states. Keeps well. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

149. LATE BRUNSWICK—A fine main crop variety and long keeper. Heads are uniform, flat, large, heavy, firm and solid, and of a very superior flavor. The plants are very compact with few outside leaves, permitting close planting. Withstands drought and frost to a remarkable degree. Fine for "Kraut." Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

Truck gardeners and other large growers of vegetables—write for our Special Market Gardener's Catalog.



Danish Ballhead
Cabbage,
The True Hollander
or Amager.

Red Cabbage.

151. ★F. S. & N. CO'S DANISH STONEHEAD—One of the best strains ever introduced. The plants are strong and compact in growth, producing dark red, round, solid heads of large size, equally as hard and handsome in appearance as our famous Danish Ballhead. A valuable sort for market or pickling. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

152. ERFURT EXTRA EARLY—This is the earliest of all red cabbages. The heads are not very large, but of excellent quality, very hard and keep well; the color is blood-red. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.

154. MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The largest of the red cabbages and a sure header; the heads are round, very solid, weighing 10 to 12 pounds, and are of attractive red color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.

CABBAGE PLANTS.

We can supply good healthy transplanted plants of the varieties listed below, in their proper season. Packing charges and postage are included in the prices given.

CABBAGE, Early. Ready in April and May. Jersey Wakefield, Doz. 100 1.000

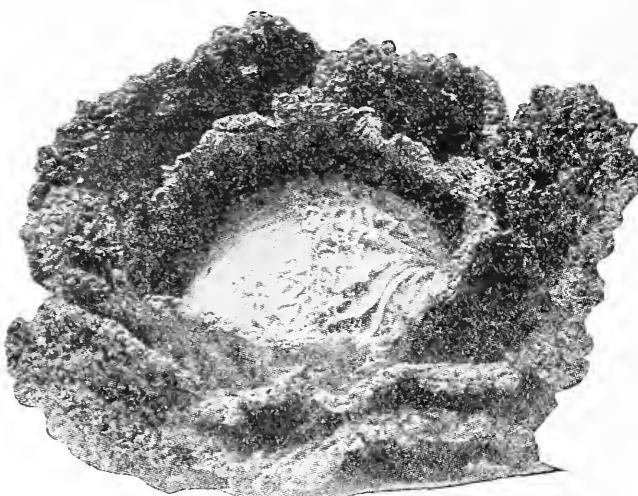
pointed head; Copenhagen Market, flat head..... .30 2.00 12.00

CABBAGE, Late. Ready in June. Hollander or Danish Ballhead, .30 2.00 12.00

Premium Late Flat Dutch..... .30 2.00 12.00

For prices on Celery, Cauliflower, Tomato, Egg, Sweet Potato and other Vegetable Plants, see page 35.





F. S. & N. Co's Earliest of All Savoy.

OUR FAMOUS DOLLAR COLLECTION, 1 Packet Each

Beans—Kidney Wax. Sweet Corn—Early Minnesota. Cucumber—Early White Spine. Lettuce—Early Curled. Musk Melon—Premium Osage. Peas—Everbearing. Peas—Little Marvel.

Beans—Stringless Green Pod. Beet—Detroit Prize. Carrot—Danvers Half Long. Celery—White Plume. Sweet Corn—Golden Bantam.

Radish—Scarlet Turnip. Radish—Icicle. Spinach—Bloomsdale. Squash—Warted Hubbard. Turnip—Purple Top. Rutabaga—American Purple Top.

18 Pkts. \$1.00
all for **1** Pre-paid.

Special Vegetable Garden Collection.

Comprising the best vegetables for the home garden at money saving prices. These collections are put up in advance of the season for which reason they are offered at special prices and not subject to change.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

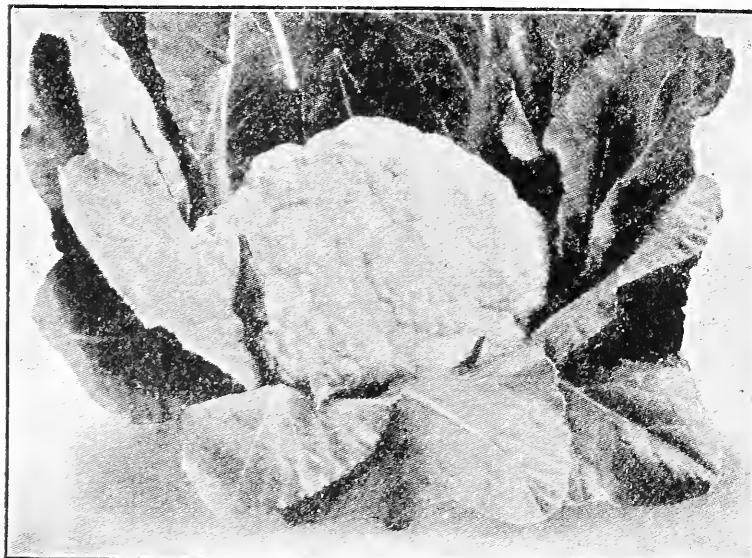
The Savoy Cabbages are superior in flavor to the smooth-leaved sorts. 155. **F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST OF ALL SAVOY**—Forms medium sized, very solid heads of conical shape, with blunt point; leaves finely crimped. Without question the earliest and finest savoy; of equal value to the market gardener and private garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, prepaid.

156. **LATE DRUMHEAD SAVOY**—Quality and flavor of this Savoy Cabbage the best ever, especially when allowed to be touched by frost. Is sweet, delicate, with a delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, 1b. \$2.75, prepaid.

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE—PE-TSAI.

158. This splendid vegetable is gaining in popularity and can now be found on many markets, and where known the demand is larger than the supply. The full grown plant resembles a head of Cos Lettuce in appearance. Flavor is excellent, very mild and it may be eaten raw as a salad, or cooked. Boiled, minced, and seasoned with butter, it is especially delicious. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, prepaid.

DANISH GROWN CAULIFLOWER.



Self Protecting Danish Perfection.

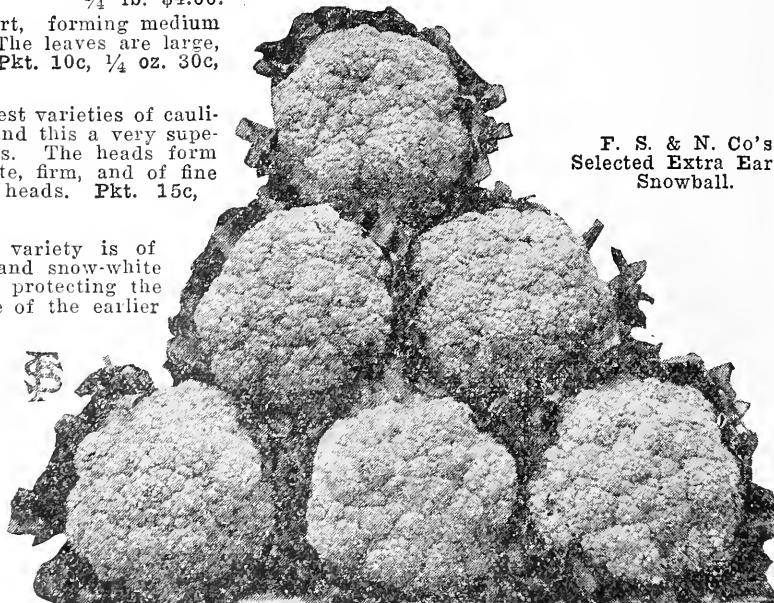
163. **EXTRA EARLY PARIS**—Very popular early sort, forming medium sized, compact heads of excellent quality and flavor. The leaves are large, stalk short. For the home garden a very satisfactory variety. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c, oz. 90c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

164. **EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT**—One of the best varieties of cauliflower that can be had at any price, and growers will find this a very superior strain. It is of dwarf, compact growth, with short stalks. The heads form quickly, measure from 8 to 10 inches across, are beautiful, white, firm, and of fine grain. Unsurpassed in earliness, purity of color and solid heads. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c, oz. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

165. **DRY WEATHER OR DANISH GIANT**—This variety is of vigorous and dwarf growth, and produces stone-hard and snow-white heads, unsurpassed in quality. The foliage is very heavy, fully protecting the heads, which are less liable to blight in hot weather than those of the earlier sorts. If thoroughly cultivated and well enriched, it is the cauliflower that gives the highest yield. Dry Weather Cauliflower requires less moisture than other varieties, and is especially adapted for growing in dry localities, where it will produce good sized heads under unfavorable conditions. We recommend this variety as one of the very best for growing in the open ground. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c, oz. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

166. **AUTUMN GIANT**—This large, vigorous growing variety has a long stem, and large dark green leaves. It produces very large, firm heads, which are very white and of the best quality. The heads are well protected by the inner leaves and remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started early in the season to insure their full development. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c, oz. \$1.70, prepaid.

F. S. & N. Co's Selected Extra Early Snowball.



CARROTS—Table Varieties.

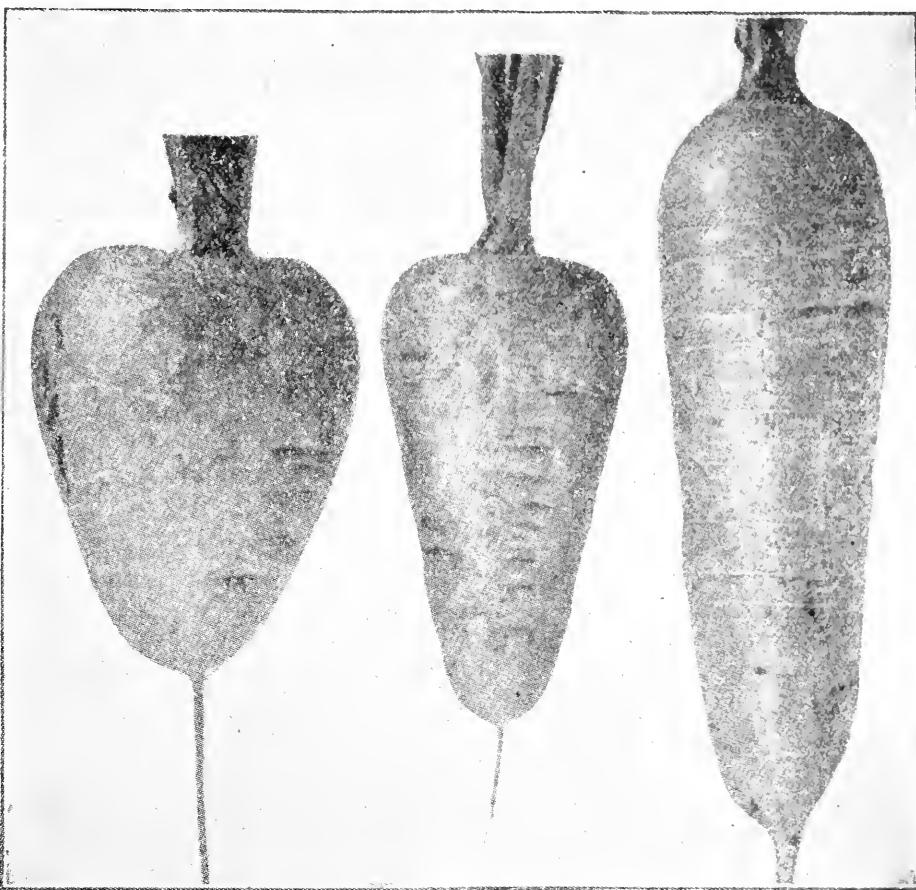
The carrot is one of the most nutritious and healthful roots, and should be more generally used for the table as well as for stock feeding purposes. Will grow in any soil, sandy deep loam is best. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, covering about one-half inch, and the plants should be thinned to two, three, or even four inches. For field culture sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, or the rows may be made wide enough apart, say 2 to 2½ feet, to allow cultivation by horse power. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill, three to four pounds required per acre.

170. F. S. & N. CO'S SUPERIOR MARKET—An elegant bunching carrot. Resembles Danver's Half Long, but is of much finer texture; flesh deep orange nearly to center, leaving hardly any core; very sweet and tender, never becoming stringy or woody. The finest carrot for the market or table use. It is very uniform in size and always yields well. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

171. DANVER'S HALF LONG—This is considered the best variety for general crop; it is a first class carrot for any kind of soil. Roots are of rich dark orange color, grow to a good large size, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, and are smooth and handsome. Easily harvested and a good keeper. This carrot is excellent for table use, and owing to its productivity, is largely grown for feeding purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

172. NANTES HALF LONG, EARLY—It is of good shape and size. The leaves are fine and the roots almost cylindrical, very smooth and grow about six inches long; the flesh is entirely red and very sweet, and almost entirely without a core. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

173. EARLIEST FRENCH FORCING—The earliest small round variety, very much used for early forcing, color reddish orange; it bunches very nicely; used largely for market as well as for the kitchen garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.



Oxheart.

Chantenay.

Danver's Half Long.

174. GUERANDE OR OXHEART—Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Especially desirable for soil too hard and stiff for longer rooted sorts. The roots are excellent for table use, and when mature are equally good for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

175. SELECTED CHANTENAY—An early main crop carrot and first class table variety. Stump rooted, about five to six inches long, and broad-shouldered. The flesh is of rich orange color, and of the finest quality; is medium early, with small tops. Undoubtedly one of the best in quality for the market and private garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

176. EARLY SCARLET HORN—(Stump rooted.) Popular for forcing and early garden use. Roots are of medium size; flesh deep orange, fine grained; of agreeable sweet flavor; small top. Fine for bunching for the market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

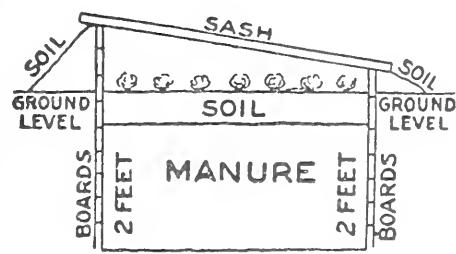
178. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—(Pointed rooted.) The standard late variety; very handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields very heavily. Requires a deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18 inch drills for roots to attain full size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

HOW TO MAKE A HOT BED.

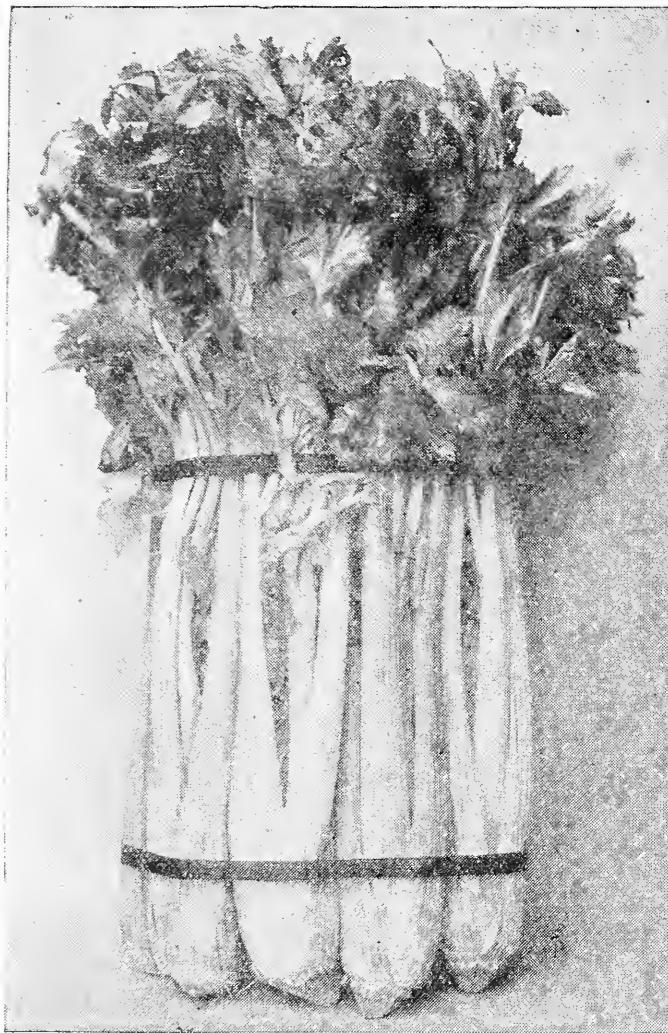
Pick a sunny location, build a frame as shown in diagram. Back board 3 ft. high, front board 2½ ft. high, slope to south. Let distance between front and back board be 3 inches less than size of frame to allow for slope. Set frame in excavation one to two feet deep. Secure fresh manure, mix with leaves and leave in conical pile for three or four days to ferment, then pack in pit 12-18 inches and stamp down. Put on some ashes and leave for heat to generate for several days. Then put on about six inches of rich, mellow soil. Put sash on frame for few days to start weeds, then rake and you are ready for seeding.

Build cold frames in same manner to set on ground surface—no excavating necessary.

Hot bed sash—we offer clear white pine or cypress sash, well morticed, size 3x6x1½ inches thick, complete \$4.05. Size 3x4x1½ inches thick, \$3.00. F.O.B. Factory.



Sectional View of Hotbed.



Golden Self-Blanching.

again as large a heart as any other celery. The leaves blanch to a beautiful creamy white and are firm and solid. The flavor is sweet, nutty and delicious, leaving nothing to be desired. Splendid for market and the home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

202. **EASY BLANCHING**—The remarkable combination of easy blanching and long keeping qualities of this variety, make it a general favorite. It is without question the most practical variety for the amateur to grow. Has a very attractive appearance, finely colored heart, quality is superb—tender and brittle, with a nut-like flavor. Owing to its easy blanching qualities, it is displacing Golden Self Blanching in many localities, though about two weeks later and somewhat taller. For the home garden, it cannot be surpassed. Price: Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.

201. **OLD CELERY SEED**—Used in place of celery, for soups, pickles, etc. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 35c, prepaid.

CELERIAC—Turnip Rooted Celery.

This popular vegetable is worthy of more extensive cultivation. The roots, which are used in salads or boiled like parsnips or turnips, have a celery flavor that is particularly pleasant to those who like celery. The roots keep well all winter. Celeriac may be cooked, and served with a cream sauce, or used as a salad.

205. **LARGE ERFURT**—Roots large, smooth, turnip-shaped and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.

206. **APPLE SHAPED**—Roots large, round and smooth. Of very fine flavor and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

CHICORY.

285. **LARGE ROOTED**—Much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee. In the fall the roots should be taken up and dried, and when required for use, should be roasted and ground like coffee. In spring the leaves make a good salad, and are used extensively for this purpose. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, prepaid.

286. **★WITLOF-CHICORY OR FRENCH ENDIVE**—The famous winter salad so popular in the best hotels and restaurants. The seed is sown in spring and the parsnip-like roots stored in a cool room until wanted for growing or in winter. Allow the plants to grow until November, then take up roots and trim off all leaves to about 1½ inches from the neck; cut off lower end of root so the whole plant will be not more than 10 inches long. When wanted for use, plant in a trench 16 inches deep, in warm cellar, so roots are covered by 8 inches of soil. In a month the head will be ready for use. The blanched head is the edible portion and is eaten as a salad, with French dressing, or cooked like ordinary endive or celery. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, prepaid.

661. CHIVES.

An onion-like plant, which by some is highly esteemed for use as a salad, and the green stems afford a very pleasant onion flavor for soups. The plant also makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging which may frequently be cut, and a new growth of leaves appears soon after each cutting. The seed may be sown in rows in the garden or in boxes and transplanted. After 2 or 3 years the plants may be taken up, divided and reset. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, oz. 90c, prepaid. For Chives Plants see page 35.

For Celery and other Vegetable Plants—See Page 35.

CELERY.

The seed should be started in shallow boxes or hot bed. Sow thickly and cover lightly, keep well watered and transplant when two inches high, in rows three feet apart and six inches apart in the row. For home use celery is often grown in double rows, ten inches apart, without trenching, and banked for winter storage, just where it grows, without lifting. One ounce of seed will make about 2,500 plants.

195. **★F. S. & N. CO'S GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING**—This is the best celery for early use. In fact, the only variety now grown extensively for all markets as an early celery. The plants are of a yellowish green color, but when maturing, the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness. It is self-blanching to a remarkable degree, although boards are generally used to hasten the bleaching. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and the fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish the standard of excellence as an early sort. Of this variety we handle only the originator's seed, grown in France, which is the most expensive, and by far the best in the market; having a larger trade on this celery, we are able to buy at the lowest figure and can therefore sell at reasonable prices. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00, prepaid.

196. **★WHITE PLUME**—This is the earliest and an easily blanched celery. Plants grow rapidly and when maturing the inner stems and leaves turn white; they blanch naturally, but in order to produce close, attractive bunches, the stalks should, when three-quarters grown, be drawn together and the soil pressed around the plants, which will then in a short time be fit for use. We procure our stock from the same grower who furnishes our Golden Self-Blanching and who has a worldwide reputation for growing the best celery seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

197. **AMERICAN GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING**—Owing to the short crop of the best French grown seed, we offer American grown seed of this variety. The seed was grown from best selected French stock, and is the finest obtainable in this country. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

198. **GIANT PASCAL**—We recommend it as being of the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalk is very thick, the upper portion nearly round, but broadening and flattening toward the base, blanching very quickly with little banking up. An admirable keeper. One of the best kinds for the market gardener. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25.

199. **DWARF GOLDEN HEART**—A long keeping Golden Dwarf of established merit. The heart is large, surrounded by a shapely solid stalk. The heart blanches a beautiful yellow after storing; it requires little trimming for market as it is so shapely and solid. It has attained great popularity in many celery growing sections. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, prepaid.

200. **WINTER QUEEN**—Probably the most desirable winter celery ever introduced, keeping longer than any other variety. It is of dwarf, compact growth, with



White Plume.

SWEET CORN.

SING A SONG OF SWEET CORN.

Sing a song of sweet corn,
A garden full of chard,
Four and twenty egg plants
Growing in the yard.
When the crops are gathered
The folks can have some lunch;
Isn't succotash a dish
To set before a bunch?

Father's tending beets and chives,
Saving up some money;
Mother's out among the hives
Taking off the honey;
The kids are in the garden
Pulling out the weeds.
Don't we get a lot of fun
From a peck of "Sure Crop" seeds?

CULTURAL HINTS.

A rich warm soil will give the best results but excellent Sweet Corn can be raised on any good soil if deeply and thoroughly worked before planting.

Plant in hills 3 to 3½ ft. apart each way or sow in rows 3½ ft. apart, placing the seed about 8 inches apart in the rows. The first planting may be done as soon as danger of frost is past; for succession, plant every two weeks until July. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear. One quart of seed will plant about 200 hills and about 12 lbs. per acre.

Our particular section of Minnesota is especially adapted to the production of Sweet Corn and besides what we grow on our own farms here at Faribault, our growers produce for us under contract some of the very best seed obtainable anywhere. Exceptional care is used in selecting the seed which we offer to our trade. Only the best formed and exceptionally well typed ears are put out for seed. In the fore part of September, the seed is usually fully matured and is being harvested preparatory to drying.

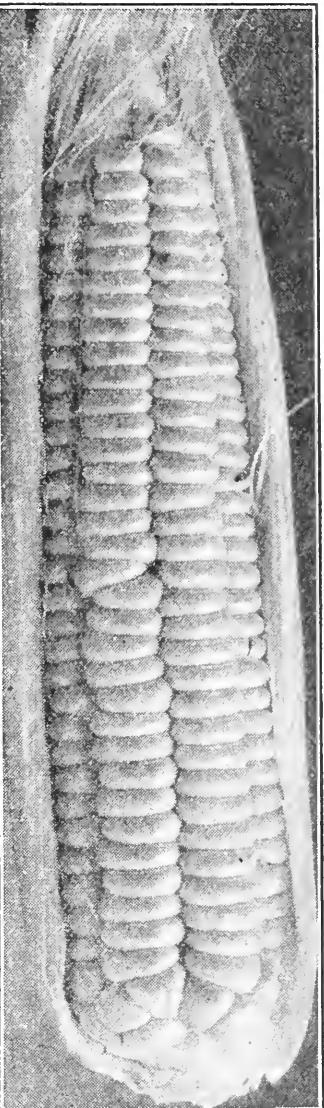
EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

225. ★IMPROVED PEEP O'DAY—The earliest true sweet corn. The best extra early variety for the Northwest. This variety is very dwarf, from 3½ to 4 feet high; each stalk produces from 3 to 5 ears, mostly ten-rowed and about five inches long. The kernels are smaller than those of the Cory and are deliciously sweet; of great value to the market gardener. The stalks of Peep O'Day being small, it should be planted close together, about 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows, with the rows just far enough apart to admit cultivation. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$2.75.

226. ★F. S. & N. CO'S SPECIAL STRAIN IMPROVED GOLDEN BANTAM—For years we have experimented to improve Golden Bantam, the most popular of all yellow varieties of Sweet Corn. The enormous demand for our special strain of Golden Bantam bears evidence of our success in developing an improved strain that is most desirable for the home garden or market. It is not only the earliest and most prolific in its class but is noted especially for its exceptional flavor and sweetness, its rich, golden color and its keeping qualities. Our strain being exceptionally hardy, permits of early planting, produces stalks about four ft. high, bearing two to three ears, five to seven inches long and filled to the very tip with eight rows of deep golden yellow kernels. This variety out-sells all others and is without question the richest, sweetest and most profitable variety to grow. Price. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00, 50 lbs. \$9.50.

KILL-EM-QUICK-DEATH TO GOPHERS.

Protect your corn and other crops from gophers with Kill-Em-Quick—They like the taste. Kills instantly and will clean them out in one day. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price: 40 acre size, 55c; 80 acre size, \$1.10, prepaid.



Improved Golden Bantam.

227. EARLY NEW SNOWFLAKE—A new extra early variety of exceptional quality. Produces stalks 4½ ft. high, with usually two ears to the stalk. Ears are of good size, very sweet and tender and of pure white color. As for flavor, this variety cannot be surpassed and you will be given a real surprise in an exceptionally early sweet corn. Great for market, though seed is exceedingly scarce, for which reason we cannot allot over 5 lbs. to a customer. Price: Pkt. 15c, ½ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

228. ★EARLY GOLDEN SUGAR—Now considered one of the very best varieties of Sweet Corn grown. Its earliness, sweetness and fine rich flavor make it rank at the top. It not only has the quality but is also superior in yield. Ears grow up well on stalks, very prolific—frequently two ears to a stalk. We have received an endless number of testimonials from customers who have already tried and had excellent success with the Early Golden. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00. See front cover for illustration.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

230. ★F. S. & N. CO'S MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—The largest and best early variety. Each stalk produces two or more large, fine shaped ears, which are fit for use before those of any other large sorts. The ears are 12-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome; with no openings between the rows at the base. The kernel is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality. The best variety for the northern garden, and now extensively grown for early corn by market gardeners in this state. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

231. EARLY MINNESOTA—This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and private garden. The stalks grow about five feet high, bearing one or two ears, which are long and 8-rowed. Kernels are very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Our stock will be found uniform and of the best quality. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

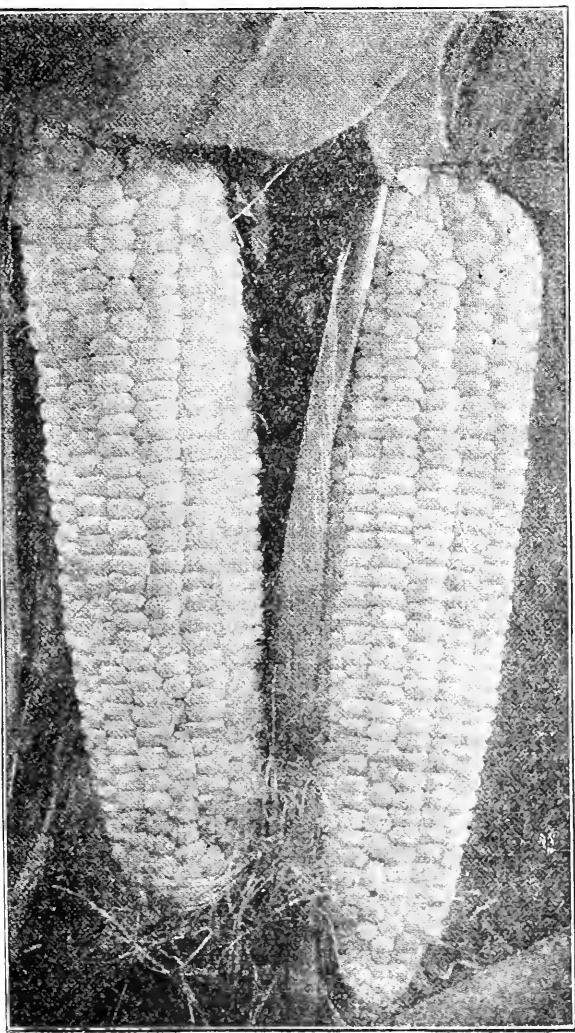
ROTATING VEGETABLE CROPS.

It is just as necessary to rotate vegetable crops as farm crops, if the balance of plant feeding elements stored in the soil is to be maintained.

The various types of vegetables vary greatly in their food requirements and their extractions from the soil. For instance, leaf crops as Cabbage, Lettuce, etc., if grown for excessive years in the same ground, are likely to deplete or possibly exhaust the supply of nitrogen, and therefore should be followed by Beans or Peas, legumes, thus adding nitrogen to the soil.

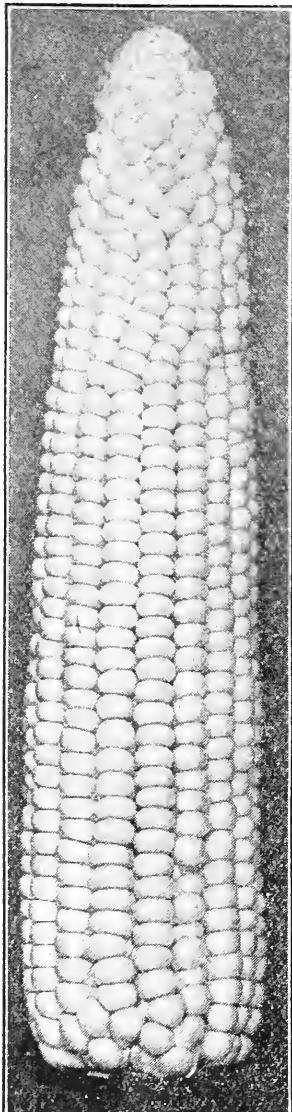
It is a good plan to grow below ground crops after above ground crops and vice versa.

NOTE—Many crop shortages exist this season which accounts for somewhat higher prices on certain varieties of vegetable seeds. It is highly important to get your order in early for many stocks will be sold out quickly. This applies especially to Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn, Lettuce, Radish and Cucumbers, on which stocks are shortest. We reserve the right to substitute if sold out unless otherwise instructed.



Early Minnesota.

SWEET CORN.—Late.



Stowell's Evergreen.

240. F. S. & N. CO'S WHITE EVERGREEN—Bred from one pure white-grained ear, discovered in Stowell's Evergreen, it has been developed into a beautiful, white, large eared Evergreen variety. It has slimmer and shorter stalks, broader and more vigorous, deep green foliage, and is earlier by several days in producing ears suitable for the table than the Stowell's. Grains are pure white, very sugary and are tightly set from butt to tip. Mammoth Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

241. ★NEW EARLY EVERGREEN—In this variety we have all the good qualities of the old standard, Stowell's Evergreen, with quite an important point in addition, namely, that of earliness. It is about ten days earlier, with fully as large an ear; and also equal to it in every other respect. It is an excellent variety to follow Mammoth White Cory. Mammoth Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

242. ★STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Recognized everywhere as the standard variety for market and home use. Remains longer in the green state than most other sorts. Very large ears with deep and remarkably sweet grains. Our stock is of the best quality grown from selected ears. Mammoth Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

243. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—One of the sweetest and most delicious of all sweet corn. It is extremely productive the stalks averaging three ears, sometimes having as many as five. The small, irregular kernels are very deep and pure white in color. Ears average nine inches in length. Mammoth Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$4.75.

FRESH SWEET CORN ALL SUMMER.

Why not enjoy Sweet Corn fresh from the garden throughout the summer and fall when it's such a simple matter to plant varieties for succession crops.

If you have ample garden space, several varieties may be planted at the same time by selecting an extra early, a medium early and a late variety. However to get the maximum of quality Sweet Corn, and plenty of it throughout the summer, make several plantings of Golden Bantam ten days apart—you can't beat it.

POP CORN.

Very often it is overlooked that Pop Corn is one of our most profitable crops. It yields exceptionally well even under unfavorable conditions and there is invariably a demand for the seed. This demand is created by the Corn that is sold annually for popping purposes and for the making of cracker jack and like confections.

One acre of seed requires from five to six quarts in drills three feet apart, dropping the seed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the rows, or in planting in hills, two to three quarts of seed is required per acre.

250. GOLDEN BABY RICE—This variety is particularly noted for its very prolific nature. The ears are slightly larger than the Japanese Rice, kernels of the same shape and size but of a golden yellow color. Its popping qualities are fully as good as those of the Japanese Rice Corn—the color is a rich, creamy-yellow when popped. Price: Pkt. 5c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

ALL VARIETIES OF CORN ARE SHORT CROP—ORDER EARLY.

245. WHITE RICE—The leading market sort and largely planted everywhere. Pkt. 5c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

246. QUEEN'S GOLDEN—Large ear and large, smooth grain of a peculiar lustrous golden yellow. Very prolific. It pops splendidly, the general appearance of the popped corn being a rich cream color. The exceeding tenderness when popped, together with the delicious and delicate taste, make this variety one of the best. Is preferred by many to the white seeded kinds. Pkt. 5c, lb. 25c, pp'd.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

249. JAPANESE HULLESS—This is the dwarf variety of Pop Corn used so extensively by Pop Corn venders all over the United States. The ears are about two to three inches long, the kernels on an average cob however will usually produce twice as much Pop Corn as on the average large sized White Rice cob and with considerably less waste, as the kernels of the dwarf variety pop practically to the last kernel. They are similar in color and shape to the older types of White Rice, except that they are more slender and longer, and there are no hulls or shells present. Pkt. 5c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.75. Pop corn venders get our quantity price.

Japanese Rice Pop Corn.

RAPID FIRE POPPING CORN.

Everybody likes Pop Corn—you can't eat too much and it is the least expensive of all confections. Serve pop corn balls, crackerjack, sugar corn, or just plain well buttered pop corn and provide a real treat on a few moment's notice. We recommend especially Japanese Rice or Golden Baby Rice which is practically hulless—of fine flavor, exceptionally crisp and tender. Get the pop corn habit and send for a Family Package.

Price: 10 lb. pkg. JAPANESE OR GOLDEN BABY RICE POP CORN—\$1.50 not prepaid, Family Pkg., 25 lbs. \$3.15, not prepaid.

WHITE RICE: 10 lbs. \$1.20, 25 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

NEW E-Z FAMILY POPPER.

This new invention makes corn popping a pleasure—so simple, any child can operate it. No fussing, no burned fingers or scorched corn—just what every family has wanted. Easy to keep clean. Will pop on gas, kerosene or wood stove. Is well made and will last a life time. The biggest seller of the present day. Weight $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Price: \$1.50, not prepaid.

GET THIS E. Z. FAMILY POPPER.

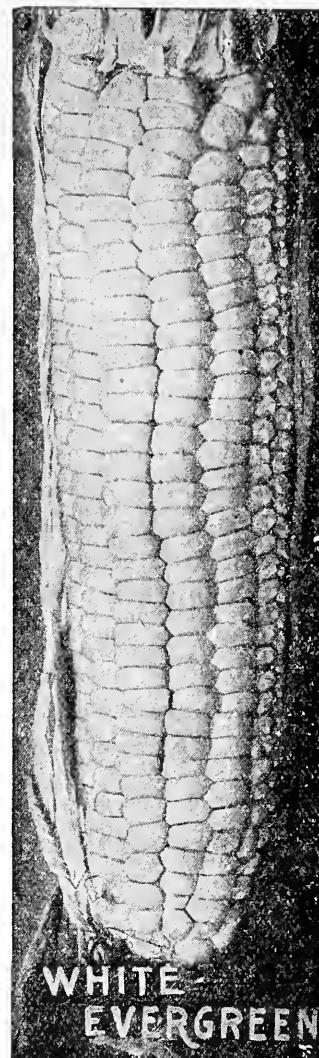
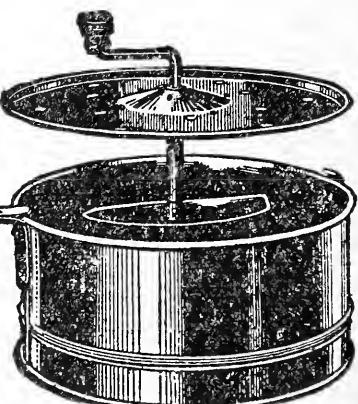
What is more delightful than a dish of crisp, well buttered Pop Corn.

THIS POPPERS POP

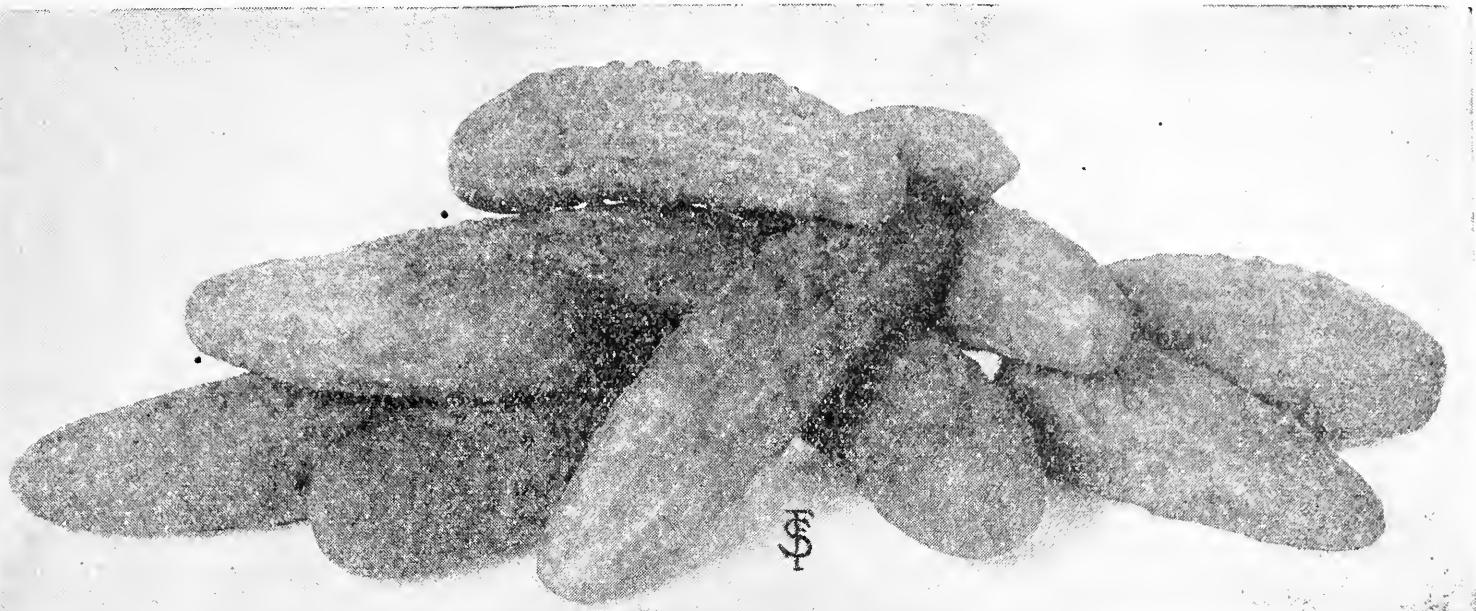
\$1.50

not prepaid.

Puts the Pop in Pop
Corn—A Child Can Oper-
ate it.

WHITE-
EVERGREEN

CUCUMBERS.



F. S. & N. Co's Earliest Pickling Cucumbers.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Cucumber seed must not be planted until all danger of frost is past. The soil should be carefully prepared, with some well rotted manure in, as cucumbers require rich soil. Plant the seed in low flat hills, 5 to 6 feet apart each way, allowing 12 to 15 seeds per hill. Cover with three-fourths of an inch of finely pulverized soil. Thin out all but 4 or 5 of the strongest vines to a hill. Cultivate regularly while vines permit, but not while they are wet with dew. For cucumber beetles and cabbage worms, use—"Slug Shot," "Sure Noxem," or "Nok-Em-Kold." See Page 79.

An ounce of seed will plant 50 hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

PICKLING CUCUMBERS.

255. ★F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST PICKLING—This variety is the earliest and best strain of all pickling cucumbers. The vines are of vigorous growth and harder than other varieties, therefore permitting early planting. The fruits are of medium size, slim in shape, of superior quality. More prolific than any other cucumber we have ever tried. Pkt. 15c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.50.

257. CHICAGO OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING—Fruits of medium length, somewhat thicker than the Boston and deep green in color, with large, prominent spines; extremely prolific. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

258. BOSTON OR GREEN PROLIFIC—A distinct and very productive variety. Fruits bright green, medium sized, slender, smooth, symmetrical, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

259. EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—Fruits of the slim form, desirable for small pickles; is very prolific, frequently setting fruits in clusters of 2 and 3. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

260. ★IMPROVED LONG GREEN—One of the best for slicing and pickles. Vines are very vigorous and productive, and the fruits about twelve inches long, are formed almost as early as those of the short sorts. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

261. NEW EVERBEARING—Very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a great pickler. The peculiar merit of this variety is that the vines continue to produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not. The fruit is of medium size, perfect in shape, of a fine green color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

ODD VARIETIES OF CUCUMBERS.

273. GIANT PERA—A most prolific late variety of very large size, measuring from 18 to 22 inches long. Fine for exhibition purposes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

275. JAPANESE CLIMBING—This sort grows quickly, climbing poles or trellises, thus taking up very little room in the garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, prepaid.

276. LEMON CUCUMBER—The fruits are nearly round, with yellow and green markings and smooth skin. The flesh is crisp, with a sweet flavor, surpassing that of all cucumbers. For pickling they can be used either green or ripe. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, prepaid.

FOR VINE PEACH AND GARDEN LEMON, SEE PAGE 20.

WHITE SPINE VARIETIES.

267. IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—The handsomest and most productive variety of the White Spine sorts. Without exception the most profitable cucumber for market gardeners, and equally desirable as a family garden sort. The cucumbers are very straight, symmetrical and of deep green color throughout their entire length, never turning yellow. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

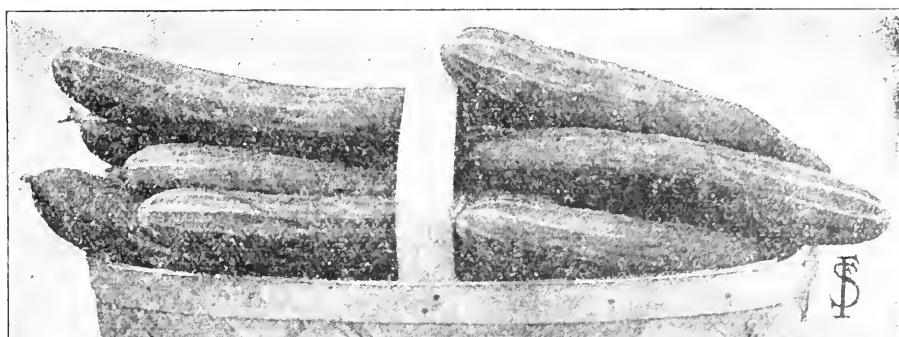
268. EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE—The leading sort grown by Southern truckers to ship to Northern markets; used more than any other kind for forcing under glass, and one of the best sorts for table use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

270. ★DAVIS' PERFECT—Our strain of Davis' Perfect comes from carefully selected stock of the original strain of this variety which has been famous for some time. This is a very fine cucumber for the market as well as for the home garden—fine length, thinness, beautiful dark green color, transparent light flesh, with deliciously cool, refreshing flavor and crisp. Fruit 8 to 10 inches long, tapering at both ends, solid flesh, few seeds. It is one of the most popular among the Extra Long White Spine Cucumbers. Ready for the market in 65 days. Pkt. 15c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.

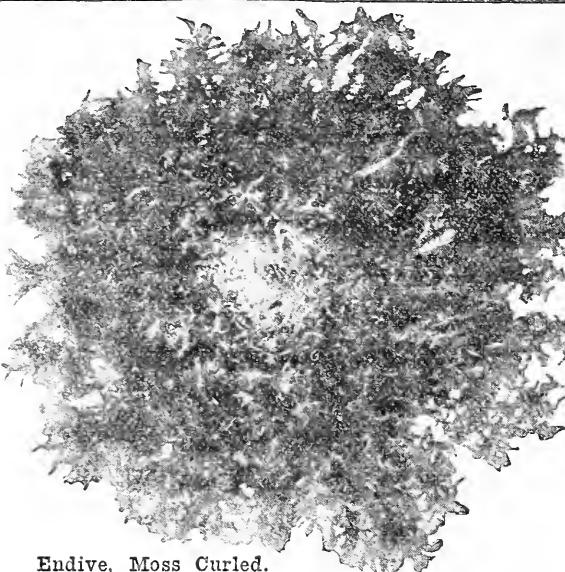
271. EXTRA LONG OR EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—Unexcelled in table quality. The flesh is unusually thick and seeds stay extremely small. The flavor is unsurpassed and meat is white, firm and crisp. Vines of vigorous growth with large, heavy foliage, thus resisting attacks of insects, etc. Color is a rich dark green, size 10 to 12 inches in length, always straight and never turn yellow. Our strain is the result of years of careful selection and more blight proof than others. Ready for the market in 70 days. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

278. ★WHITE WONDER—White Wonder is a beautiful snow white, not even changing color when fruits are matured. It grows to good size, usually 8 to 10 inches long, and is very uniform. In season almost the same as White Spine, but keeps in eatable condition longer. Flavor is pleasing and flesh firm and crisp—fine sliced or in salads. Its smooth, clear surface makes it an ideal pickle. Aside from excellent quality of fruit, it bears a great quantity. A packet of seed will furnish an abundance for canning, pickling, and slicing. Ready for use in 65 to 70 days. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, prepaid.

Seed crop very short. Order Early.



Extra Long Evergreen White Spine.



Endive, Moss Curled.

KOHLRABI.

Sow the seed early in spring, in rows 18 inches apart. Thin out from 8 to 10 inches.

310. ★EARLIEST ERFURT DELICATESSE

The earliest and finest sort for market and private garden. Flesh is white, of excellent flavor, tender and juicy. Leaves are short, permitting close planting. Best for forcing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.

311. EARLY WHITE VIENNA

Very handsome, white fruit. Excellent both for forcing and open ground; flesh white and very tender; leaves short. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.

312. EARLY PURPLE

Very similar to the above, except in color, which is a bright purple. A desirable variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.

ENDIVE.

305. ★WHITE CURLY — A very beautiful sort of which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. They are crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

307. BATAVIAN

Large heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched as salad or used for cooked greens. A very fine variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

GARLIC — See Page 26.**GROUND CHERRY** — See Pages 34-35.
MUSHROOM SPAWN.

American Pure Culture — This spawn is obtained by selecting spores from individual specimen mushrooms, and is propagated and transferred to bricks of manure, which will produce mushrooms true to type with exceptional uniformity and regularity. The mushroom rooms are larger and considerably earlier than the English mushroom rooms. Bricks weigh about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs; a brick will spawn a bed 10 feet square. Pamphlet on mushroom culture free with every order.

Price: Brick 40c, prepaid. — Not prepaid: 5 bricks \$1.65; 10 bricks, \$2.75.

MUSTARD.

Mustard is used as a condiment, and the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.

315. WHITE ENGLISH — Leaves are comparatively smooth and deeply cut; color medium dark green. Seed is much used for flavoring, in pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

316. SOUTHERN GIANT CURLY — The leaves are light green frilled and much crimped at the edge. Highly esteemed in the South for its vigorous growth and good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

HORSE RADISH — See Page 87.**320. VINE PEACH or Vegetable Orange.**

The fruits are about the size of a large peach, oval shaped and of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russeted. For sweet pickles, pies and preserves they are superb. Require the same cultivation as musk melons; are easily grown and wonderfully prolific. Full directions for growing, canning and preserving on each packet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, prepaid.

512. GARDEN LEMON.

Fruit is of same shape but somewhat smaller than Vine Peach, which it resembles in growth, but has thinner flesh, and is decidedly more acid, thus dispensing with the sliced lemons which are so important in putting up the Vine Peach. Directions for cooking with each packet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, prepaid.

COLLARDS.

290. GEORGIA — A cabbage-like plant, with a large open head of leaves on a tall stem. Grown extensively in the South, both as a cooked vegetable like spinach, and as fodder for stock. Freezing improves the flavor. The culture is the same as for cabbage. Set plants 3 feet apart each way. Pkt. 10c.

CORN SALAD.

291. LARGE ROUND-LEAVED, LARGE-SEEDED — This is a hardy, quick growing plant; the leaves furnish a good substitute for lettuce during the winter; can also be cooked and used like spinach. Sow in August or September. The plant will mature in four to six weeks. It can also be sown early in the spring like other lettuce. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.90, prepaid.

CRESS.

295. FINE CURLY OR PEPPER GRASS — Quick growing; leaves cut and feathery, ornamental, crisp and pungent, very refreshing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

296. WATER CRESS — A popular salad plant during spring and fall. Also used as a garnish for meats during the winter. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

EGG PLANT.

Seed should be sown in hotbed or greenhouse in March or April, and when about an inch high, pot in 2 or 3 inch pots. Plant out about June first, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. One ounce of seed for 1,000 plants.

300. ★NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE SPINELESS — The plants are large, vigorous, spreading, and the fruits are very large, oval, of glossy dark purple color; usually 4 to 8 fruits are produced by a plant. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

302. BLACK BEAUTY — Desirable for the Northern states. Earlier than New York Spineless. The fruits are broad, thick, of most attractive form and finest flavor. Their rich, lustrous, purple color is very uniform. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

LEEK.

A species of onion, valuable for flavoring soups, of more delicate flavor than the onion. Sow as early in spring as practicable, in drills one inch deep and 18 inches apart; the plants should be thinned to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. When 6 or 8 inches high transplant in rows 10 inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck may be blanched. The ground can hardly be made too rich, for leek is a gross feeder. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

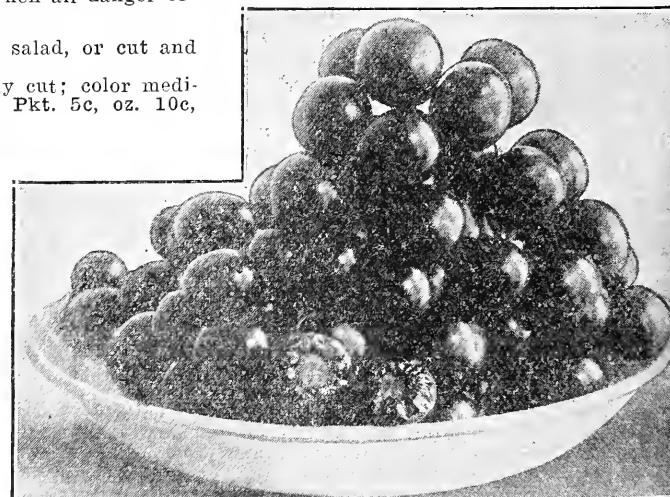
211. LONDON FLAG — The variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

212. MONSTROUS CAREN-TAN — Plants of enormous size, with large broad leaves of mild and pleasant flavor. Ready for the table in 95 days. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.

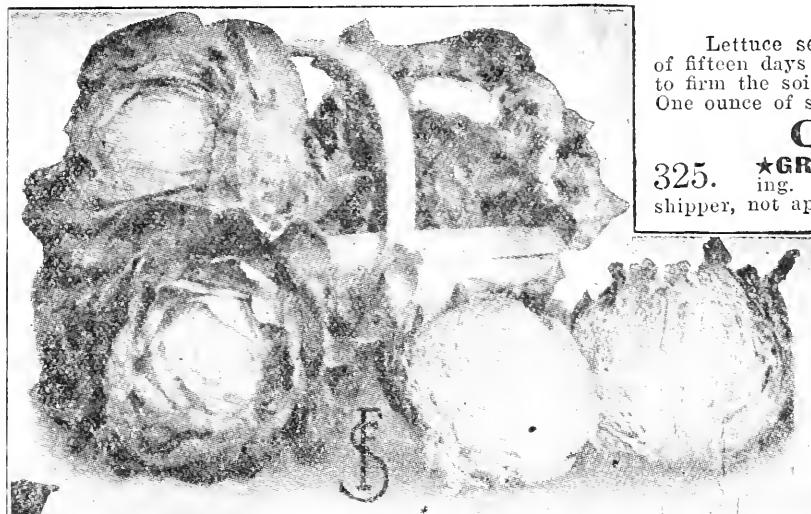
KALE — See Borecole, Page 9.

655. GARDEN HUCKLEBERRY or Wonderberry.

A tart berry, belonging to the tomato and ground cherry family. Berries are about as large as gooseberries, and jet black in color, and resemble the real huckleberry in flavor, after they have been cooked. They are delicious for pies, preserves, and sauce. The fruit is improved by frosting, but for winter use, the plants should be taken up just before frost. Garden Huckleberry will grow in any good garden soil. Start seed indoors and transplant outside when all danger of frost is past. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts for 25c, oz. 75c.



Garden Huckleberry.



F. S. & N. Co's May King.

326. ***BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON**—One of the best and most largely planted bunching varieties; excellent for forcing as well as for growing outdoors. Distinctly a market gardener's sort, but also very satisfactory for home use, as it is very reliable and easily grown; it succeeds during summer when more delicate sorts fail. Leaves broad, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

327. **SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLLED**—(Seed white.) Early, erect growing. Leaves broad, often frilled and blistered, and formed into a loose head; light green in color; sweet, tender and well flavored. May be cut when very young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.80, prepaid.

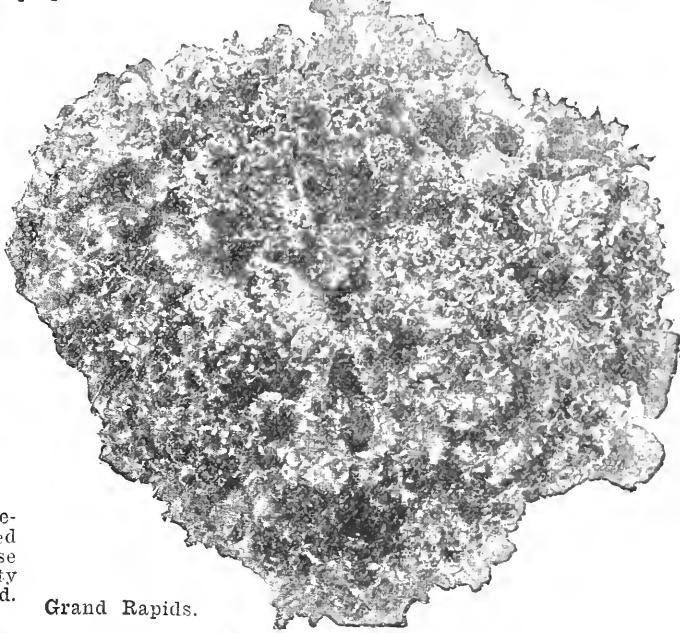
329. **PRIZEHEAD**—An excellent home variety and planted extensively for family use, probably more so than any other kind; not suited for shipping and not adapted for forcing. The plant consists of a loose cluster of leaves, of bright brown color, varying to bright green; the quality is very fine, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.80, prepaid.

LETTUCE.

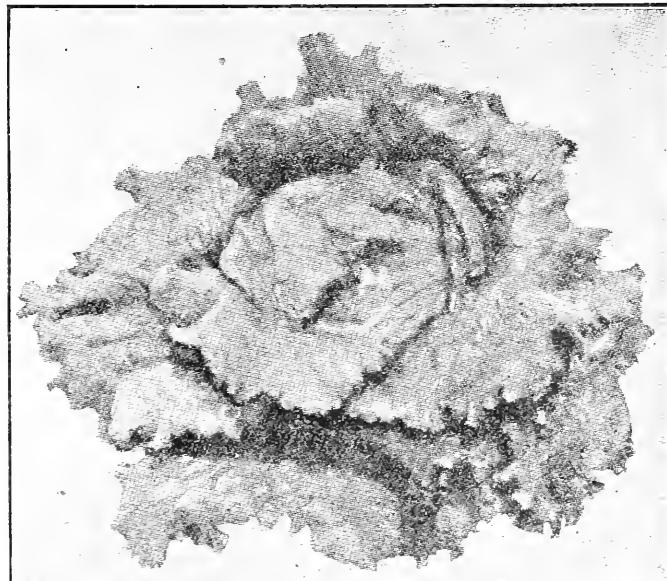
Lettuce seed should be sown very early in the spring and at intervals of fifteen days for a succession; sow the seed in shallow drills, being careful to firm the soil well over the seed and thin to four inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of rows, 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Curled or Loose Leaved Sorts.

325. ***GRAND RAPIDS**—The best and most profitable sort for forcing. Almost exclusively grown by market gardeners. A splendid shipper, not apt to rot. Plant is upright and forms a loose head or a cluster of light green leaves. One of the very best leaf lettuces for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.80, prepaid.



Grand Rapids.



All Seasons.

335. **CRISP AS ICE**—A favorite variety forming decidedly solid heads, the interior of which are well blanched, sweet and tender. The leaves are exceedingly crisp and brittle, the outer ones being variegated brown and green. They are thick, broad and slightly blistered. Ready in 55 days. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.80.

336. **HANSON**—The standard summer cabbage-heading variety for either the home or market gardener. Very reliable and a sure header. A very large, late variety, forming a very hard head of light green of best quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.80.

338. **WONDERFUL OR NEW YORK**—A large variety of very good quality, fine flavor, sweet and crisp, and of dull green color; a good shipper. A favorite variety with market gardeners near New York; one of the best for the private garden; unfit for forcing. Excellent for mid-summer. Pkt. 15c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00.

339. **BIG BOSTON**—A very popular sort with market gardeners; succeeds well in late fall, but also a good summer lettuce and fine for forcing. Hardy, reliable, a sure header, and a splendid shipper. The plants form large, compact heads, leaves of light dull green color with light brown border. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.80, prepaid.

340. **COS LETTUCE**—White Self-Folding. Of a distinct upright habit. The heads grow to a large size and are self-folding. Is considered by many to be the highest quality of all lettuces. Crisp and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.80, prepaid.

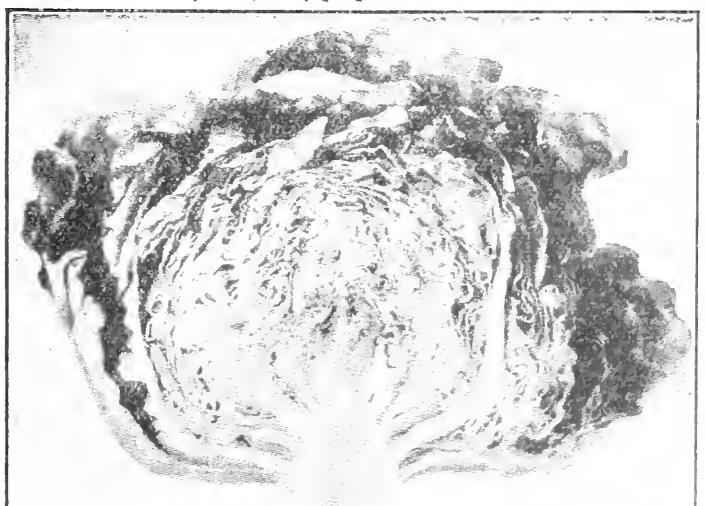
Cabbage or Heading Varieties.

331. ***ALL SEASONS**—Large, handsome, solid heads, rather flat. The leaves are soft greyish green, broad and slightly wrinkled while the inner ones are beautifully blanched, thick and of finest flavor. Very crisp and tender, having that "buttery" quality so much liked. It resists heat exceptionally well, and as its name implies may be grown in the open from early until late in the season. The best for successive crops, a sure header, and one of the best for market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

332. ***F. S. & N. CO'S MAY KING**—The earliest head lettuce. Equally desirable for market and the home garden. Heads medium sized, with outer leaves folding close to the head, thus permitting close planting for frame work; color light green, outer leaves tinged slightly brown; heart of a beautiful appetizing yellow. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

333. **THE DEACON OR ST. LOUIS BUTTER**—A lettuce of the highest quality, a splendid variety for the market gardener, as well as for home use. It stands the summer well, is very reliable in heading and the best head variety for forcing. The heads are medium large, leaves broad and smooth. Quality excellent, sweet and buttery in flavor, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.80.

334. **TENNIS BALL**—(Seed black.) One of the best head lettuces; succeeds everywhere, and at all seasons. It is a sure header and an excellent shipper. The plants are medium size, with broad leaves of light green color, blistered and crumpled; quality excellent. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.80, prepaid.



Tennis Ball.

MUSKMELONS.

NETTED GEM MUSK-MELON



364. **HEARTS OF GOLD**—A beautiful, golden salmon fleshed melon, that ripens in 70 days. The fruits are uniform in size, averaging 5 inches in diameter, and very productive. As many as 12 melons have been picked from one vine. The flesh is thick and tender, and ripens clear to the skin. Fine for shipping or home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

365. **TIP TOP**—A recent introduction of the finest quality and flavor. The fruits are large, nearly round, evenly ribbed and netted. Flesh is rich deep salmon color, sweet and spicy, and good to the outside shell. Ripens in 90 days, and one of the best for market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

367. **GOLDEN HONEYDEW**—This has all the excellent qualities of the original Honeydew, being similar in size and shape, but it matures somewhat earlier. The flavor surpasses anything ever produced in a muskmelon. Flesh is golden yellow, juicy and tender. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

GREEN FLESHED SORTS.

348. **POMEGRANATE OR QUEEN ANNE**—Fruits are about the size of an orange, round and yellow, striped and spotted with orange and red. Delightfully fragrant, and easy to grow. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

350. **★MINNESOTA MELTING SUGAR**—The sweetest, richest flavored of all green-fleshed musk melons. Fruits are oval in form, distinctly ribbed and heavily netted. The flesh is very firm, of green color, exceptionally sweet, sugary, juicy and tender, with a rich aromatic flavor. Vines are of vigorous, healthy growth, yielding an abundant crop of uniform sized melons, quite early in season. Pkt. 15c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

351. **EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK**—A selection of the Hackensack, ripening fully ten days earlier. The melons are of good size, heavily ribbed and netted, and have thick, light green flesh of fine flavor; they are very early, hardy and prolific and one of the best market varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.50, prepaid.

353. **HONEY DEW**—It is as sweet as honey, and has the mingling of several flavors—pineapple, banana, and vanilla predominating. The skin is smooth, with an occasional net, and creamy yellow when ripe. Flesh is emerald green, very thick and fine grained. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

355. **NETTED GEM OR ROCKYFORD**—A popular small or basket melon. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed and covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and of the finest flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.50, 5 lbs. \$6.50 prepaid.

357. **GREEN NUTMEG**—An extremely early melon of the nutmeg shape, with deep green skin, finely netted and ribbed. Flesh is light green, thick and juicy, and of rich sweet flavor. Ripens in 70 days. An old standard sort, excellent for early market and the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

358. **★DELICIOUS ROCKYFORD**—This splendid melon is of the Eden Gem type, grown at Rockyford, Colorado. It is slightly oval, without ribs, heavily netted, and is green. The melon is thick green meated with faint lining of gold at center—very delicious. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.50, 5 lbs. \$6.50, prepaid.

CULTURE—Muskmelons or cantaloupe require warm, rich soil, slightly sandy. Plant when all danger of frost is past, in hills 6 feet apart each way, 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Well-rotted manure carefully worked into the soil is beneficial. After danger of insects is past, thin out to 3 or 4 plants to a hill. Cultivate until vines cover the ground, and pinch off the ends of the vines.

Early melons ripen in 80 to 100 days from time of sowing. General crop requires 110 to 140 days.

One ounce of seed will plant 60 hills, 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

SALMON FLESHED SORTS.

359. **★LAKE CHAMPLAIN**—Absolutely the earliest of all, and of much finer quality than any other early sort. Melons are of medium size, well netted, with golden yellow flesh that is of deliciously melting flavor. It is very hardy and productive, and not affected by adverse growing conditions. This is the biggest profit maker for the gardener—and seed supply has never yet met the demand—order early. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

360. **NEW FORDHOOK**—The fruits grow very even and regular in size and attractive in appearance, slightly flattened at both ends and roughly netted. The flesh is very thick, color an attractive deep orange and of delicious flavor. Remarkably early and a good shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

361. **PREMIUM OSAGE**—(Special Strain). An improved strain of the popular Osage, being a few days earlier, and covered with thick grey netting. Flesh is deep salmon, thick and firm, and of luscious flavor. A fine keeper and shipper, more extensively grown by market gardeners than any other sort. Pkt., 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$9.00, prepaid.

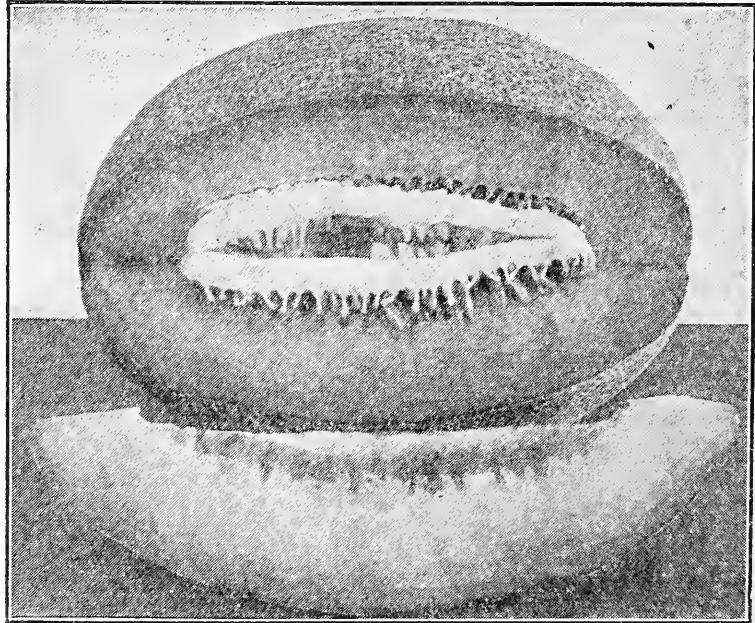
363. **YELLOW MEATED JAPAN**—The flesh is thick, salmon colored, and of sweet, delicious flavor. Fruits are of large size, nearly round, slightly ribbed and covered with patches of netting; skin yellowish-white when ripe. A heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

349. **MILWAUKEE MARKET**—(Special Strain). A delicious, large salmon fleshed sort; slightly oval in shape, heavily netted and with prominent ribs. Uniform as to size and quality. Flesh is salmon colored, thick and firm, and of aromatic flavor. A medium early sort, that produces ripe melons by the last of August. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$9.00 prepaid.

368. **BANANA**—Attains a length of 18 to 30 inches, is 2 to 4 inches in diameter and has flesh of orange-yellow color and exquisite flavor. The fruit resembles a banana in appearance and aroma. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

369. **BENDER'S SURPRISE**—Exquisitely fine flavor, large size, and earliness combine to make this new melon a favorite. Fruits are oval, light green turning to a golden tint when fully ripe, and coarsely netted. Flesh deep orange, very thick and sweet. The melons weigh up to 10 lbs., and will keep a week after being picked, actually improving in flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$9.00, prepaid.

366. **EMERALD GEM**—Fruit medium sized, globular, but somewhat flattened at the ends, perfectly smooth and ribbed. Skin deep green while fruit is young, becoming tinged with yellow as it matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.50, prepaid.



Minnesota Melting Sugar.

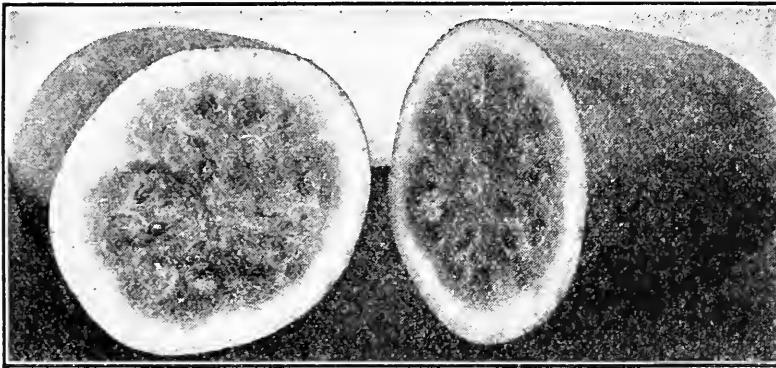
WATER MELONS.

The soil for water melons should be light, rich and sandy. When there is no more danger of frost, drop 8 to 10 seeds in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as the plants commence to run, thin out to three best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. One ounce of seed for 30 hills, 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Use "Slug Shot" to kill melon bugs and worms.

370. ★ COLE'S EXTRA EARLY—The earliest water melon grown and a most desirable sort for the Northwest, ripening delicious melons where none could be grown before, but it is also of great value for the Middle and Southern States, as it matures its fruits weeks ahead of other sorts. The fruits are oblong shaped and of dark green color, striped with lighter shades. The rind is thin and brittle, and they are one of the finest varieties for the family garden. The beautiful red flesh is of delicate texture, crisp, lusciously sweet and refreshing; little or no seed cavity, and few seeds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$4.50.

371. HARRIS' EARLIEST—A splendid, large, extra early melon of exceptionally fine quality. Fruits are slightly oval, irregularly mottled dark and light green, weighing from 25 to 40 pounds; the flesh is bright red, tender and sweet. A good shipper and one of the best for planting in the Northwest. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

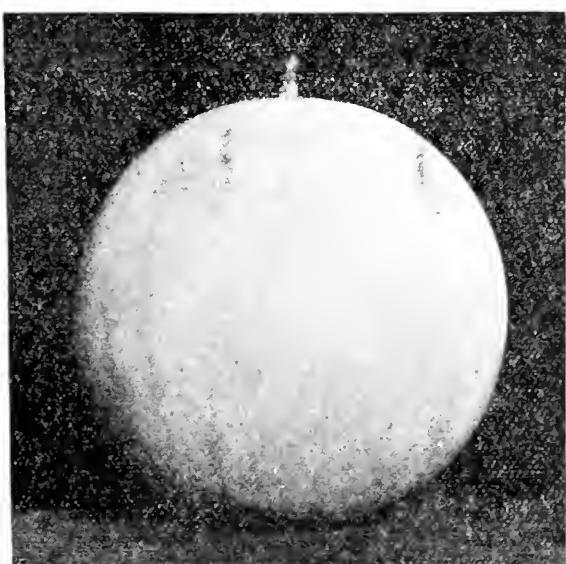
372. IRISH GRAY OR GENERAL PERSHING—A new melon, wonderful yielder, fruit of uniform, marketable size. Earlier than the Tom Watson and an excellent keeper. This is a melon of good size resembling Kleckley's Sweet except in color which is a yellowish gray. Flesh is very sweet and firm without hard center. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$6.25.



Tom Watson—Always a favorite.

383. KLECKLEY'S SWEET—A large oblong melon, 20 inches in length, by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, with dark green rind, which is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is the best table melon. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$4.25.

382. NEW WINTER—A wonderful new variety, producing fruit that will keep for two months after the vines have killed off. The New Winter came originally from Wisconsin, insuring its maturity in this north country. The fruits are of medium size, round, pale yellow when maturing. Flesh bright red, crystalline, sweet as honey. Seeds very small and black. Take the melons from the field before frost and store in a cool cellar. They will keep in perfect condition at least sixty days. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$9.00.



New Winter Watermelon.

373. MINNESOTA'S EARLIEST—This splendid melon is one of the earliest grown, accordingly most desirable for the northern section. In the Middle and Southern states the Minnesota's Earliest ripens weeks before other southern kinds. The fruits are of dark green color, striped with lighter shades. The luscious flesh is deep red and comes very close to the rind. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

374. ★ TOM WATSON—This splendid melon has become immensely popular. Typical fruits of this variety reach a size of 24 inches in length by 12 inches in diameter. The rind is dark mottled green, thin, but tough enough to endure shipping to very distant markets. Of the long shaped melons it is the best shipper. The flesh is deep red and comes very close, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, to the rind. For the home or market garden, or for shipping, it is a money maker for the growers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 95c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$4.25.

375. ★ ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS—One of the best early sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Fruit medium sized, oval bright green and finely veined or mottled; rind thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 95c, postpaid.—Not prepaid. 5 lbs. \$4.25.



Irish Gray.

385. GOLDEN HONEY—Flesh is of bright golden yellow, firm, crisp and glistening, and fairly melts in your mouth. It is deliciously sweet, and fully as good in flavor as the best red sorts. Melons are of medium size, oblong, with hard rind of deep green. Fine for the home garden and for exhibition purposes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

386. EARLIEST AND SWEETEST—This melon is just what its name indicates—the earliest and sweetest of all. The size is medium and does not exceed in weight 20 pounds, averaging from 10 to 15 pounds. The flesh is scarlet, of extra fineness and sweetness, entirely free from stringiness, and fairly melts in your mouth. The flavor is very delicious. This variety is one of the most prolific known, often producing six to eight melons to a single vine, and as the plant is of hardy and vigorous growth, we are not surprised that this melon has become extremely popular. It is a cross between Mountain Sweet and Cole's Early, combining the best qualities of both. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

387. SWEETHEART—Our strain is a notably sweet-hearted kind for home and market use, and will hold its own (in the melon patch) for many years to come. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early; fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green; rind thin but firm; flesh bright red, firm and solid, but very tender, melting and sweet. Fine for shipping. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, prepaid.

390. CITRON—Fruit is round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, like water melon, but is used for making a clear, transparent preserve of peculiar fine flavor. The flesh is clear white and very solid. The fruit keeps nice and fresh all winter. Culture same as for water melon. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 95c.

**A FIELD OF FARIBAULT RED GLOBE ONIONS IN FULL BLOOM
AT THE F. S. & N. CO'S FARM, FARIBAULT, MINN.**



CHOICE AND RELIABLE ONION SEED.

We guarantee our Seeds to grow and produce satisfactory results if soil and season are favorable.

The most essential item in growing onions for the market is good seed—seed that will come up, and seed that will produce the variety you want—cheap seed is very poor economy. One ounce of seed is required for 100 feet of drill, four to five pounds per acre.

We are the largest growers of onion seed in the state of Minnesota and our seed is now used by most market gardeners in the Northwest, having been found superior to that grown elsewhere. Our stock is purer, and produces much larger and better keeping bulbs than any other strain. By many years of most careful selection of bulbs for seed growing we have established strains which are of perfect type and are the highest grade of onions obtainable up to date.

395. ★ FARIBAULT RED GLOBE—SPECIAL STRAIN—

Earlier and more productive than the Southport Red Globe. The onion seed we offer under this name is a special strain of Red Globe which we have produced by years of careful breeding. The perfect Globe type is thoroughly established in this variety, and the onions are always of the most uniform shape. This variety differs from other kinds of Red Globe Onions not only in purity of stock and perfection of type, but also earliness, productiveness, beauty of color and great keeping qualities. The bulbs are of a dark red color, very attractive in appearance. They are thin necked, ripening down to a hard solid ball, insuring the largest percentage of marketable onions. Our seed is strictly Minnesota grown. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$11.75, 10 lbs. \$22.50.

396. ★ MINNESOTA SOUTHPORt RED GLOBE—

The best strain of Red Globe, western grown seed. The onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. It is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.90, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$8.75.

397. ★ MINNESOTA SOUTHPORt YELLOW GLOBE—

The most beautiful yellow onion of fine globe shape, golden yellow color, large size, mild flavor, a heavy cropper, an excellent keeper and good shipper. Our strain will be found a good deal earlier than the old Southport variety. The best yellow variety to grow for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.90, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$8.75.

SPECIAL ON THE 3 BEST GLOBE ONIONS.

399. The 3 best globe onions, Faribault Red Globe Special Strain, Minnesota Southport White Globe and Minnesota Southport Yellow Globe, are by far the most productive, hardiest and longest keeping of any onions that we know. The following special offer is made so that our new customers can give the above a fair trial. We offer: 1 pkt. of each, 20c, 1 oz. of each 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of each, \$1.65, prepaid.

398. ★ MINNESOTA SOUTHPORt WHITE GLOBE—

Handsomest onion grown; it sells at a higher price than all other sorts. Perfectly globe-shaped; thin, delicate skin of snow white color. Flesh is firm, fine grained and of mild flavor; a tremendous cropper and good keeper. To get fine white onions, greater care should be exercised in harvesting and curing the crop. Pull as soon as onions are ripe enough to harvest and dry in airy and shady place. Our strain is the earliest of all White Globe offered. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$7.00.

403. ★ LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—

The Wethersfield Onion is the most largely grown red variety, and is a heavy yelder and good keeper. The stock we offer is our own growing, and we know there is no better strain raised anywhere as far as purity, beautiful form and color are concerned, and in earliness, productiveness, and long keeping qualities it excels all others. The bulbs are of large size, of a round but somewhat flattened shape; deep red skin; flesh purplish-white, rather strong flavored. The best variety for poor and dry soil. The flat onions mature earlier than the globes and are therefore better adapted for the northern sections. The Red Wethersfield is the best variety for the home garden and in many sections sells at highest prices in the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.90, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$8.75, 10 lbs. at \$16.50.

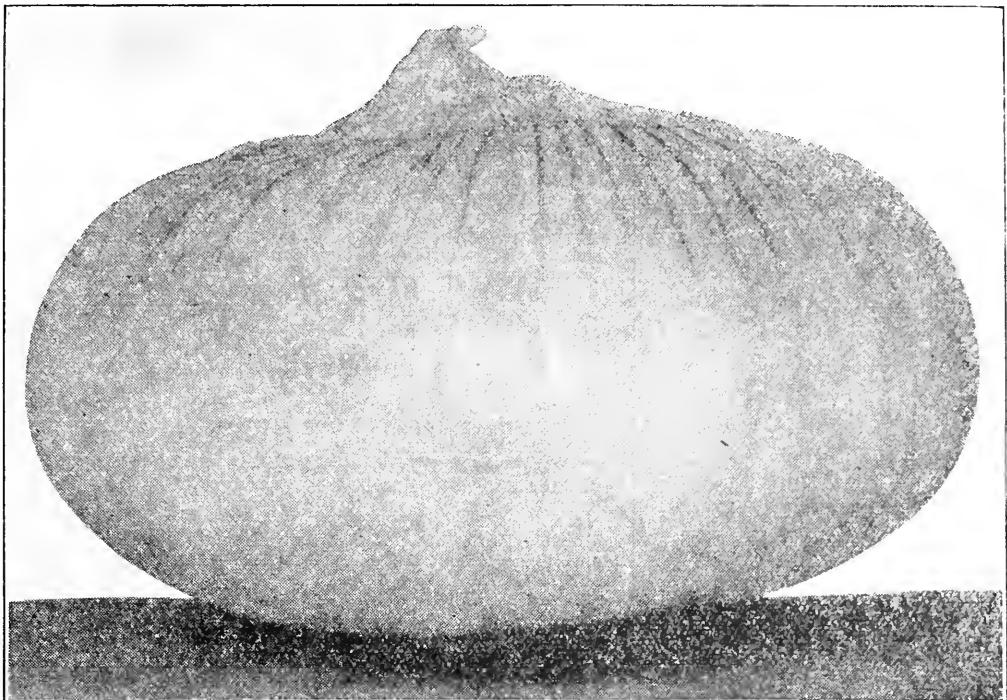
14 Of Our
Faribault
Red Globe
Wethersfield
Onions
Which
Filled a
Peck
Measure
Heaping
Full



ONIONS—Continued.

404. EXTRA EARLY RED—This is one of the standard American onions, adapting itself to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding even in cold, mucky ground where other sorts fail. It matures earlier than the Red Wethersfield and in rich soils grows almost as large, is also somewhat flattened, very similar to that variety. The onion is of a rich, deep red color, mild flavor, fine grained, solid and heavy, and keeps well. It is hardy and reliable and well adapted for the early market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.70, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$8.00.

406. ★F. S. & N. CO'S PRIZE-TAKER—The largest onion grown from American seed. This has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It has proven to be an excellent keeper, and is of the finest flavor. It is handsome and very uniform in shape, nearly a perfect globe, with thin skin of a clear bright straw color. Necks are very small, and the onions always ripen down hard and present the handsomest possible appearance in the market. The flesh is pure white and fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor. They grow to immense size, measuring from 12 to 16 inches in circumference. Specimen bulbs have been raised which weighed from 4 to 6 pounds each. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$6.45.



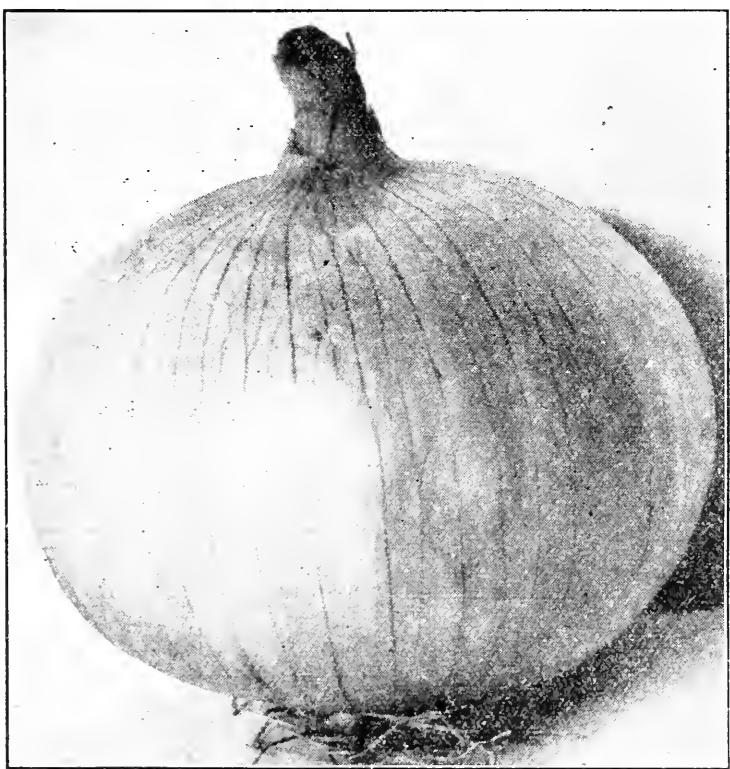
Large Red Wethersfield.

407. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A very popular onion. Our stock is very fine and will produce bulbs about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, almost round in shape, with brownish-yellow skin, and white flesh which is crisp and mild in flavor. Like all other Minnesota grown strains of onion seed our Yellow Globe Danvers will be found to be earlier and to produce larger and better keeping onions than seed grown elsewhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.70, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$8.00.

408. MAMMOTH SILVER KING—A most strikingly attractive onion. The bulbs are flattened but thick thru and the average diameter is from 5 to 7 inches; single bulbs weigh from 2 to 3 pounds each. The onions are of a beautiful silvery-white color, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor, so sweet and tender that they can be eaten raw like an apple. These qualities make them the best for exhibition at fairs, and for the home table. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.35, prepaid.

409. ★EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA—The best variety for small pickles. It is the earliest ripening onion in cultivation. The bulbs are pure paper-white, very small, averaging only from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; they are of flat shape and very mild flavor. To grow small pickling onions plant the seed thickly in drills 15 inches apart, using 40 to 45 pounds per acre. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.35, prepaid.

410. EARLY WHITE WELSH—For green onions. This kind does not form a bulb, but it is one of the best for "green onions." The plants are perennial and will remain in the ground for years. A money maker for the market gardener. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, prepaid.



F. S. & N. Co's Prizetaker.

FOR
ONION
TOOLS
SEE
PAGES
84 TO 85

412. NEW SWEET SPANISH—Here is a new variety of onion that deserves a place in every garden. It is about the mildest onion in cultivation, a product of old Spain, now acclimated to our own growing conditions. In size and shape, it greatly resembles the Prizetaker with skin a bright golden straw color. For table slicing, this variety is a rival of the Bermuda—it may be eaten like an apple and is bound to become one of the leading varieties. Try this without fail. Pkt. 15c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.75, prepaid.

411. WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN—A medium sized onion of mild flavor and beautiful, clear white skin. A favorite with many for use when young as a bunching onion and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. Used largely for the growing of white sets. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$6.50.

414. SPECIAL ONION MIXTURE—This mixture is being offered to accommodate the repeated requests of many of our customers, and if you want a combination of the various varieties, which will give you excellent results, try this mixture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, prepaid.

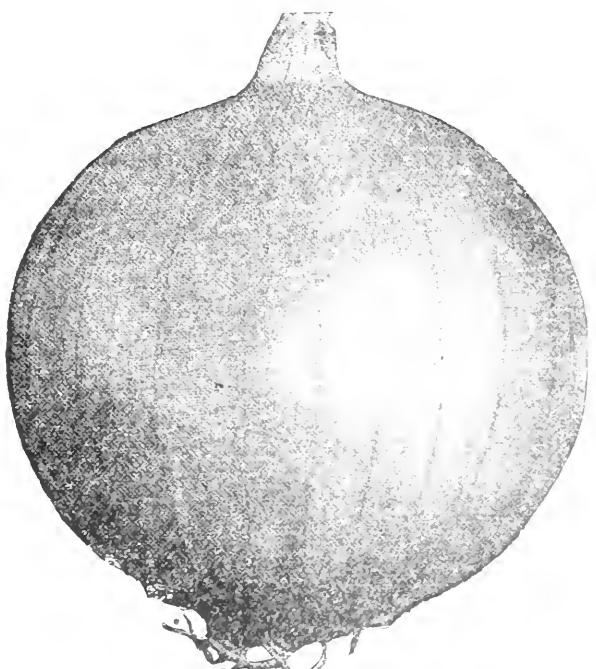
ONION SEED FOR GROWING SETS.

As a special inducement to those interested in high test seed for growing sets, we are offering the following colors at exceptionally low prices.

RED—lb. \$1.25. **YELLOW**—lb. \$1.25. **WHITE**—lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

One ounce each of above three colors for 35c, prepaid.

One pound each of the above three colors for \$4.00, prepaid.



Minnesota Southport Yellow Globe. (See page 24.)

PEAS—Hardy Northern Grown Seed.



Taking Purity Tests of our Many Varieties of Peas in our Trial Grounds.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

448. ★F. S. & N. CO'S EXTRA EARLY SIX WEEKS—Height 15 to 18 inches. The earliest real quality pea in cultivation. Only six weeks from planting time to the table. It is a semi-wrinkled variety, a rapid grower and heavy yielder. The pods are well filled with fine quality peas of exceptional flavor. Our Early Six Weeks is becoming one of the most popular varieties for home or market. Large pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.25.

449. CARTER'S EARLY EIGHT WEEKS (Improved Tom Thumb)—Height 12 to 15 inches. A variety which we have long been looking for. It is exceptionally early, a very vigorous grower, heavy cropper, and better still, for such an early dwarf variety, is of excellent table quality. The peas come to maturity about a week earlier than the Thomas Laxton and the quality is much better than the Alaska. Large pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

450. ★PEDIGREE FIRST AND BEST—Height 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This is the standard Extra Early Pea. It grows very vigorously, is very productive and ripens extremely early. Pods are medium sized, and well filled with peas of good size and fair quality. Large pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

452. ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL—Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. An extra early blue pea; vines are very stout, and loaded with large, dark green pods, well filled with smooth, blue peas, which are very sweet. Our stock is grown from carefully selected seed. A valuable variety for the market gardener, and largely grown by canners. Large pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

453. ★ALASKA, KEENEY'S PURE—Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This pedigree strain, which has been developed by pea experts by most careful selection for many years, is the finest, really pure stock of Alaskas in the market. It matures practically the entire crop at one time. Of great value to the market gardener. Large pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

Extra Early Wrinkled Peas.

456. ★SURPRISE OR ECLIPSE—Height 2 feet. This is a standard early variety. The earliest of all sweet, wrinkled sorts. This new variety is similar to the Alaska in size and form of the pod and in time of ripening, but has the tender quality and delicate flavor of the best wrinkled sorts, and is most desirable for those who wish an early pea with flavor and quality to please the most fastidious. A favorite with canners on account of its fine flavor. Large pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

458. EARLIEST AND SWEETEST PEA—Earliest sweet wrinkled sort. Similar to Alaska in size, pod and time of ripening, but is much more tender, sweet and of delicate flavor. For an early pea of real flavor this variety will fill the bill for market or home garden and win great favor. This is the pea now making a great hit with canners. Large pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

459. ★GRADUS OR PROSPERITY—Height 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. An extra early wrinkled pea with immense pods, as large as those of the Telephone, which contain peas of superb quality, luscious and sweet. The vine is similar in appearance to the Telephone, the pods are well shaped, handsome, peas are large and of beautiful green color, which they retain after cooking. On account of its earliness, large sized pod and splendid quality, one of the best varieties to grow for early market. Large pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

CULTURE—Peas mature earlier in a light, rich soil; for the general crop a moderately heavy soil is best. Commence sowing the early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked, continue for a succession every two weeks until June. It is a good plan to sow the early, second early and late varieties at the same time for succession. One lb. for 50 feet of drill, 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

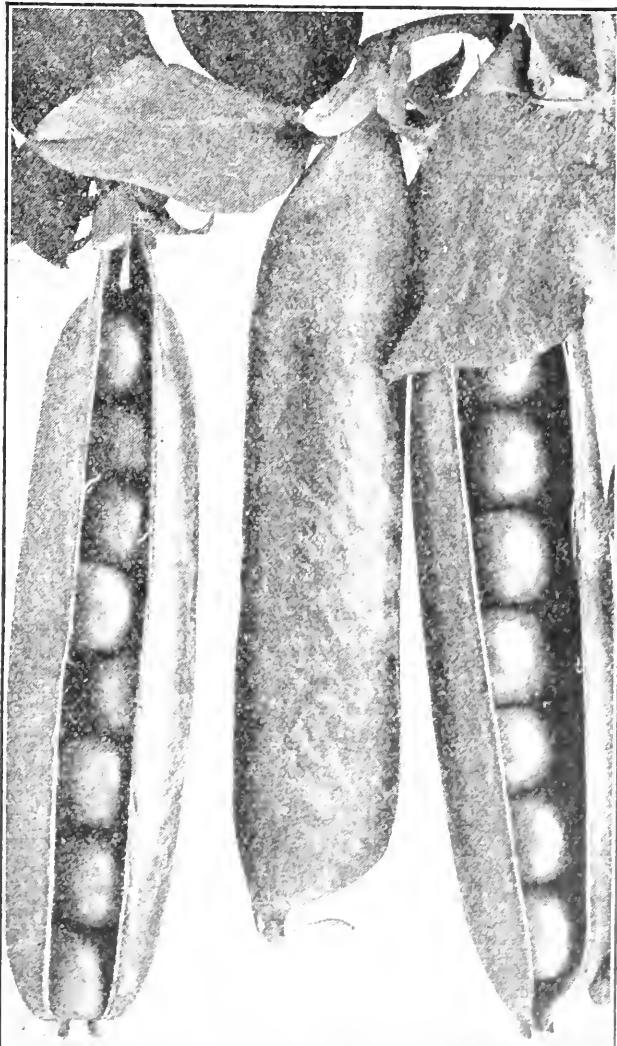
For first early sowing of Dwarf varieties plant F. S. & N. Co's. Early Six Weeks, Little Marvel and Poilat; Medium Tall varieties, Eclipse and Thomas Laxton; Tall Late varieties, Champion of England and Prince Edward.

Inoculate your Pea Seed with Nitragin if you want strong healthy plants that produce big crops. Most soils lack the bacteria necessary for the formation of root tubercles. You can supply these by applying Nitragin Bacteria to the seed before planting. Nitragin is the most effective, convenient and inexpensive means of inoculating. Nitragin is shipped in ventilated tin boxes. The package never breaks, never freezes and is simple to use. It is clean and wholesome. It is practical as soil is the natural home for nitragin gathering germs. Garden Size for Peas, Beans, and Sweet Peas inoculates from one ounce to 8 lbs. of seed, 20c, postpaid.

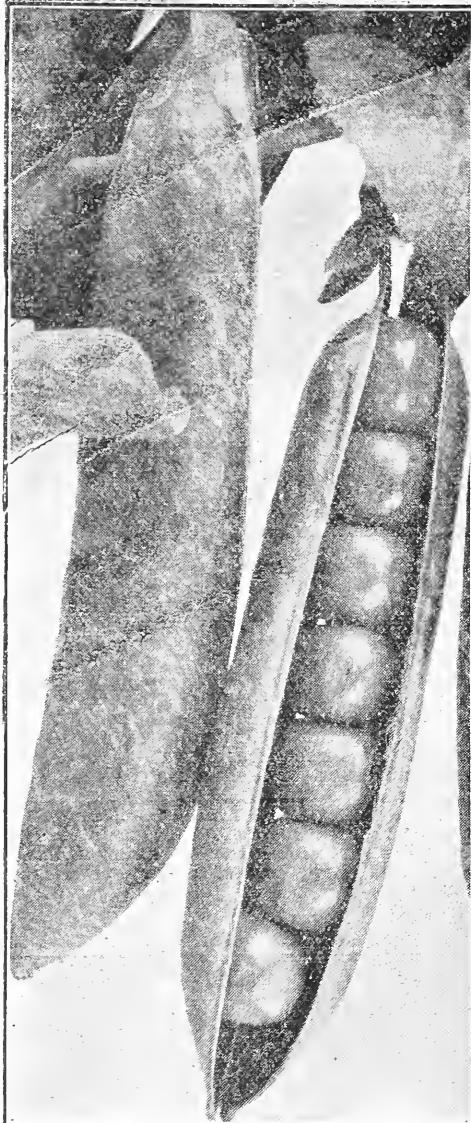


Lincoln Co., Minn.
Have had the best possible results with your seeds, such as Carrots, Beets, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Beans, Peas, and Cabbage. I had Carrots, Beans and Peas, also Early Cabbage by the 4th of July, and am very proud to recommend your seeds anywhere.

Edw. Klunder.



Thomas Laxton.



Potlatch.

Second Early and Main Crop Sorts.

480. **★POTLATCH OR BIG DINNER**—This splendid variety ripens as early as Premium Gem, but the pods are much larger, usually borne in pairs and in the greatest profusion. Strong, vigorous vines of even growth, 18 to 20 inches in height, with luxuriant dark foliage, bearing pods 3½ to 4 inches in length, broad and pointed at the ends. No variety known will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better. Every gardener will find "Potlatch" to be a profitable crop. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.25.

482. **HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN**—Height 2 feet. A very fine, second early green, wrinkled variety, good not only for family gardens, but also for canners and especially for market gardeners' purposes. A most prolific bearer. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

484. **F. S. & N. CO'S EVERBEARING**—Height 2½ feet. Vine stout, bearing an abundance of broad pods. If these are picked as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out new branches, bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are very large, tender and of superior flavor. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

486. **★DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY**—Height 18 inches. Excellent second early dwarf pea with immense pods and peas. A magnificent sort. The self-supporting stout plants are loaded with large, bright green pods, which are always well filled, each pod containing from 8 to 10 peas of bright green color, tender and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.00.

Edible Podded Sugar Peas.

491. **MAMMOTH PODDED SUGAR**—A late sugar podded pea. Vine 4 to 5 feet. Quality the best of sugar peas. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, thick and fleshy. Cooked like string beans, they are a delightful dish. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

492. **DWARF SUGAR**—Early and productive. Pods broad, flat and crooked, and cooked when young the same as string beans; sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

A MESSAGE FROM WOODCREST FARM.

Faribault Minn., Woodcrest Farm, December, 1924.
I located here in 1902 and bought my first small order of seeds from you in 1903. Your growing business and increased attention to the needs of market gardeners has resulted in your getting more and more of my seed trade and for the past several years you have had practically all of it. I assure you it has been because of the high quality and reasonable price of your seed. I have always used your grass seed and would not think of sowing anything but "Farmer Brand" in that line.

Sincerely yours, C. H. SMITH, Grower of fruit, flowers and vegetables.

Extra Early Wrinkled Peas—Cont.

460. **★THOMAS LAXTON**—Height 3 to 3½ feet. An early wrinkled variety of great merit. Vine similar to that of Gradus, but darker in color. Pods are large, long, with square ends similar to the Champion of England. The peas are very large, fine colored and unsurpassed in quality. These qualities make it one of the most popular sorts for the market and home garden. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.25.

Dwarf Extra Early Wrinkled Varieties.

470. **★GIANT LAXTONIAN**—The New Dwarf Gradus Pea. Height about 16 inches. This is the largest podded early dwarf pea in existence, requiring no support. Pods are as large as Telephone, well filled with eight to ten large peas of delicious flavor. It is a true Marrowfat Pea, having the richness and unsurpassed quality of the best late Marrowfat varieties. The vines are vigorous, producing heavy crops. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.00.

471. **F. S. & N. CO'S LITTLE MARVEL**—Height 15 inches. The vines grow very even and uniform, and produce good sized pods very abundantly, frequently in pairs. Pods are very well filled with delicious deep green peas and the crop is ready for use as soon as American Wonder and is more productive. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.00.

472. **AMERICAN WONDER**—Height 12 to 15 inches. An old variety, well known and highly prized for its flavor and quality, which are of the very best. Of dwarf, robust habit and bearing in abundance good sized, well filled pods. In great demand for the home garden. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

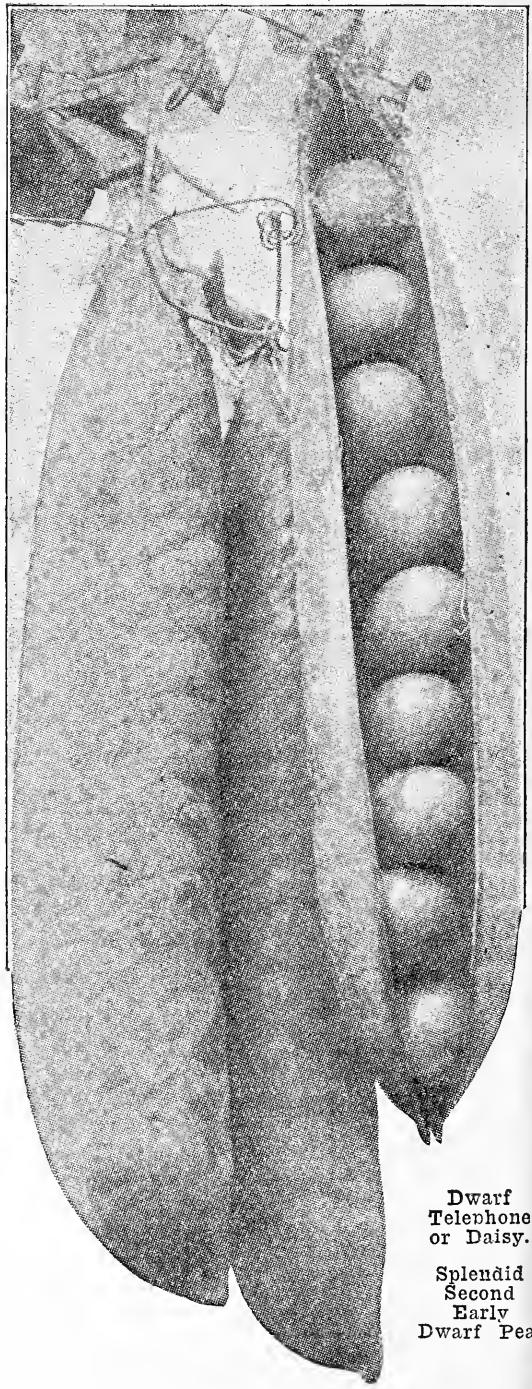
473. **NOTT'S EXCELSIOR**—Height about 15 inches. As hardy as the earliest market sorts, but equal to the Little Gem. In quality it surpasses that variety and the American Wonder and is as early as the latter. The pods are about three inches long and each pod contains from six to eight large peas which are tender and of very fine flavor. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

474. **PREMIUM GEM**—Improved Little Gem. Height 15 to 18 inches. A trifle later than American Wonder; it is, however, a better yielder. Pods are 2½ to 3 inches long and are well filled with a fine quality of wrinkled peas. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.,
Faribault, Minn.

I have been one of your customers for more than 20 years—haven't missed a year. Always had a fine garden. Never had a failure, and hope to remain a customer for many more years.

MRS. J. L. PETERS.
Martin Co., Minn.



Dwarf Telephone or Daisy.

Splendid Second Early Dwarf Pea.

Tall Varieties For Main Crop-Continued.

500. **★PRINCE EDWARD OR PRODIGIOUS**—One of the finest main crop varieties in existence. The vine is of strong growth, branching habit and hardy constitution, very prolific, producing big pods which are full of large peas right up to the end. Color dark green, and flavor unsurpassed, very rich and sweet. The pods are produced in great profusion, mostly in pairs. Every gardener will be delighted with this new sort. Height 4½ to 5 feet. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. 4.25.

501. **QUITE CONTENT**—Pods longer and larger than those of any other pea in cultivation. No pea of modern times has attracted so much attention as Quite Content; it is the finest exhibition pea ever seen and has won more prizes than any other variety. 5 to 6 feet high. This grand new pea bears pods measuring from 6 to 7 inches in length and containing 10 to 12 large, wrinkled peas which are of the finest table quality. Quite Content is a late variety and has dark green foliage; the pods, also dark green, hang mostly in pairs, and are borne in great profusion. It is a pea with which everybody—the grower on account of its great productiveness and high market value, the consumer on account of its exquisite table qualities—should be “Quite Content.” Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.25.

503. **ALDERMAN**—(Also called Improved Telephone and Admiral Dewey). Height 4 to 5 feet. The vines are remarkably healthy and vigorous, producing an abundance of pods of immense size, quite often measuring 6 inches in length, which are well filled with sweet and tender peas of the largest size. Foliage, vines and pods are of a rich dark green color. As a heavy cropper it beats all late varieties. Extensively grown by market gardeners. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

505. **★CARTER'S TELEPHONE**—Height 4 feet. On account of its beautiful large pods and high quality, one of the leading peas with market gardeners. Vines are vigorous and produce an abundance of very large pods, filled with immense peas, which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid. Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

506. **CHAMPION OF ENGLAND**—Height 5 feet. Although this is one of the oldest of the tall growing late peas, it is universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored varieties. The vigorous vines produce large pods of luscious peas in the greatest abundance. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

507. **WHITE MARROWFAT**—Height 3½ feet. A very heavy yielding, late variety. Pods large and well filled. Vines hardy, vigorous and robust. The dry peas are of large size and excellent for cooking. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs., \$1.00, 15 lbs. \$2.25.

FIELD PEAS.

494. **CANADA YELLOW**—The dry peas are of good size and excellent for cooking. Succeeds well most anywhere and is very prolific. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 75c. For prices on larger quantities see Farm Seed Department.

PEANUTS.

Peanuts are a leguminous crop, the same as beans and peas, and valuable as fertilizing and forage crops. They require about the same care, and the planting season is the same as for corn. The shells must be removed before planting. Pods are borne beneath the ground. Peanuts are an interesting crop to grow, especially for children's gardens.

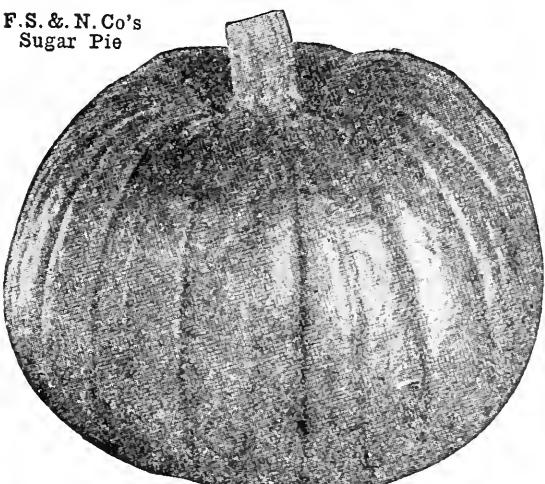
514. **EARLY SPANISH**—The earliest variety, and best for the North. Plants are upright and compact, with small pods and nuts of fine flavor. Large pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 30c lb., 5 lbs. \$1.25.

515. **LARGE VIRGINIA**—The main crop peanut, and the most extensively grown. Plants are erect, and of vigorous, rapid growth, with very large pods and nuts. An excellent variety for dry, sandy soil. Large pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 30c lb., 5 lbs. \$1.25.

PUMPKIN.

565. **★F. S. & N. CO'S SUGAR PIE**—This is a small, sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies, “like grandmother used to make.” It is a very fine grained, most deliciously sweet-flavored pumpkin, and also a splendid keeper all through the winter. The fruits average about 10 inches in diameter, are of a round, flattened shape, deep orange-yellow color, and very attractive. Very prolific, succeeding splendidly in any location. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

F.S. & N. Co's
Sugar Pie



571. **LARGE SWEET CHEESE**—Of large size, flat shape, early and productive. Well flavored and sweet; good for pies and for canning, as well as for stock feeding. Skin orange red; flesh yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

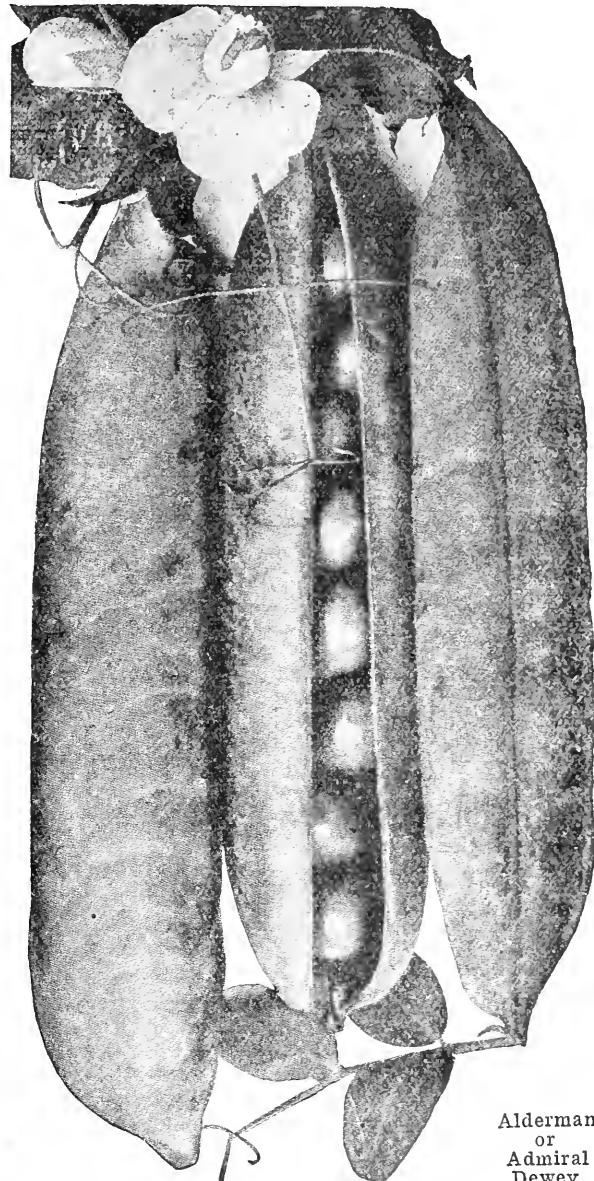
572. **CONNECTICUT FIELD**—An immensely productive, large orange colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but also making good pies. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

573. **KENTUCKY FIELD**—Of large size, about two feet in diameter, round, flattened, hardy and productive. A fine sort for family and market use. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

574. **MAMMOTH KING OR JUMBO**—Form like that of an immense nutmeg musk melon with depressed ends slightly ribbed; the fruits sometimes grow three feet or more in diameter and weigh over 100 lbs. Have salmon colored skin and bright yellow flesh, fair quality; good winter food for stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

575. **MAMMOTH TOURS**—Of immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds; oblong; skin green. Good sort for exhibition and for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

576. **PRIZE COLLECTION MIXTURE**—A mixture of the best varieties described above, all shapes and sizes, large and small. This collection is sure to please and give surprising results. Just the thing for growing varieties to exhibit at County or State Fairs. There is bound to be a prize winner in the collection. Price: Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, prepaid.—Not prepaid: 5 lbs. \$3.25.



Alderman
or
Admiral
Dewey.

Warrick Co., Ind.

I am sending you another order for seeds. The seeds I received from you last year were grand—all grew fine and produced the finest vegetables. I was well pleased—you sure have the goods.

Oletha Deal.

567. **JAPANESE PIE**—Skin deep green with dark stripes; seeds are marked with curious indentations resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet. Medium size, early, very finest quality; good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

568. **★QUAKER PIE**—Oval in shape, and of a creamy white color inside and out; the flesh is fine grained and rich flavored, and makes superior pies. It is an excellent keeper. Early and very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

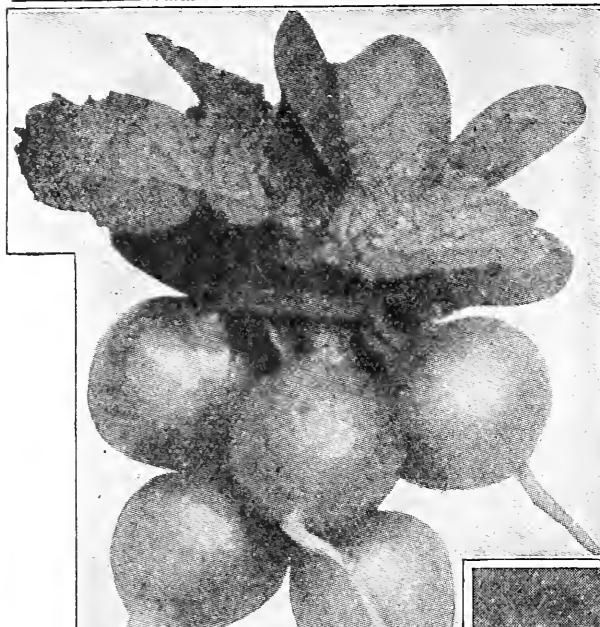
577. **CONNECTICUT FIELD**—An immensely productive, large orange colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but also making good pies. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

578. **KENTUCKY FIELD**—Of large size, about two feet in diameter, round, flattened, hardy and productive. A fine sort for family and market use. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

579. **MAMMOTH KING OR JUMBO**—Form like that of an immense nutmeg musk melon with depressed ends slightly ribbed; the fruits sometimes grow three feet or more in diameter and weigh over 100 lbs. Have salmon colored skin and bright yellow flesh, fair quality; good winter food for stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

580. **MAMMOTH TOURS**—Of immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds; oblong; skin green. Good sort for exhibition and for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

581. **PRIZE COLLECTION MIXTURE**—A mixture of the best varieties described above, all shapes and sizes, large and small. This collection is sure to please and give surprising results. Just the thing for growing varieties to exhibit at County or State Fairs. There is bound to be a prize winner in the collection. Price: Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, prepaid.—Not prepaid: 5 lbs. \$3.25.



536. ROSY GEM OR SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP

FORCING—A very beautiful variety of deep scarlet color, with a large white tip; earlier than the Scarlet Turnip White Tip; a very popular market sort for forcing as well as outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

538. FRENCH BREAKFAST

A quick growing, medium sized radish, oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. French Breakfast is ready for the table in 22 days and sells readily on the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

535. IMPROVED EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

The leading variety of radishes for market gardeners; equally as good for forcing as for open garden culture. A very handsome radish of rich, bright scarlet color and oval shape, with very small tops; the flesh is delightfully crisp, juicy and tender. An extra early variety, fit to be pulled in about three weeks. Our strain was selected with the greatest care as to size, shape, color and earliness and was grown from transplanted roots. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

540. F. S. & N. CO'S CRIMSON GIANT

This radish differs from all other forcing varieties hitherto in cultivation inasmuch as its roots attain more than double the size without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early notwithstanding its size. Color crimson; flesh pure white and of the best quality. Fine for outdoors and forcing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

544. ALL SEASONS OR ROUND SCARLET CHINA

A most satisfactory radish, especially for late planting, round, bright scarlet in color and of exceptional flavor. Always crisp and tender, never gets woody during a droughty season. It is without doubt just as the name implies—the best All Season Radish in cultivation. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

547. EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP

The long, slender, hand-somely colored roots are most attractive in appearance, crisp, brittle and of the choicest quality. They attain a length of 5 to 6 in. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10.

546. F. S. & N. CO'S ICICLE

The finest white radish. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for use in 20 to 25 days; their long, slender form and pure paper-white skin make them most attractive. The flesh remains crisp and tender until the roots attain a large size. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes as well as for successive sowing in the open ground. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

551. WHITE STRASSBURG

Tapering in shape, with white skin and flesh. Keeps well, is a good market sort. Fine for summer planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10.

542. MIXED RADISHES

This mixture contains early, summer and winter varieties; all kinds, colors and styles, a large assortment, ready for the table, early, medium and late. You always have some that are just right, sweet, tender and juicy. This mixture is for a small garden, where space is limited and one sowing does for the whole season. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 50c.

We list the most popular Planet Junior and Standard garden tools at money saving prices. See pages 84-85.

RADISHES.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds per acre. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks thruout the season, for succession. A warm, sandy loam is the best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August. Take them up before severe freezing and store in sand in the cellar or in a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter.

525. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A round, red, turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

526. ★EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—A most popular and attractive variety, a great favorite in many large markets. The radish is a bright scarlet with a white tip, and of a beautiful shape; flesh white, crisp and finely flavored. Our strain always produces radishes of fine scarlet color with a distinct white tip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10.

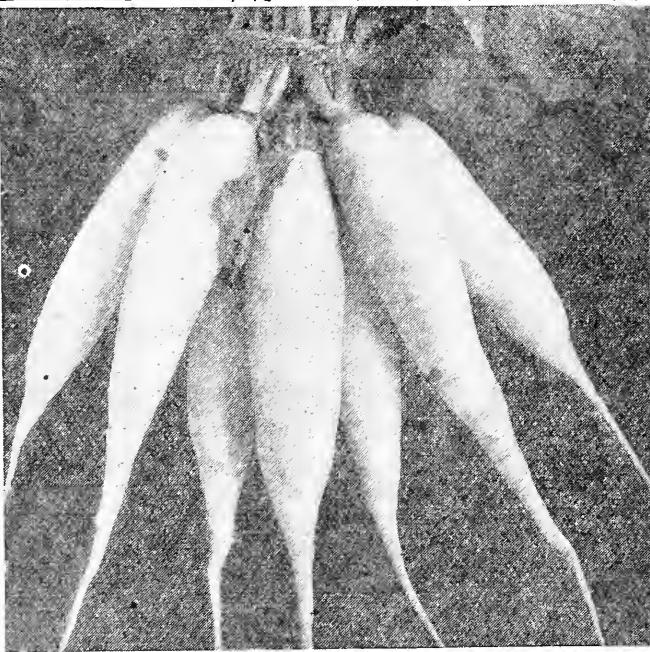
527. ★F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST ERFURT—The earliest variety of excellent quality. The roots are small, nearly round, of bright scarlet color, with very small tops; the flesh is white, crisp and tender. Fine for outdoor growing and one of the best varieties for forcing, being fit for table in 16 to 20 days. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

528. NON-PLUS-ULTRA—A very fine extra early forcing variety of dark scarlet color and globular shape. Always crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.50, prepaid.

★F. S. & N. CO'S SPARKLER—The radish is very popular on account of its beautiful color, its quick growth and fine table qualities. The color of the Sparkler is bright scarlet with a large white tip, covering fully one-third of the roots. This variety has small tops, and is equally as well adapted for forcing in frames as for growing outdoors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

530. EARLY SAXA—The earliest of all forcing radishes. Round, bright scarlet, with the smallest possible tops. Exceptionally crisp and tender and of fine flavor. An excellent early market variety and slow to shoot to seed. We offer a select strain suitable for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

Our select strains of Radish are giving wonderful results to market gardeners—Ask for special Market Gardeners Catalog and price list if growing for the market.



Icicle Radish.



French Breakfast.

WINTER RADISHES.

Sow the seed the latter part of June, up to August first.

555. **CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH**—Long, white, of large size. A good keeper; flesh tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, prepaid.

558. **ROSE CHINA**—Medium size, large at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small top; color deep rose. Flesh white, firm, and pungent. Fine keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

559. **LONG BLACK SPANISH**—Keeps longest of all winter radishes. Skin black; flesh white, crisp, quite pungent. Grows 10 to 12 inches long and has a diameter of from 2 to 3 inches. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

560. **★ROUND BLACK SPANISH**—Similar to Long Black, except in shape. Matures a little earlier. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Rhubarb furnishes the first fruit of the garden in early spring. It's a wonderful spring tonic and very healthful. Easy to grow and greatly prized for sauce and pies.

Succeeds best in deep rich soil. Sow in spring in drills, cover one inch. Thin plants to six inches apart. Transplant in autumn or spring to permanent beds.

580. **LINNAEUS**—Very early sort, fine quality. The standard variety, which is unsurpassed for quality, popular for home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

581. **RED WINE**—Larger than the above, a good seller in all markets; of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.40, prepaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Rhubarb should be in every garden, as it affords the earliest sauces and pies in spring. Set roots out in spring or fall, in rows four feet apart. Price: Extra strong 2 year old roots, each 15c, 3 for 35c, 12 for \$1.00, post-paid.

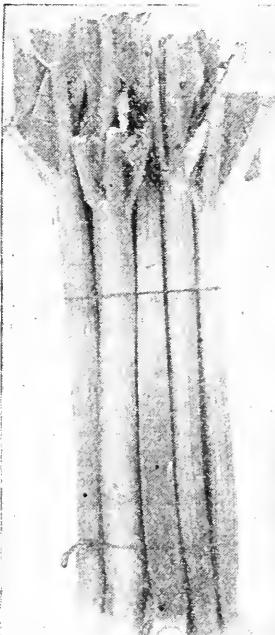
Gardeners, get our special prices on Rhubarb roots in large quantities.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

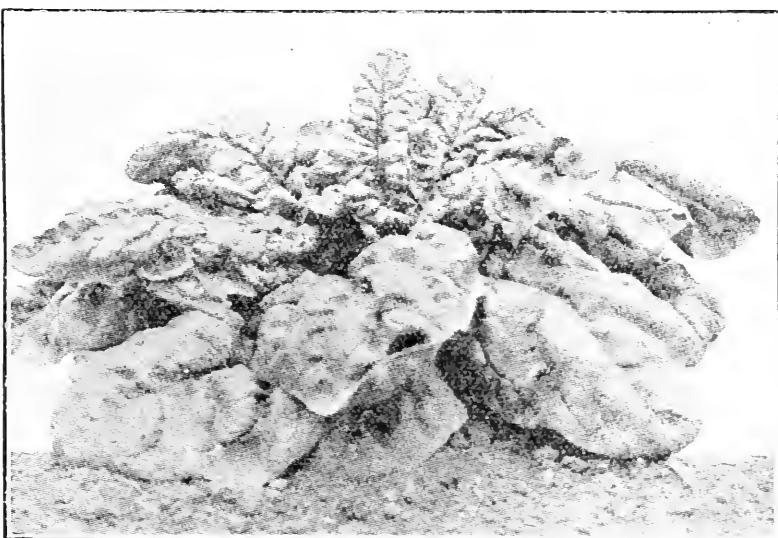
One of the most delicious vegetables acquiring the flavor of oysters after it has been frosted. It may be cooked in a variety of ways, like asparagus, peas, etc. Salsify should be sown in drills, in light, rich soil, very early. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain in the ground all winter, but should be dug early in the spring.

592. **★MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND**—An improved type of the Long White, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of those of the old variety, and of very superior quality and delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

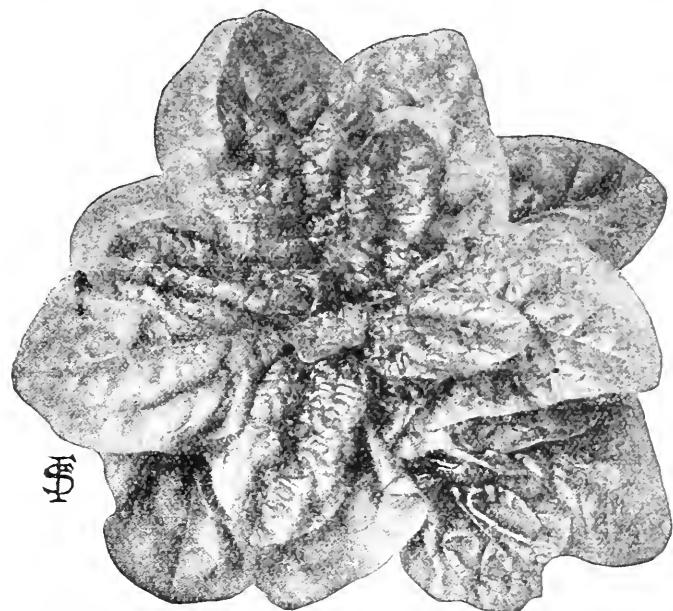
SWISS CHARD—See Beets, Page 10.



Red Wine Rhubarb.



Spinach King of Denmark.



Spinach, Bloomsdale.

SPINACH.

Succeeds best on rich, well drained soil. Sow early in spring one inch deep, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. For succession sow every two weeks until June. For early spring use sow in August and cover over winter. One ounce of seed for 100 foot row; 12 to 15 pounds per acre, or 30 pounds broadcast.

584. **★KING OF DENMARK**—A fine new spinach, that is very slow to go to seed, and keeps in good condition for use weeks after other varieties have gone to seed. It is early and makes a quick low growth. The leaves are of dark green color, very large and succulent, being much crumpled. They hold up well after being cut. Because of its long keeping qualities and fine flavor, this variety will replace most other varieties, both for home garden and market use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 70c, prepaid.

586. **BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED**—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plants of upright growth, with medium sized, dark green, pointed leaves which are crumpled or blistered like those of savoy cabbage. Used extensively by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.

587. **VICTORIA**—The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark green leaves being of the true savoy appearance, and of the finest quality, but the feature that makes it of special use for market and family gardens is that it is still in prime condition from two to three weeks after all other varieties have run to seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.

588. **LONG STANDING**—This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than any other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.

589. **★NEW ZEALAND** (Everlasting Spinach)—An excellent, half hardy variety that is especially valuable for hot weather planting, and for poor soil, where other sorts do not grow. The plants are of quick, vigorous growth, do not run to seed, and withstand drought well. The leaves are tender and of good flavor. If the young shoots and leaves are pinched back, as required for table use, the plants will produce new growth, and one seeding will be sufficient for the entire season. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 70c, prepaid.

TOBACCO.

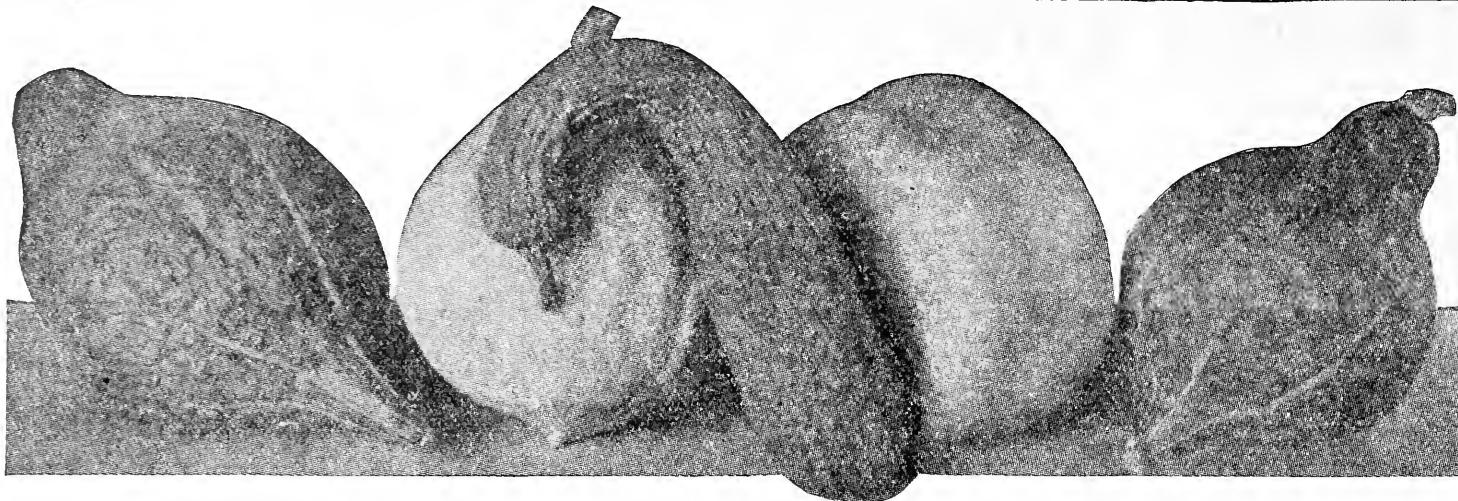
One ounce will sow one acre.

518. **LARGE HAVANA**—This is the earliest and hardest variety being most resistant to disease. Plants are strong and vigorous, with broad leaves of heavy texture. The best variety for the North. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, prepaid.

519. **CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF**—One of the most reliable, standard sorts, best adapted to the middle and northern states. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, prepaid.

520. **WHITE BURLEY**—A profitable, dependable variety, both for the market and the home garden. The broad porous leaves are much used for wrappers. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, prepaid.

521. **MIXED TOBACCO**—Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, prepaid.



Warted Hubbard.

Marrow and Crookneck.

Delicious.

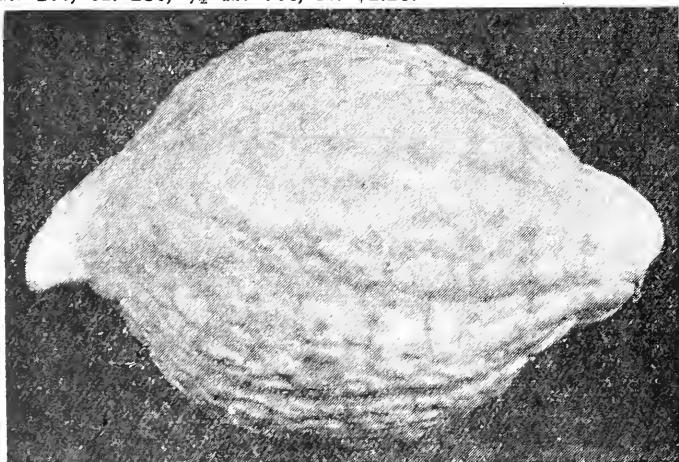
SQUASH.

Plant seed in extra fertile soil in the spring when danger of frost is past. The vining varieties should be planted in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, and the bush varieties from 4 to 5 feet. One ounce of seed for 25 hills. For running varieties 3½ to 4 pounds per acre; bush varieties require six pounds of seed per acre.

NEW INDIVIDUAL SQUASHES.

605. **★TABLE QUEEN**—A new dwarf squash, second to none in quality and most popular with the housewife. You will be pleased, not only with the taste and cooking quality of this squash, but you get so many from each seed planted that it pays to plant a few seeds in your garden. The color is dark green. The fruits are a nice size to handle and to serve, 6-8 inches long and 4-6 inches in diameter, as each squash is cut in half and serves two people. Table Queen ripens in the fall. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

607. **KITCHENETTE**—A new Dwarf Hubbard from the Minnesota Experiment Station that combines the better qualities of several varieties. Has the size of the Table Queen; the delightful flavor of the Delicious, keeping qualities and yield of Hubbard. Kitchenette runs 5 to 7 pounds. Ripens within about 6 weeks of blossoming at almost any point within the United States. The quality is splendid—it cooks up mealy and dry, with a delicious nutty flavor. Just the right size for average family use and a favorite with market gardeners. Seed supply is very limited. Order early and grow your winter's supply. This is a great prize winner at county fairs and is in a class by itself. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.25.



Blue Hubbard Squash.

606. **BANANA**—This new Squash is a heavy yelder. Can be used when quite young and keeps well for winter. The color is grayish-green, shell soft, so it can be cut with a knife. It is eighteen to thirty inches long and six to nine inches in diameter. It is a shy seeder. Flesh is of high color; entirely free from fibre or stringiness. Matures rather late and should be planted early if very large fruits are desired. Seed very short crop. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

MAMMOTH VARIETIES.

602. **MAMMOTH WHALE**—This is the "Jumbo" of the squash family and attracts attention wherever grown or exhibited. It is an extra large fruited sort, frequently attaining more than 100 pounds in weight. The skin is of a dark olive-green, with stripes of a lighter tinge. Flesh firm and solid, beautiful orange yellow and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.85, prepaid.

604. **MAMMOTH CHILI**—Under special cultivation the fruits attain a very great weight and are of attractive appearance. The skin is smooth, and of a rich orange yellow; flesh very thick, fine grained and sweet. Very desirable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.85, prepaid.

609. MAMMOTH COLLECTION.

Pumpkin, Mammoth King—Salmon.

Pumpkin, Mammoth Tours—Green.

One ounce of each

Squash, Mammoth Whale—Olive-green.

Squash, Mammoth Chili—Yellow.

for 50c, prepaid.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

595. **★GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK**—This strain is equally as early as the common small-fruited variety, while the squashes grow to much larger size, measuring from 18 inches to 2 feet in length. A great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

596. **EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED**—The plants are of true bush growth, producing fruits early in the summer, which are clear, waxy white; excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

WINTER VARIETIES.

597. **★BLUE HUBBARD**—Without question this is one of the best fall and winter varieties; flesh bright, creamy yellow; fine grained, very dry, sweet and delightfully flavored; keeps well throughout the winter. The shell is hard and heavily warted. Splendid for pies because of its sweetness and dainty flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.65.

598. **★CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD**—The ideal winter squash for the home or the market. This strain of the well known Hubbard was produced by careful selection of large, dark green, very warted specimens of the old variety. The vine has a strong, robust growth. The fruits are large, handsomely shaped, with dark green, heavily warted skin and with flesh of bright orange yellow color, fine grained, dry and of sweet, rich flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

599. **HUBBARD**—The original Hubbard; is similar to the above, but smoother and not quite so large. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

600. **GOLDEN HUBBARD**—This is a true Hubbard squash, except in color, which is orange red. The fruits are very uniform in size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds, and in shape are like the Hubbard. Although in condition for use much earlier, they are wonderfully long keepers. The flesh is a deep orange and uniformly so to the shell; it cooks very dry, is fine grained and well flavored. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.65, prepaid.

601. **BOSTON MARROW**—Second early, coming in about 10 days after the Bush and Crookneck sorts. Skin yellowish, very thin; the flesh is dry, fine grained, and of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

603. **★F. S. & N. CO'S DELICIOUS**—This squash is particularly excellent in quality and is now considered by many even better than the Hubbard. It is a very early winter variety of medium size; shell moderately hard but very thin; flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow in color. Even when immature this squash is in condition for use and is of very fine flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.65, prepaid.

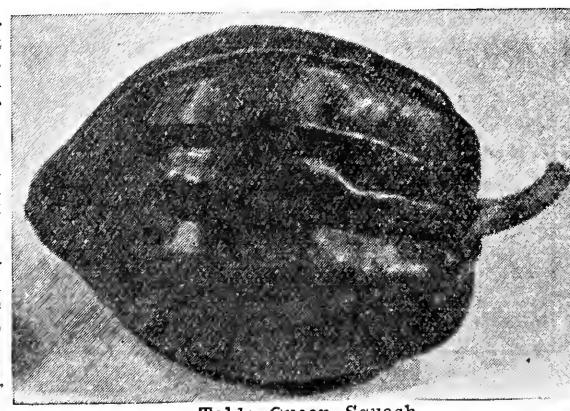


Table Queen Squash.

TOMATOES.

Tomatoes succeed best in well manured, light sandy soil. For early plants sow seed in boxes or hotbeds in March. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant to four inches apart each way. Set out of doors as soon as danger of frost is over. Transplant carefully, four feet apart each way, and cultivate well as long as vines will permit. To obtain early fruit pinch off the ends of the branches when the first fruit is set. Our seed stock is of the very best selection. One ounce of seed for 2,000 plants.

610. ★FARIBAULT D W A R F CHAMPION—This is a splendid improved strain of the old Dwarf Champion, and is unequalled in delicious flavor. Because of its compact and upright growth, enabling close planting, the Dwarf Champion has become a favorite with private gardeners, but the fruit is small and of poor quality. However, our new Faribault Dwarf Champion produces fruits of mammoth size, about like Ponderosa, which are deep purplish crimson, firm, of rich sweet flavor, very meaty, and almost seedless. The plants grow 3 feet high, strong, erect and bushy, and bear very profusely. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

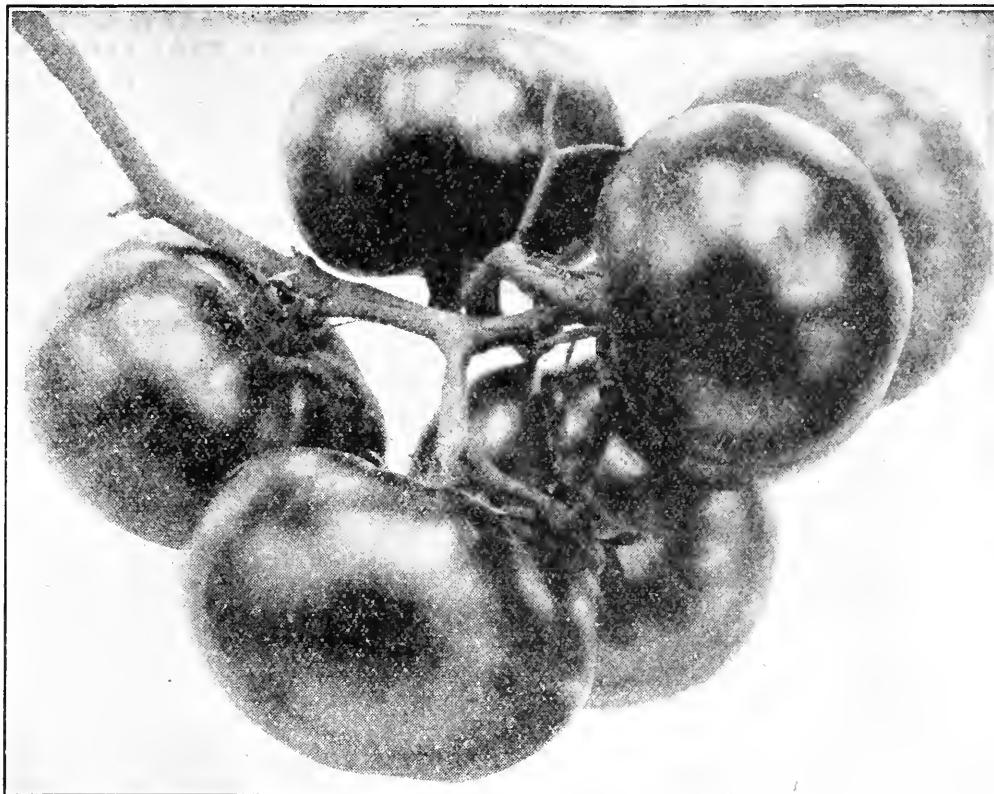
611. ★SCARLET EXTRA EARLY JUNE—Our Extra Early June is earlier than any other sort without exception, ripening a week earlier than the Earliana. It is exceedingly productive and perfectly smooth throughout the season. The fruits are of large size for an early sort; of a deep glossy scarlet color; its flavor is all that can be desired; very meaty, with fewer seeds than any other variety. The fruit ripens uniformly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, prepaid. (See Front Cover.)

612. SPARK'S EARLIANA—Next to our Extra Early June this is the earliest smooth, bright red tomato of good size. The plants are compact in growth, with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely. They are fleshy, solid, and excellent for shipping purposes. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

614. ★"BURBANK"—One of our earliest Tomatoes. Has no open cavities and seeds are few and small, slices solid as beefsteak. Flavor unsurpassed for eating raw. Wonderful yielder; blight resistant.

Fruit, bright crimson, thick, solid, heavy, smooth, firm, medium to large in size, superior quality, unusually heavy and continuous bearer thruout the season; best keeper and shipper. The "Burbank" has one other unique and most remarkable quality which will be appreciated by those who like fresh sliced tomatoes for the table; unlike other tomatoes, the skin peels freely from the rich, firm flesh. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, 1 oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

615. EARLY MINNESOTA—Considered of great value here in the Northwest. It is the earliest tomato to produce good marketable fruits. Fruits are of medium size, bright red in color and smooth; meat very solid, of fine flavor. Hardier than any other variety, succeeds everywhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.



Scarlet Extra Early June, Featured on Front Cover.

616. DWARF CHAMPION OR EXTRA EARLY TREE—Wonderfully productive; the dark reddish purple fruits are of medium size, very solid and firm. The vines are very strong and stiff, so that the plant needs almost no support. Very desirable for the home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30, prepaid.

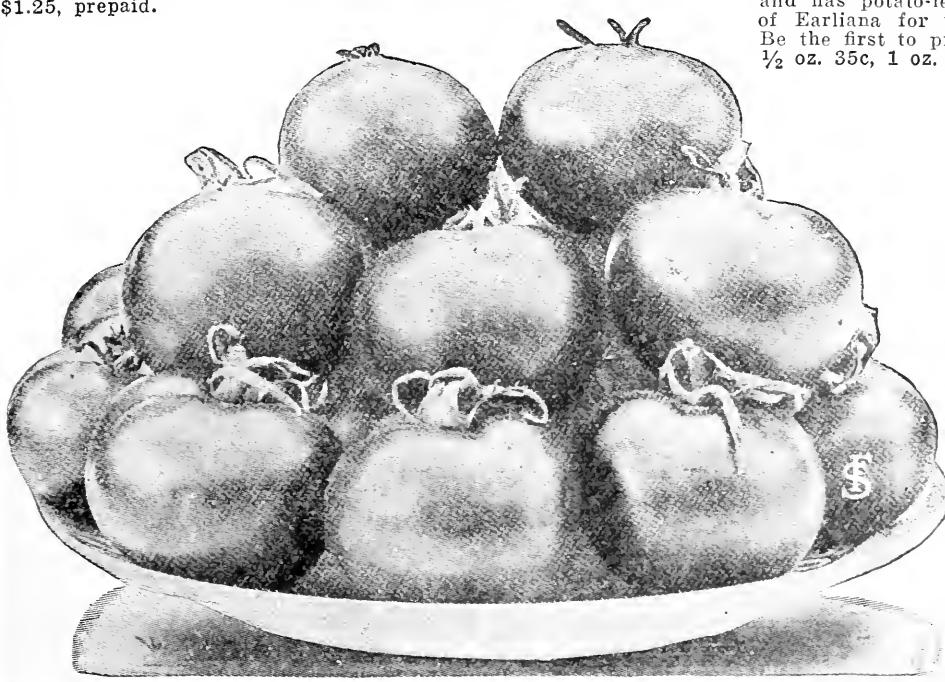
620. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—The largest, smoothest and finest flavored second-early scarlet tomato in cultivation. The plants are of compact growth with dark green leaves and fairly loaded with fruit thruout the entire season. The large, handsome, bright scarlet fruits are very solid and deep thru, being almost round, and ripen right up to the stem, without any cracks or green core and have comparatively few seeds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

621. JUNE PINK—The earliest large pink tomato. Grown very largely as an extra early sort for markets like St. Paul and Minneapolis, where pink sorts are preferred. Very similar to the Earliana, differing only in color. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, and attractively shaped, without cracks or green core; will average $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches in diameter, and 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. Excellent for shipping purposes. A very productive variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

619. WAY AHEAD—This is a new variety that is making a surprising record for earliness, quality and appearance. The fruit is about the size of Earliana—smooth, solid red color, and has potato-leaved foliage. It ripens even a few days ahead of Earliana for which reason it received the name Way Ahead. Be the first to profit by the merits of this new strain. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, 1 oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

626. F. S. & N. CO'S STONE—More largely grown than any other variety. Very popular with canners and market gardeners everywhere; we recommend this variety to all who want a large, smooth, late variety for the main crop. Fruits are of bright scarlet color, very large, round, slightly flattened and very smooth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

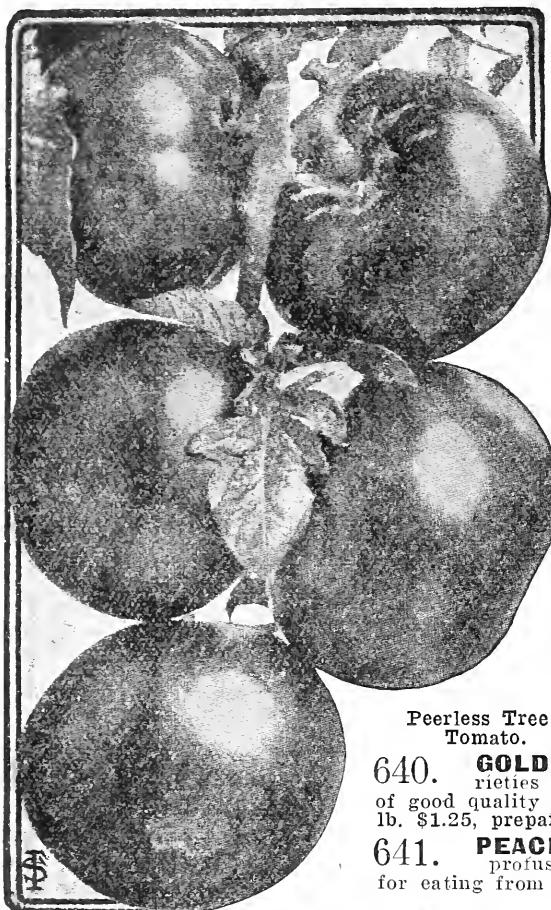
628. ★"JOHN BAER"—A splendid early tomato of recent introduction, producing beautiful, large, bright red, solid fruit early in the season. "John Baer" produces excellent, solid shipping tomatoes which ripen early right up to the stem and is an enormous cropper, and when dead ripe will not burst. The color is a glistening bright red, and it has a mild, deliciously sweet flavor. Almost seedless, a marvelous stem setter, often having ten fruits in first cluster. It is solid and meaty and has just enough foliage. Will stand plenty of manuring without going to vine. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.



"John Baer."

TOMATO PLANTS

We can supply tomato plants of Earliana, Ponderosa, Dwarf Champion and "John Baer" varieties, ready in May and June. See page 35 for description and prices of all vegetable plants.



Peerless Tree Tomato.

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES.

The fruits of these are largely used for making fancy pickles, preserves, etc.

646. Pear Red Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35
 647. Plum Red Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35
 649. Pear Yellow Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35
 650. Plum Yellow Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35

653. GROUND CHERRY OR HUSK TOMATO—Plants of low-spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor highly esteemed for eating, preserving, or making pies. Unexcelled when dried in sugar, like raisins or figs. The fruit is of a handsome yellow color and will keep until mid-winter. The diameter of the fruit is about one-half inch and the flavor suggests the strawberry. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

TOMATO PLANTS—See page 35.

GARDEN HUCKLEBERRY—See page 20.

HERBS.

Herbs require exceptionally well prepared seed beds. The soil should be sieved if possible, very fertile and have plenty of moisture until plants begin to appear.

660. CARAWAY—Grown for the seeds, which are used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, prepaid.

661. CHIVES—Used for seasoning. Of mild onion flavor. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c, oz. 60c, prepaid.

662. CORIANDER—Seeds are used in the manufacture of liquor and confectionery. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

663. DILL—Seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Is used for pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

664. LAVENDER—An aromatic, medicinal herb. Much used to perfume linens. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

665. MIXED HERBS—Used for both medicinal and flavoring purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

671. MARJORAM—The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use for flavoring broths, dressings, etc. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, prepaid.

674. SAGE—The leaves and tops are used very extensively for seasoning. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

675. SUMMER SAVORY—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring soups, dressing, etc. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c.

676. THYME—The young leaves and tops are used for seasoning soups, in dressings, etc., and a tea made from the leaves is a remedy for headache. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

TOMATOES—Continued.

635. BONNY BEST EARLY—Is fully 10 days earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, and about as early as Earliana. It is a vigorous grower, enormously prolific, setting 12 to 15 smooth, round, globe-shaped fruits in the crown setting, and as a shipping tomato it is one of the very best, as the entire picking will grade in the same crate, owing to its remarkable evenness of size. **Bonny Best Early** in color is an intense, velvet glowing scarlet; ripens up evenly to the stem, without crack or black spot. We can highly recommend this tomato as an extra good market and home garden sort. Also good for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

636. CRIMSON CUSHION OR BEEFSTEAK—The fruit is of very fine appearance, very large, round and regular and of bright scarlet color; flesh solid and of the best quality, with but few and small seed cells. The plants are very productive. Very similar to Ponderosa, differing only in the color of the fruits. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

637. PEERLESS TREE—It grows from ten to fifteen feet in height, and if planted early will begin to ripen its luscious fruit by July 4th and continue to bear heavy loads of same until killed by frost. The flesh is firm and solid, almost seedless, fine grained throughout and of the most delicious flavor ever found in a tomato. The fruits are of the largest size, weighing from 16 to 24 ounces. One well developed plant will produce enough fruit for a small family the entire season, and every owner of a garden should grow this wonderful tomato. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

638. NEW COLOSSAL—An immense, very handsome variety ripening medium early. This will undoubtedly supersede the popular Stone Tomato as the leading market variety. It is bright red, of truly mammoth size, often weighing 2 pounds and more, and round and smooth. The flesh is firm, solid, and of finest quality and flavor, with very small core, making it one of the best for slicing. As it is almost free from acid, it is most desirable for canning. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

639. GIANT PONDEROSA—The largest fruited tomato. A splendid variety for home use; quite free from acid, and very fine for slicing. It begins to ripen its fruit early and continues to bear until very late; fruit fairly smooth, with very solid flesh, of sweet flavor, almost seedless, and of immense size, frequently weighing over two pounds; color deep purple. Vines vigorous and very productive. Is by many considered to be the finest flavored tomato in existence. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

640. GOLDEN QUEEN—Best large yellow variety. The superior flavor of the large yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as a table fruit. Ripens very evenly; fruit is smooth, of good quality and fine flavor. Fine for the home garden and a good yielder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

641. PEACH—The fruit is of uniform size, resembling a peach in shape, size and color. It is a profuse bearer until killed by frost, and has an agreeable, very fine mild flavor. It is desirable for eating from the hand, as well as for canning. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, prepaid.

642. GOLDEN PONDEROSA—A valuable novelty for the home garden. It is of the same size and shape as the well known Ponderosa, but beautiful golden yellow in color. This variety is especially attractive for salads and slicing, served with the red Ponderosa. The superior flavor and quality of the large fruited yellow varieties is bringing them into popular favor as table fruit. Our new Golden Ponderosa is without doubt the best of this class, and should have a trial in every garden. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, prepaid.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.

Just a word in regard to your seeds. They are excellent. This year we failed to send to you for our garden seeds and we have no garden. Last year, every seed we sent for grew, and we made nearly \$200.00 off our garden. The John Baer Tomatoes were surely fine. You may look for an order from us without fail next spring.

O. E. Herron, Morrison Co., Minn.

SEE PAGES 84-85 FOR GARDEN TOOLS.



Giant Ponderosa.

TURNIPS.

One ounce will sow 125 feet of drill. Two pounds per acre in drills, three pounds broadcast. Turnips do best in a highly enriched sandy or light, loamy soil. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in April, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches in the row. For late crop, sow in July.

681. ★EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are purple red on the upper portion. The Milan turnips are some of the very best extra early garden varieties we have. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.30, prepaid.

682. SNOWBALL OR WHITE SIX WEEKS—The earliest and most perfectly formed round white turnip. The roots are very uniform in size and shape, and have a short top and single tap root. The flesh is snowy white, solid, crisp and very sweet. It is of quick growth and suitable for first early as well as for late sowing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, prepaid.

683. WHITE EGG—A very popular and early variety, adapted for either spring or fall sowing. It is perfectly smooth, with a clear white skin and flesh, and grows half out of the ground. A very fine kind for table use, being of excellent flavor, mild and sweet. It is very attractive, as the roots look like huge white eggs. Early and very productive, 600 bushels having been raised to the acre as a second crop. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, prepaid.

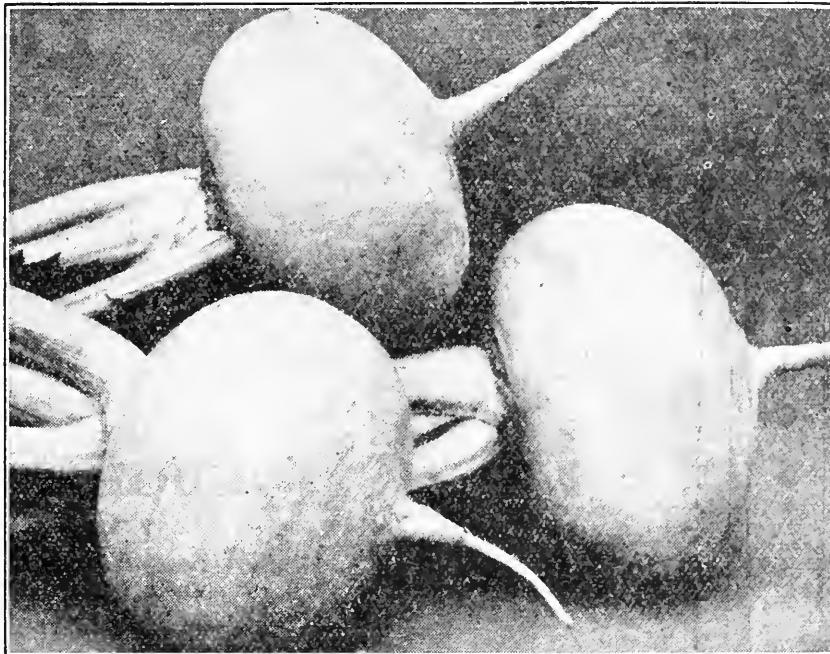
685. AMERICAN PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—This is the most popular of all market turnips. Roots are of globular shape, and good size, and in appearance are the best of all varieties. The flesh is firm, fine grained, white and of most excellent flavor. It is a fine keeper and as desirable for table as for stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 5 lbs. at 80c per lb., prepaid.

686. ★EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED—The most extensively used flat variety. Quite early, only about a week later than the Milan or Snowball. Roots flat, medium sized, of purple or dark red color above the ground and white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, upright in growth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 5 lbs. at 75c per lb., prepaid.

687. NEW DANISH BORTFELDER—This splendid turnip is a globe shaped yellow type of medium size, with a pale yellow flesh of delicate, sweet flavor. Produces very hard firm roots and is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

Note.—Keep in mind that this is a year of crop shortages. Many of the best strains and varieties will be sold out early and that it will be to your advantage not to delay your order. We reserve the right to substitute the next best and nearest variety to seed ordered unless instructed otherwise.

I bought $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of your Yellow Mammoth Rutabaga seed, in 1924, and planted only half of it, or only $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. I received 45 bu. of rutabaga in return. This is the best I have ever seen, and the nicest and most tender I have ever eaten. They are all good in size. Some weighed 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. I will always have a good word for the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.
Martin H. Flohr, Reedsburg, Wis.



Early Purple Top Strap Leaved Turnip.

RUTABAGAS OR SWEDES.

They require the same culture as turnips but a longer season. For table use they are considered of better flavor and keep longer. PRICES: Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.40, 10 lbs. at 65c per lb.

695. BANGHOLM—An excellent variety, both in shape and quality. The roots are of large size, slightly tankard shaped, with small neck, few or no side roots and yield well. The skin is yellow with purple top. The flesh is yellow, sweet and solid. A splendid keeper.

696. BUDLONG'S IMPROVED—White, very sweet, of much milder flavor than any other sort; globe shaped, skin creamy yellow. A good keeper.

697. F. S. & N. CO'S IMPERIAL—This variety cannot be too highly recommended, as no other sort will produce such handsomely formed roots and great yields. The best and longest keeper of all. It is neckless, very solid, of beautiful orange color, with a handsome purple top.

698. ★IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Our strain is remarkable for uniform shape and fine quality, and is a splendid keeper. The roots grow to a large size, have small tops, short necks, and smooth skin; flesh is beautiful yellow, fine grained, very sweet, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.75, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

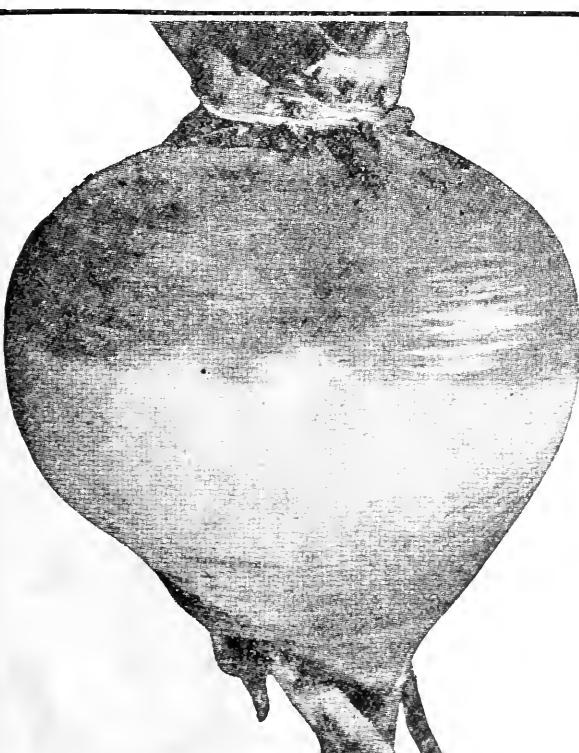
699. WHITE OR SWEET RUSSIAN—An excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or for stock. The tops are small, with leaves cut at the edges. The roots are very large, nearly globe shaped or somewhat top shaped with small neck; color white with a shade of green or bronze at the top. Flesh white, very firm and sweet.

700. YELLOW MAMMOTH—A large size root of good shape, a heavy yielder and very hardy. One of the most profitable to grow. Keeps well.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

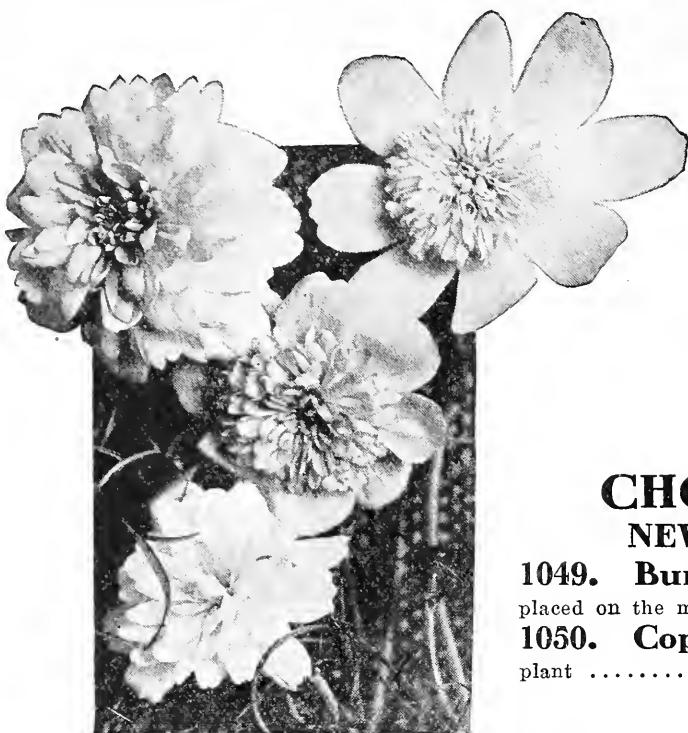
We can supply good healthy transplanted plants of all the varieties listed below, in their proper season. Packing charges are included in the prices given. As soon as the transplants are taken from the flats in the greenhouse they are wrapped in moist moss and covered with oiled paper; they are then wrapped and mailed at once. Prices on plants in 1,000 lots are for seedlings. We cannot send out less than a dozen plants of a kind. Please do not ask it.

	Dozen	100	1000
ASTER PLANTS, Branching. Mixed Colors.....	\$.60	\$3.00	
PANSY PLANTS, Giant Mastodon. Ready in April and May	.60	3.50	
CABBAGE, Early. Ready in April and May. Jersey Wakefield, pointed head; Copenhagen Market, flat head.....	.30	2.00	12.00
CABBAGE, Late, Ready in June. Hollander or Danish Ball-head, Premium Late Flat Dutch30	2.00	12.00
CAULIFLOWER. Ready in April and May. Snowball.....	.35	2.50	13.00
CELERY, EARLY. Ready in June. White Plume, Golden Self Blanching35	2.25	13.00
CHIVES. Ready in April. Per bunch, about 1 doz. plants 30c. Per dozen bunches	1.75		
EGG PLANT. Ready in May and June. New York Purple	.45		
GROUND CHERRY. Ready in May and June.....	.45	3.25	
PEPPER. Ready in May or June. Bell or Bull Nose.....	.40	3.25	
SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready in May and June.....	.40	2.25	13.00
SAGE. Ready in May and June.....	.45		
TOMATOES. Ready in May and June. Earliana, Ponderosa, Faribault Dwarf Champion or Tree, John Baer.....	.35	2.50	13.00
For Asparagus, Horseradish and Rhubarb Plants, See Page 87.			



Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga.

FLOWER SEEDS.



Crested and Double Cosmos.

Special Discount on Orders Before March 1st.

In order to induce you to send us your garden seed order before March first, we offer a special discount of 20% on all orders for Flower Seeds amounting to 50c or more, at straight catalog prices. This means that we will give you 10c worth of seeds free, with every 50c worth you order. This offer does not apply to collections, nor to bulbs and plants.

PLEASE ORDER BY
NAME AND NUMBER.

1314. EARLY DOUBLE COSMOS.

This handsome new Cosmos combines the beauty of the Double Crested Cosmos with the earliness of the single type. The plants grow about 3 feet high and produce masses of double flowers in pink, rose, crimson, and white. This Cosmos will bloom seventy days after planting. Mixed colors only..... Pkt. 15c.

1747. Blue Salvia, Farinacea. A perennial salvia, fine for borders, that may be grown as an annual. Long spikes of showy light blue flowers that bloom from July until frost. Sow outdoors in May..... Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE TEN WEEKS STOCKS.

We offer an exceptionally fine strain of seed of these hardy annuals. Plants are bushy and stocky, with heavy greyish green foliage, and massive spikes of double fragrant flowers. For low borders or bedding, and for cut-flowers, nothing surpasses these stocks. Seed sown in May, in our trial grounds, produced flowers from July until November.

1772. Bright Rose.

1773. White.

1775. Light Blue.

Price: Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c.

1776. Pansy Violet.

1777. Mixed Colors.

NEW DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS.

The flowers of this new strain are of enormous size, 3 to 5 ins. across and resemble the giant Decorative Dahlias. Outside petals are broad and apparently piled on top of each other, while the inner ones are quilled or folded, to show a touch of white on the reverse side. In color, they range from pink and rose, to bright orange and maroon. We offer three distinct colors.

1936. Oriole. An immense orange and gold bicolor, as beautiful as the bird for which it is named. Considered the showiest of all..... Pkt. 25c.

1937. Dream. A fine, deep lavender, turning to purple, a wonderful shade in zinnias, one of the most beautiful for cutting..... Pkt. 25c.

1939. Illumination. Exquisite deep rose, the inner petals showing white on the reverse side, around a center of golden yellow. A perfect cut flower. Pkt. 25c.

The first requisite for a flower garden is good garden soil. Light friable loam, with enough sand to make it porous, is best. The soil should be spaded to a depth of two feet, and large quantities of well rotted manure mixed in. Pulverize carefully, and have the surface as fine, smooth and level, as possible. Do not plant seeds until ground is dry. Sow the seeds in rows, so the young plants may be easily recognized, and cover with finely pulverized soil, not more than four to six times the diameter of the seeds. Very fine seed should be barely covered with sifted soil, and protected from the sun and heavy rains by burlap or green branches. If necessary, water regularly with a fine spray. Keep the ground free from weeds, hoeing it after each rain. Hard seeds, which germinate slowly, should be soaked in warm, not hot, water for a few hours before planting.

There are three classes of flowering plants, Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials. Annuals bloom and die the first year, Biennials bloom the second year and die, and Perennials live from year to year. In this latitude, all Perennials should be protected during winter.

CHOICE NOVELTIES FOR 1925.

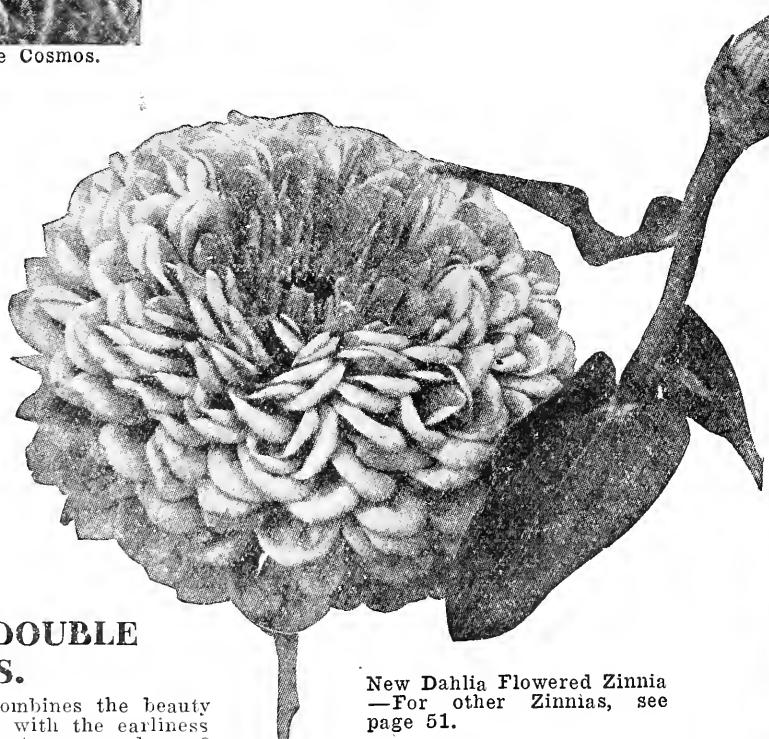
NEW GIANT SNAPDRAGONS (Antirrhinum)

1049. Bunch of Lilac. Described by the grower as lilac purple. A fine new Snapdragon of magnificent size, with flowers closely placed on the massive tall spikes..... Pkt. 25c.

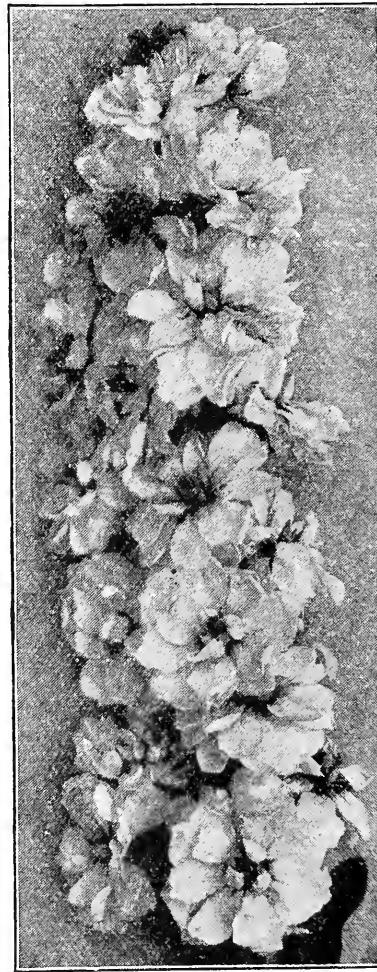
1050. Copper King. Of the same fine strain as Bunch of Lilac, with flowers of intense coppery scarlet. A very showy bedding plant..... Pkt. 25c.

1170. Aster. Gen. Joffre. A very fine Aster for cut flowers, with its daisy-like blooms of bright scarlet, with vivid golden yellow centers. The plants come into bloom with the Royal Asters, and are much branched and free flowering. Pkt. 10c.

1291. Shasta Daisy. King Edward VII. Considered the finest strain of all, with flowers of huge size, perfect form, and pure white color. Very free flowering and a beautiful cut flower. Pkt. 10c.



New Dahlia Flowered Zinnia
—For other Zinnias, see
page 51.



Double Ten Weeks Stocks.



King Aster.

CREGO'S GIANT COMET ASTERS.

An improved strain of Comet Aster, bearing large fluffy blossoms, resembling chrysanthemums, often 5 inches in diameter. Comet Aster when cut, keep in good condition longer than almost any other variety.

1180. Pink.	1183. Dark Blue.
1181. Lavender.	1184. Carmine.
1182. White.	1185. Mixed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c, pkt. 10c, one packet of each of five colors for 40c.

Victori Asters. A good variety for bedding and borders, as the plants are of even growth, rather dwarf, thickly branched, and extremely free flowering. They bloom from August to October. Flower petals are stiff, slightly quilled, forming heavy, compact blossoms.

1177. Mixed Colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

KING ASTERS. This distinctive Aster is very popular with florists, because of its beauty and lasting qualities. Plants are of tall, branching habit, very free-flowering. The flowers are produced on long stiff stems, very large, with long narrow petals that are folded lengthwise, giving a quilled appearance.

1115. Crimson King.	1117. Violet King.
1116. Rose King.	1118. White King.
1119. Mixed Colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.	

LATE BRANCHING ASTERS. Immense, handsome flowers, often five inches across, on very long stems, making them the best for cutting. They bloom early in September, continuing until killed by frosts. If only one variety can be grown in the garden, our Giant Branching Aster is most apt to give results.

1100. Sensation Red.	1103. Purple.
1101. Mary Semple. Soft pink.	1104. White Perfection.
1102. Lavender.	1105. Mixed Colors.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

One packet of each of above five colors for 40c.

1190. Early American Beauty Aster.

We can now offer an early strain of this handsome variety, suitable for this climate. This new Aster is of the same rich shade of cherry rose, and is produced on long stiff stems, making it the finest of all for cutting. Pkt. 25c.

1145. Hardy Perennial Asters. (Michaelsmas Daisies or New England Aster).

Clusters of small daisy-like flowers, ranging from white to deep purple. They are valuable for the hardy border, as they furnish a brilliant patch of color when all other flowers have been killed by frosts. They thrive in any good garden soil, with plenty of sun. Pkt. 10c.

ASTERS.

Asters will grow in any good garden soil, in a sunny, open location, but any extra care given them, in the way of cultivation, fertilizing, and watering, will result in much better blossoms. The soil should be well enriched with bone meal or other fertilizer, and finely pulverized. As a protection against aphids, stem rot and plant lice, add some wood ashes or air slaked lime to the soil.

The seed is generally started in hot beds or cold frames, in March or April, and the plants transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past, about the middle of May. Set the plants from nine to twelve inches apart in the rows, and have the rows about eighteen inches apart. Water the plants often, preferably at night. For root lice or cut worms, apply kerosene emulsion or tobacco water, a solution of tobacco soap, around the roots. For late Asters, sowings of seed may be made in the open ground, when danger of frost is past.

Our Asters are listed in order of their flowering season, Extra Early Express, Queen of the Market, and Royal, being very early; Crego's Giant Comet and Victoria are mid-season; King and Late Branching Asters are late, but produce the best flowers.

EARLY WONDER OR EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS ASTERS.

This is the earliest aster, coming into bloom even before Queen of the Market. Flowers are of the feathery comet type, and produced on straight stiff stems, which makes them valuable for cutting.

1156. White.	1158. Blue.
1157. Rose.	1159. Mixed.
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00, pkt. 10c; one packet of each: white, rose, and blue, for 25c.	

QUEEN OF THE MARKET ASTERS.

The standard early aster, which, for evenness of habit and bloom, cannot be surpassed. The plants are of branching, spreading habit, about 15 inches high, with flat flowers, a trifle smaller than those of the Late Branching Asters.

1135. Crimson.	1137. White.
1136. Purple.	1138. Mixed.
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c, one packet of each: white, crimson, and purple for 25c.	

ROYAL ASTERS.

This is the most beautiful of the early Asters, developed from the Giant Branching type. Plants are of dwarf branching habit, with immense globe-shaped flowers on long stems. They are of sturdy, vigorous growth, remaining in bloom a long time, and most satisfactory for bedding.

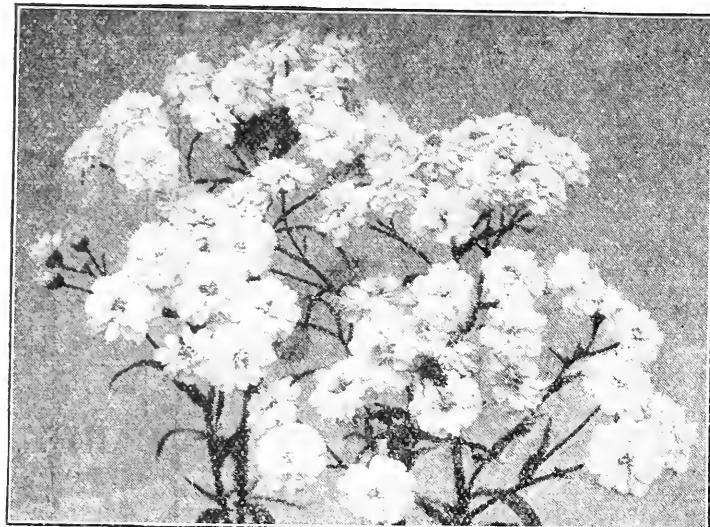
1125. Royal Rose.	1128. Royal Purple.
1126. Shell Pink.	1129. White.
1127. Lavender.	1130. Mixed.
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c, pkt. 10c, one packet of each of five colors for 40c.	

1199. Collection of Asters, 20c.

One packet of each:
Early—Rose type: Royal Mixed.
Mid-season—Comet: Crego's Giant Comet, Mixed.
Late—Needle type: King, Mixed.



Royal Aster.



Achillea, The Pearl.

1971. Rocky Mountain Columbine (Coerulea). Immense violet flowers.....Pkt. 10c.
 1972. Wild Honeysuckle (Canadensis). Flowers are red and yellow.....Pkt. 10c.
 1973. English Long Spurred Hybrids. Giant flowering strain, in exquisite shades of blue, lavender, pink, and yellow.....Pkt. 15c.

ALYSSUM. Favorite hardy annuals, most popular for borders. Flowers are delicately fragrant, and produced in clusters on dwarf plants.

1031. Sweet (Maritimum). Fragrant white flowers.....Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1032. Little Gem (Carpet of Snow). The best for borders; very dwarf, with masses of flowers until late in fall.....Oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

1033. Lilac Queen. Delicate lavender flowers..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c.

ANCHUSA. Biennials and perennials, noted for the vividness of their blue flowers, produced in loose clusters. Plants are of spreading growth, half hardy, and require protection here.

1040. Capensis. Biennial. Excellent for shady places, blooms in July and August.....Pkt. 10c.

1041. Italica (Dropmore). The brightest of all blue flowers, blooms in July. Fine for massing in the hardy border.....Pkt. 10c.

1037.—Ampelopsis.

(Boston Ivy). A fine, hardy perennial climber, with deep green five lobed leaves, which turn scarlet in fall. The best vine we have for covering stone or brick walls, fences, etc. Similar to Virginia Creeper, but with finer foliage and better in every respect.....Pkt. 10c.

1200. Balloon Vine. (Cardiospermum). Graceful annual climber, with pale green foliage, and small white flowers, which are followed by ornamental seed pods resembling small balloons. A most ornamental vine for covering fences, trellises, and porches. Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1205. BALSAM. (Lady's Slipper). Favorite old-fashioned annuals, producing masses of tall bushy stalks, which are covered with bright colored flowers. Of easy culture, succeeding best in rich soil. Sow outdoors, and thin out plants in the rows. Mixed colors, red, rose, pink and white..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

BALSAM APPLE AND PEAR—See *Momordica*.

1211. BEGONIA. (Vernon Everblooming). Popular bedding and shaded places, in rich garden soil. Valuable for their handsome waxy reddish foliage and orange scarlet flowers which are produced all season. Begonias are splendid for planting on the north side of the house, among ferns, or for filling up window baskets, ferneries, etc., in the winter. Start seed indoors or in hotbeds.....Pkt. 10c.

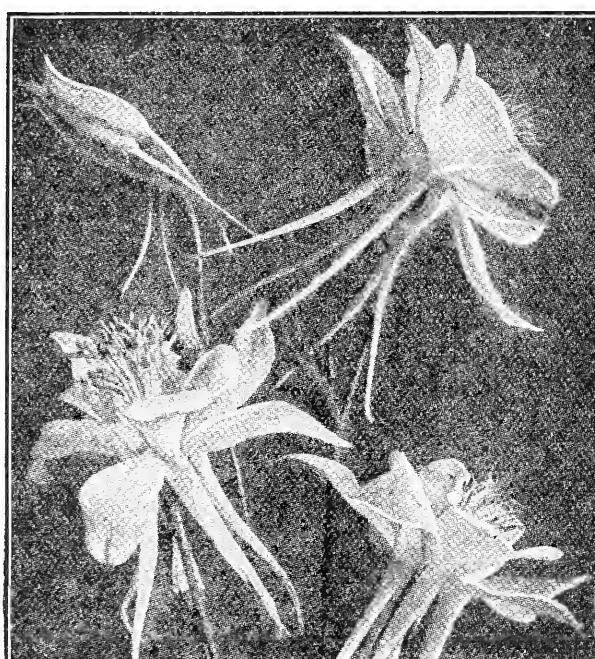
1358. Bellis. (English Daisy). Dainty tender perennials which may be grown as annuals. Start seed indoors in March, and transplant outdoors in May. Small double daisies, in rose, pink and white, appear throughout the summer..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

1213. Brachycome. (Swan River Daisy). Dwarf graceful annual, useful for borders and for filling in among shrubbery. Blue, daisy-like flowers, yellow centers..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

BABY'S BREATH—See *Gypsophila*.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS—See *Centaurea*.

If you want fragrant showy flowers from July to November, plant our Double Ten Weeks Stocks—See page 36.



Long Spurred Aquilegia or Columbine.

1020. ACHILLEA. (The Pearl). Extremely hardy perennial, valuable for cemetery and border planting, as it requires no attention. Covered from June until fall with clusters of small white double flowers.....Pkt. 10c.

1022. Abutilon. (Flowering Maple). One of the best plants for house culture, with showy foliage and pretty bell-like blossoms. Sow indoors, in spring, for flowers the next summer and winter.....Pkt. 25c.

1023. Aconitum Napellum. (Monk's Hood). One of the hardiest and handsomest perennials. Similar in habit and form, to the hardy larkspur, but with better foliage, which apparently is not affected by blight, and curiously shaped deep purple flowers, on long spikes. Thrives best in half shade in good garden soil.....Pkt. 10c.

1024. Acroclineum. (Everlasting). Annual. Double rose or white daisy-like flowers, which are dried for winter bouquets. To dry, cut with long stems, tie in bunches, and hang them heads down, in a dry place, until the stems are stiff and dry..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

1027. Ageratum. A beautiful, showy, annual border plant, thriving in any climate and rather poor soil. Clusters of fuzzy fragrant flowers are produced from June until frost, if not allowed to go to seed.

Blue Perfection. Dwarf plants with blue flowers..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine). One of the prettiest hardy perennials, growing 2 to 3 feet high, with graceful fern-like foliage and odd flowers with long spurs, in a great range of colors. Start seed indoors or in cold frame, and transplant to rich, well-drained soil in half-shaded position.

blue flowers with long creamy white spurs.....Pkt. 10c.

1074. **Arctotis** (African Daisy). Tall growing annuals, with greyish green foliage, and flowers of bluish white, with deep blue centers. Arctotis is one of our best flowers for cutting. Seed may be sown outdoors in May. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

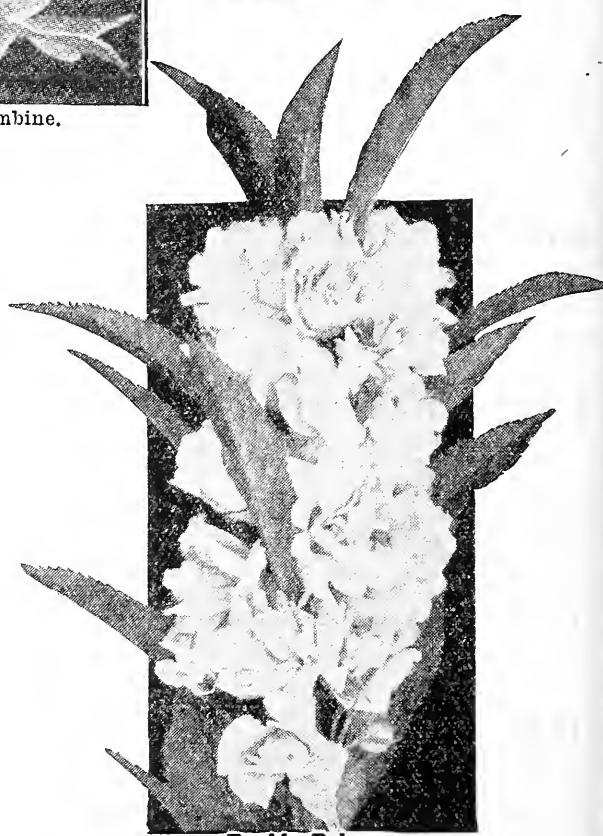
ASPARAGUS. Graceful house plants, with finely cut foliage, valuable for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. Seed germinates slowly, usually in 3 to 8 weeks, and should be started in boxes, in a cool place.

1075. **Plumosus Nanus.** Very fine foliage, produced in long flat sprays. Pkt. 10c.

1076. **Sprengeri.** Of strong, rapid growth, with foliage resembling asparagus.Pkt. 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM—See Page 50.

ASTER PLANTS—See Page 35.



Double Balsam.



Calendulas.

1245. Canna. (Indian Shot). Showy bedding annuals with broad tropical foliage, and tall spikes of brilliantly colored flowers, in many shades of red, orange, yellow, and rose, or combinations of these colors. Seed germinates slowly, and should be cut or soaked in warm water before planting. Warm rich soil is best. Transplant outdoors when danger of frost is past. Mixed colors Pkt. 5c.

CARNATION. (Dianthus Caryophyllus.) This popular flower is loved for its spicy fragrance and rich, varied colors. Carnations are indispensable, both for indoor culture and for outdoor bedding. The flowers are large and longer stemmed than those of the hardy pinks.

1250. Chabaud's Everblooming. Large fragrant flowers, in many colors. Pkt. 15c.

1252. Marguerite Carnations, Mixed Colors. This variety begins to bloom a few weeks after sowing. Large blossoms, two to three inches across, deliciously fragrant..... Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA. Popular old-fashioned annuals, known to every flower lover. They are of easiest culture and usually reseed themselves.

1265. Single Blue. **1268. Double Blue.** **1264. Double Mauve.**

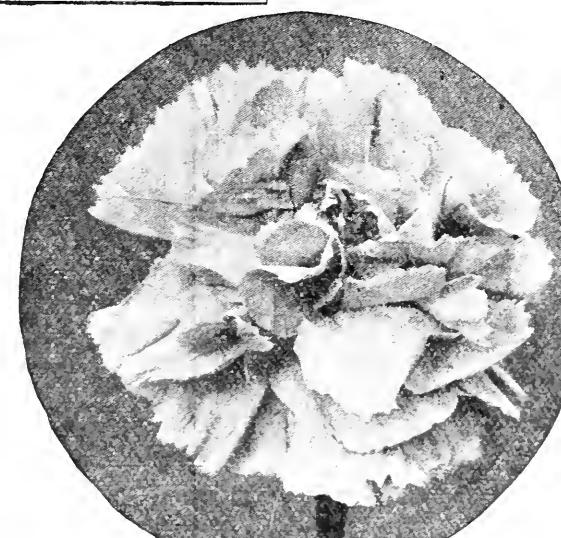
1267. Single Mixed. **1263. Double Brick Red.** **1269. Double Mixed.**

1266. Double Rose. **Price: Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 35c.**

1278. IMPERIALS (Sweet Sultans.) Handsome artistic flowers resembling the blossoms of thistles borne on long, smooth stems. One of the very best flowers for cutting. Mixed colors..... 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

DUSTY MILLERS. (White Leaved Centaureas.) These are grown for the foliage, and are used for window boxes, edgings, flower beds, etc. Silvery foliage, finely cut

1282. CENTAUREA AMERICANA. (Basket Flower.) Plants grow 3 to 4 feet high, with heavy greyish green foliage, and bear huge feathery thistle-like blooms of rosy lavender. One of the best annuals for massing and for cutting. Very beautiful and showy



Marguerite Carnation.

CALENDULA. (Pot Marigold). Annual. One of the best and showiest garden flowers. It is very easily grown from seed, in good garden soil, and produces an abundance of bright yellow and orange flowers from July until October. Sow seed outdoors, in May. Water freely.

1216. Lemon Queen. Similar to Orange King, with light yellow flowers 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1217. Meteor. Double yellow flowers, each petal striped with orange 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1218. Orange King. Immense double flowers of bright orange. 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1219. Double Mixed 1/2 oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See *Eschscholtzia*.

CASTOR BEAN—See *Ricinus*

CALLIOPSIS. Pretty, showy annuals, belonging to the Coreopsis family, easily raised from seed, thriving best in a sunny location. Flowers are yellow, richly marked and bordered with browns and maroons. Plants are of tall, bushy growth, with fine foliage.

1222. Golden Wave. Large yellow flowers, with reddish brown centers 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

CAMPANULA. (Canterbury Bells). Very beautiful, old-fashioned biennials, which require winter protection here, as they are not very hardy. Seed should be sown early in spring, in hotbeds or boxes, in finely prepared, rich soil, and carefully watered when necessary. In May or June, the plants should be set out in the garden, with the expectation of having flowers in August, altho the plants do not always bloom the first season. Campanulas do best in a cool moist climate, of even temperature.

1225. Medium. Single, Mixed Colors. The old-fashioned variety, with large, bell-shaped flowers. One of the best flowers for cutting Pkt. 10c.

1226. Medium. Double, Mixed Colors. Heavy, double flowers are produced on well branched plants Pkt. 10c.

1232. Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells). The most beautiful of the Canterbury Bells. The calyx is very broad and of the same color as the corolla, giving the flower the appearance of a cup and saucer. A free bloomer and a splendid plant for the border. Mixed Colors Pkt. 15c.

1235. Canary Bird Vine. (Tropaeolum Canarense). A graceful annual vine, with handsome foliage and small bright yellow flowers. Grows about ten to fifteen feet high, and does well in shady places. Requires the same care as nasturtiums Oz. 30c, pkt. 5c.

Candytuft. (Iberis). A popular annual of easy culture, that is usually grown as a border plant. Seed should be sown broadcast, in light soil, when danger of frost is past. Successive sowings may be made for flowers until autumn. Plants are branched, each stem terminating in a flowerhead.

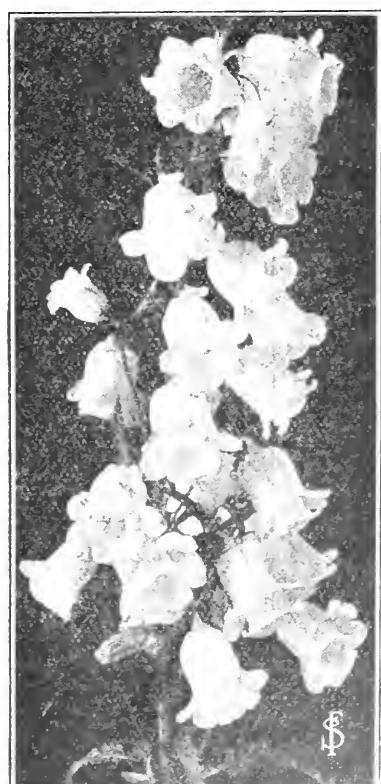
1240—Giant Empress. The best white variety, large flowering; good for cutting 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1241. Carmine. Crimson Rose. 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

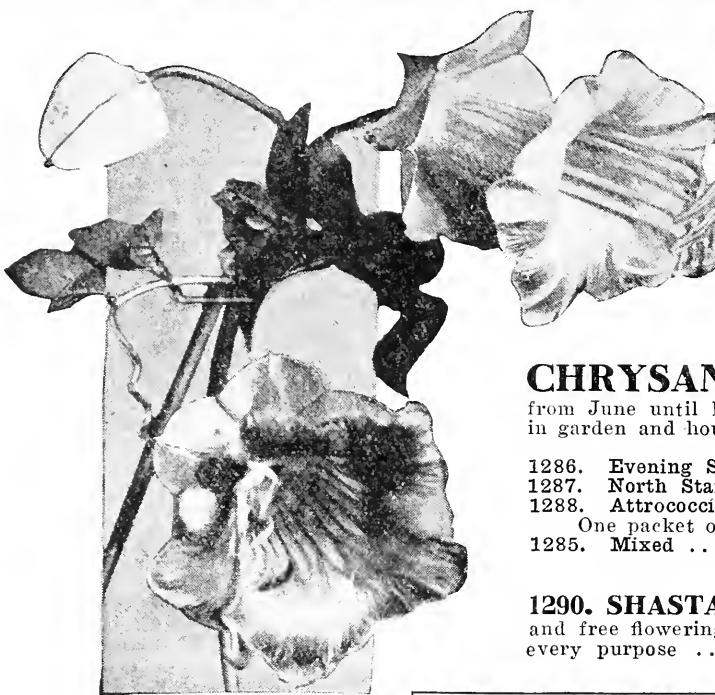
1242. Lavender. 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

There are no better flower seeds or garden seeds sold anywhere. We are well pleased with all we get from the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.

R. W. Oestreich, Riceville, Iowa.



Canterbury Bells—Cup and Saucer.



Cobea Scandens.

1303. Cobea Scandens.

(Cup and Saucer Vine or Cathedral Bell). A handsome rapid growing annual, suitable for porches, arbors, and trellises. The flowers are bell-shaped, purplish lilac in color, and rather stiff and wax-like. This vine is always clean of insects. Start indoors, planting seed edgewise, and cover lightly. Transplant outdoors in May..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

1302. Cleome — Rose Queen.

(Giant Spider Plant). A striking plant, 3 to 4 feet tall, each branch terminating in a large head of vivid rose flowers. One of the best plants for large beds and hot sunny places. Sow outdoors when weather is settled, thin out to give plants ample room to develop..... Pkt. 10c.

1305. Coleus.

Handsome annual foliage plants, valuable for bedding, window and porch boxes, and for house culture. Leaves of various shapes and outlines are brilliantly marked, veined and bordered with crimson, yellow, or deep purple..... Pkt. 15c.

1308. Coreopsis.

(Golden Glory). Tall growing perennials, of vigorous growth and free flowering habit. They produce masses of bright yellow flowers on long stems, all through June and July, and if the dead flowers are cut off, they will bloom again in fall. Sow seed in August, for next season's flowering, or start indoors, in March..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

COSMOS.

Beautiful annuals, which grow to a height of four to six feet, with feathery green foliage, and make a good background for lower growing annuals. Flowers are large and handsome, white, crimson, and rose, with deep yellow centers, and last a long time when cut. Seed may be started indoors, in boxes, and plants set out in May or sown in the open late in May. The Early Cosmos flower early in August and continue until October.

1311. Early Mammoth Crimson	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.
1312. Early Mammoth Pink	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.
1313. Early Mammoth White	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.
1310. Early Mammoth Mixed Colors	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

1314 DOUBLE EARLY COSMOS. This new double early variety combines the beauty of the Double Crested with the earliness of the older single type, resulting in a most satisfactory garden flower. The plants grow about three feet high, forming a perfect bush massed with bloom, with flowers of good size, on long stiff stems. The Double Early Cosmos blooms in seventy days from planting time. Mixed, rose, white, crimson..... Pkt. 15c.

1319. Cyclamen. Rose shades. Very beautiful house-plants, with handsome heavy foliage and odd flowers of vivid colors. Seed may be sown any time in fall or winter, and often requires 2 months to germinate. Rich, sandy loam, plenty of water, good drainage, and a cool atmosphere are essential. Pkt. 30c.



Annual Chrysanthemums.

CELOSIA. (Cockscomb). Showy annuals with bright foliage and oddly shaped flower heads of gold, scarlet and maroon. Easily raised from seed, thriving especially well in rather poor soil.

1255. Cristata. Dwarf, Mixed Colors. Flower heads frilled and corrugated, like a cock's comb.....	Pkt. 5c.
1258. Plumosa, Thompsoni Magnifica. Handsome, ostrich feathered flower heads, ranging from burnt orange to deep purplish crimson	Pkt. 5c.

CHILDSI. (Chinese Woolflower). One of the best and showiest annuals introduced in recent years. Plants grow about three feet high, and bear massive bunches of silky crimson flowers. Seed may be sown outdoors, when ground is warm, or started in hotbeds and plants set out in May. For house plants to bloom in December, start seed in July or August.

1256. Salmon Pink	Pkt. 10c.
1257. Crimson	Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Handsome garden plants, especially good for growing in masses. The annual sorts produce flowers from June until killed by frosts, while the perennial sorts include many favorites, both in garden and house plants.

ANNUAL.

1286. Evening Star. Golden yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
1287. North Star. Creamy White	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
1288. Attrococcineum. Rose and Maroon	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c. One packet of each for 25c.
1285. Mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL.

1290. SHASTA DAISY Huge white daisies, of heavy texture, with large yellow centers, borne on stiff stems. Plants are very hardy and free flowering, and usually reseed themselves. One of the very best perennials for every purpose

1642. Chinese Lantern Plant.

(*Physalis* *Franchetti*). Very handsome ornamental plant, growing about 2 feet high, with broad foliage and many lantern-like fruits of orange scarlet, which hang from stiff stems. These may be dried and used for winter bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

1293. Cineraria.

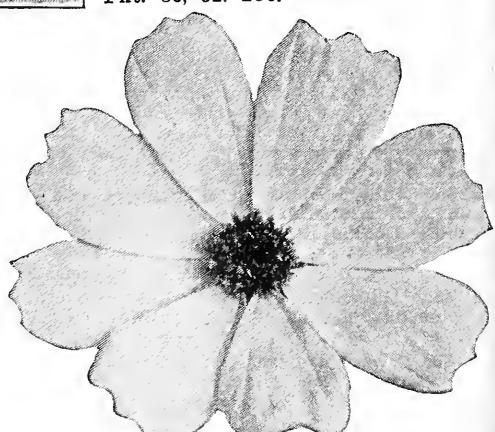
(Cape Aster). A favorite house plant, flowering in spring. Daisy shaped flowers in clusters, in all shades of blue, purple, rose and maroon, in gay combinations, are produced early in spring. Sow in finely prepared soil, composed of loam, leaf mould, and sand, and cover with one-eighth inch of sifted soil. Cover with glass, until the young plants appear. Watering should be done with a fine spray. A cool location and good drainage are essential..... Pkt. 25c.

1300. Clarkia. A attractive annuals, easily raised from seed. They do equally well in sunny and shaded locations, growing two feet high. Double flowers, resembling azaleas, are borne in leafy racemes. Very pretty for cutting. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 5c.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia.

1306 Convolvulus Minor

(Dwarf Morning Glory.) One of the most free flowering annuals in cultivation, with large brilliant flowers—fine for borders. Soak the seed in warm water for an hour or two before planting. Mixed colors—Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.



Early Mammoth Cosmos.

DELPHINIUM. (Hardy Larkspur). A favorite perennial that should have a prominent place in every garden. The plants are of strong, healthy habit, growing from three to six feet high, with handsomely cut foliage. Exquisite flowers, in every known shade of blue, are produced on spikes growing two or three feet high, in June and July, and if not allowed to go to seed, again in August and September. Sow seed in hot beds, transplant when two inches high, setting the plants twelve inches apart. The soil should be rich, and carefully prepared, and in fall, coal ashes may be sifted over the plants, as a protection against the white grub. Plants should be staked when about two feet high.

1334. BELLADONNA. (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). The best of all Larkspurs, and the freest flowering. Plants are very tall and thrifty, with immense spikes of clear turquoise blue flowers having a white eye. Pkt. 25c.

1335. GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS. The finest strain of mixed hybrids offered. Includes the best named varieties and many new seedlings. Pkt. 15c.

1336. FORMOSUM. Tall spikes of brilliant blue flowers. 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

DAISY—See *Arctotis*, *Bellis*, *Brachycome*, *Chrysanthemum*.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS. Biennials and Perennials. Some variety of Dianthus is known to everyone, either as Pinks, Carnations, or Sweet Williams. Dianthus have been cultivated for centuries, and have lost none of their popularity. They are fairly hardy, and bloom until late in fall. They grow in almost any soil, in a sunny position.

DOUBLE ANNUAL PINKS.

1341. Hedgewigii, Finest Double Mixed. Brilliant colors; many are striped and mottled. 1/4 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1342. Hedgewigii, Fireball. Dwarf double scarlet. 1/4 oz. 40c, pkt. 10c.

SINGLE ANNUAL PINKS.

1349. Vesuvius. Orange red flowers, petals deeply fringed. 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

1348. Lacinatus. Mixed colors. Very large fringed flowers, ranging from white to deep crimson. 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

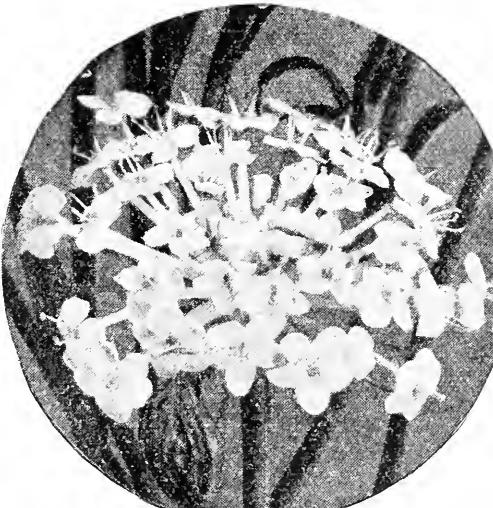
HARDY PERENNIAL PINKS.

1351. Dianthus Plumarius (Grass Pinks or Pheasant Eye). Charming, old fashioned perennials, with stiff grassy foliage and spicy, fragrant flowers. 1/4 oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

Dianthus Barbatus—See Sweet William.

1325. *Datura Cornucopia*

(Horn of Plenty). Showy half-hardy annuals, with large, trumpet-shaped flowers, creamy white inside and purple markings toward the edge. Sow outdoors, when danger of frost is past. Pkt. 5c.



Didiscus, Blue Lace Flower.

DAHLIA. One of the most satisfactory late summer plants. The plants are tall and shrubby, good for massing in borders. Seed should be started indoors and plants set out in May or June. The tubers must be taken up in fall, and stored like potatoes.

1320. Double, Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c

1322. Single Mixed. Handsome flowers with broad petals and bright yellow centers. Pkt. 10c.

FOR DAHLIA ROOTS, SEE PAGE 52.

1354. DIDISCUS. (Queen Anne's Lace). An exquisite old-fashioned flower that was exceedingly popular some twenty years ago, and which, through a greatly improved strain, is again a favorite. The stems are long and somewhat hairy, with fine foliage. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are light lavender blue. Plants grow 18 inches high. They require rich soil and a sunny location, and are very free flowering, as many as 20 to 30 blossoms being open at one time. Pkt. 15c.

1355. Digitalis. (Foxglove). Tall, stately perennials that do well on poor soil, in a half-shaded position. They are planted extensively among shrubbery, and on shady hillsides. Delicate, thimble shaped flowers, of white, lavender and rose, with odd markings in the throat, are produced on tall, stiff spikes growing two to five feet tall. 1/4 oz. 30c, pkt. 10c.

1356. Dimorphotheca. (African Golden Daisy). Very showy annuals from South Africa. Bushy plants of creeping habit are a mass of golden yellow daisies, with dark center and halo. Sow the seed broadcast, for borders, in a dry, sunny position. 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

1357. Dolichos. (Hyacinth Bean). Annual climber with large, deep green leaves and straight racemes of purple and white flowers, followed by ornamental seed pods. Oz. 30c, pkt. 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (California Poppy). Showy hardy annuals, rich bushy plants grow about a foot high, with bluish green foliage, and produce vivid poppies from early summer until late in fall. The golden yellow sorts make an effective combination with the blue of cornflowers, larkspur, etc. Sow the seed outdoors, early in spring, and rake in lightly.

1361. California. The yellow California poppy. 1/2 oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

1363. Geisha. Large glistening flowers, bright orange inside, with outside of vivid scarlet. 1/2 oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

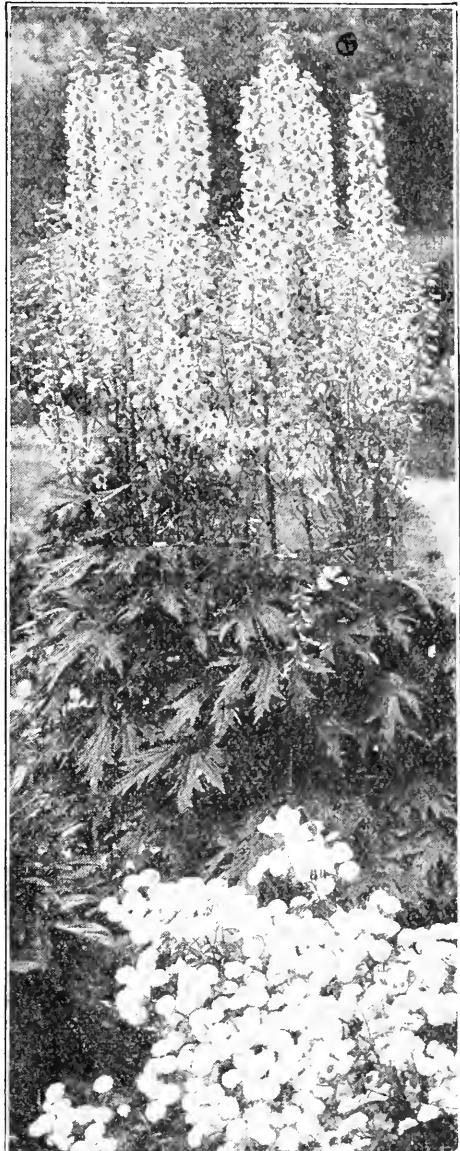
1364. Rosy Queen. Rosy pink. 1/2 oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

1368. Hybrid Mixed. 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1370. Euphorbia Variegata. (Snow on the Mountain.) A hand-some annual garden plant valuable because of the showy appearance of its foliage. Plants grow from 2 to 3 feet high, with attractive light green foliage, broad blossoms margined with white. Clusters of inconspicuous white. A good variety to use as a background for lower growing plants in the border. 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt., 10c.

FEVERFEW—See *Matricaria*.

FORGET-ME-NOT.—See *Myosotis*.



Iris, Lilies and Paeonies on Page 53.



Dianthus or Pinks.

GAILLARDIA. (Blanket Flower). Showy perennials and annuals, valuable because of their vivid flowers and ease of culture. They thrive in any good garden soil, and a sunny position, and from July until frost produce vivid orange and scarlet flowers, oddly marked and bordered.

1380. *Picta Lorenziana*. Annual. Quilled petals of orange, red, or cream, arranged around a large dark center. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1381. *Grandiflora*. Perennial. Handsome hardy plants, two feet high, with brilliant blossoms in combinations of yellow, brown, and maroon. Does well in a sandy, sunny location. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1384. Geranium. window and porch boxes, and outdoor bedding. Attractive foliage, and brilliant flowerheads, very fragrant. Easily grown from seed, either in boxes indoors, or later, in the garden. We offer the Zonale strain, with bright scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10c.

1388. Godetia. Dwarf, hardy annuals of easy culture. They do best in a sunny position in rather poor soil. Sow the seed outdoors, in May, thinning out well in the rows, or start in hotbeds and transplant. Flowers are large, trumpet shaped, of satiny texture and rich coloring. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

1390. Gomphrena. (Globe Amaranth, Everlasting). Tall, bushy plants, with greyish foliage and clover-like flowers that may be dried for winter bouquets. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

Gourds, Ornamental. Rapid growing annual climbers, belonging to the family of melons and cucumbers. The foliage is luxuriant, and the fruits are oddly shaped and marked.

1395. Dipper shaped Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1396. Dish Cloth or sponge Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1397. Hercules Club Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1398. Egg-Shaped Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1401. Sugar Trough Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

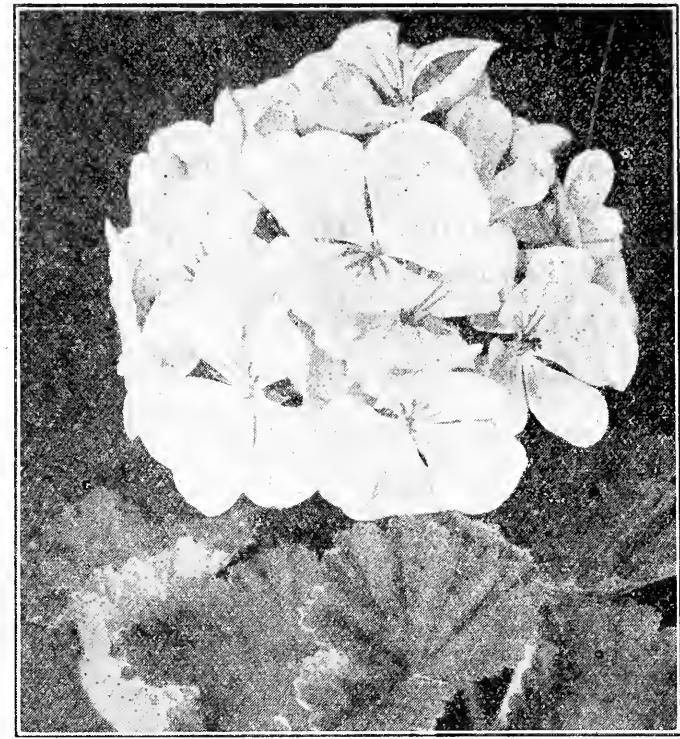
1402. Pipe-Shaped Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1403. Mixed Varieties Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

Grasses. These are used to plant among annuals and shrubs, giving a light, airy effect, and for winter bouquets of dried flowers. They are easily grown and require no care.

1406. *Coix Lachrymae* (Job's Tears). Broad leaves and clusters of hard shiny, pearly seeds. Pkt. 10c.

1407. *Eulalia Japonica* (Ribbon Grass). Slender, graceful grass, beautifully striped green and white. Perennial. Pkt. 10c.



Geranium.

GYPSOPHILA. (Baby's Breath). Delicate, feathery panicles of minute flowers. They are used extensively as cut flowers, in combination with other varieties, and for winter bouquets, for contrast. Easily grown from seed, in any good garden soil.

1415. *Paniculata*. Perennial. This variety grows two feet high, with graceful misty sprays of white flowers. Start seed indoors and transplant in May. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

1416. *Elegans, Grandiflora Alba*. A large flowering annual strain. Oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

1417. *Elegans, Rosea*. A pretty pink form of the above, valuable for cutting. Oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

Helianthus. (Sunflower). Tall annuals, known to everyone. They are useful for planting among shrubbery and along fences. Many handsome new strains have been produced, which are a great improvement on the common Sunflower, and are worthy of a place in every garden.

1419. *California Double Flowering*. Handsome double flowers of deep orange yellow, with shaggy petals. Tall. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

1420. *Single, Tall Branching*. Large yellow flowers with brown disks. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, pkt. 5c.

1422. *Red Sunflower*. Curled petals of various shades of red and orange, beautifully shaded and bordered. Plants grow four to eight feet high. Pkt. 10c.

1425. Helichrysum. (Everlasting). The largest and handsomest of the everlasting. Large, double flowers, in all shades of rose, crimson, purple, and yellow, borne on stiff stems, are produced all summer. They may be cut and dried for winter bouquets. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1428. Heliotrope. A half hardy perennial, popular as a bedding plant and for indoor culture. It is also grown in the South as a shrubby climber. It is valued for its clusters of fragrant flowers of lavender and purple. Blooms the first season from seed. Start seed in shallow boxes, in light rich soil and rather warm temperature, keeping it constantly moist. Set plants out when danger of frost is past. Pkt. 15c.

1429. Hibiscus (Marshmallow). Showy ornamental perennials, half-hardy here, growing 6 to 8 feet high. Flowers are of enormous size, often 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and rose, crimson, and white in color. Fine for massing and screening unsightly places. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

HOLLYHOCKS. (Althea Rosea). Perennial. Old fashioned garden favorites, of stately form and beautiful flowers. The plants grow three to six feet tall, with the large silky flowers closely set on the long stalks. The soil should be carefully prepared, with plenty of manure, and the plants well watered. Seed may be started in boxes, and the plants set out when six inches high, or sown outdoors in April. Roots should be well covered during the winter. Double Hollyhocks do not all come true double from seed.

1432. *Crimson* $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

1434. *Newport Pink*. The finest bright pink, very double. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

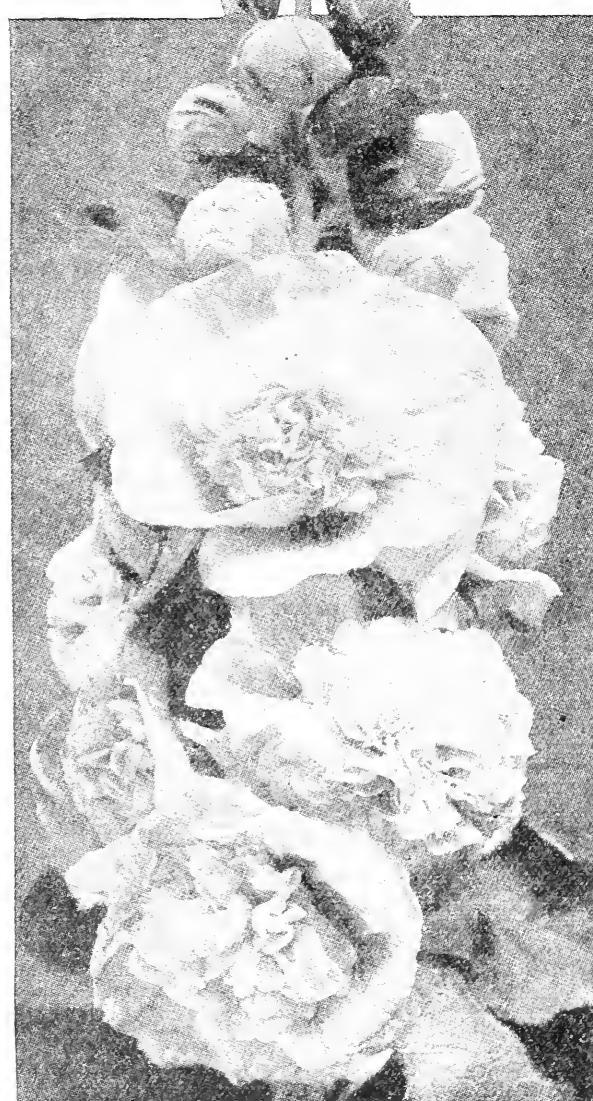
1435. *Double White* $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

1437. *Double Mixed* $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

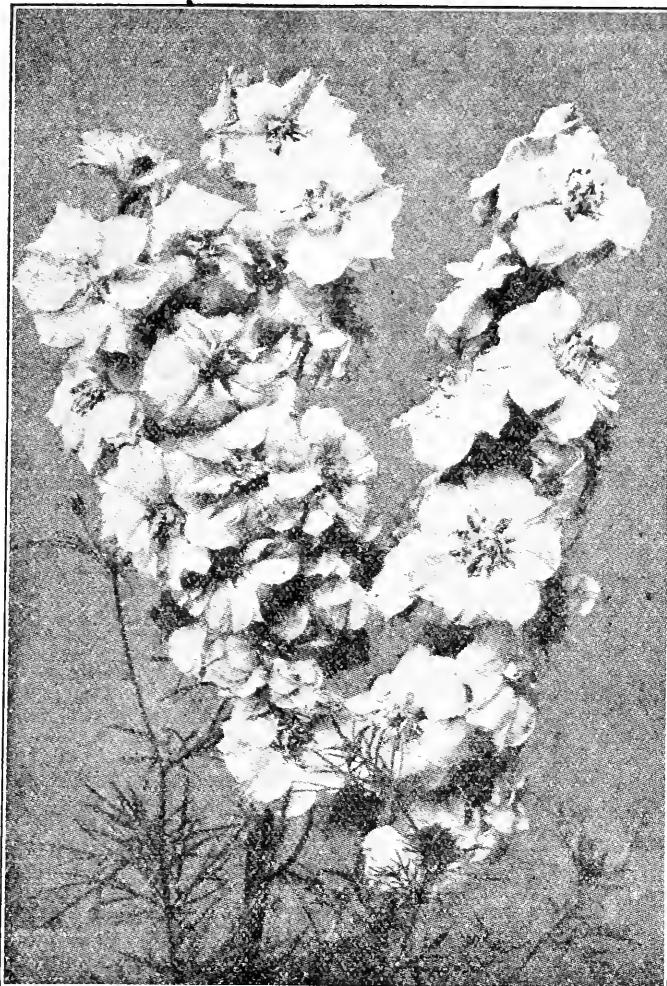
1440. *Annual Everblooming Hollyhocks*. A distinct, valuable variety, with good foliage and heavy stalks of bright flowers, pink, red, yellow, and white. Sow the seed indoors, and set plants out in May. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c.

1444. Hunnemannia. (Tulip Poppy or Bush Eschscholtzia). This is similar to the California Poppy, but of stronger growth, both as to plant and flower. It is the best poppy for cutting, as the flowers remain for several days, lasting well in water. They are bright lemon yellow, cup shaped, like a tulip. Pkt. 5c.

1446. Ice Plant. (Mesembrianthemum Chrystallinum). A pretty trailing annual, with thick, glistening foliage, and creamy white flowers, resembling those of the Sweet Sultans. A valuable vine for hot, sandy places. Oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.



Double Hollyhock.



Annual Larkspur.

1465. Kochia. (Summer Cypress).

An easily grown annual, excellent for summer hedges, for dividing the flower from the vegetable garden. Plants grow rapidly from seed, to a height of three feet, forming a dense, cypress like hedge of perfect symmetry. The foliage is feathery, soft bright green, turning to deep red in the fall.....

..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1467. Lantana. Shrubby, hardy perennials, used as bedding or house plants, similar to heliotrope in habit and form. The plants grow to a height of four feet, may be trimmed back, and produce heads of bright orange, yellow, scarlet, and pink blossoms throughout the season. They want a warm, sunny location, with plenty of moisture, until well established.....

Pkt. 10c.



Kochia—Summer Cypress.

1480. Lathyrus. (Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Peas). Hardy, perennial climbers, and flowers resemble the annual sweet peas, but lack their fragrance. Seed germinates slowly. Oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

1483. Lavatera. (Splendens Rosea). Annual Mallow. Beautiful, showy annuals, growing 18 to 24 inches tall, and covered throughout the summer with very large flowers of satiny texture, in an exquisite shade of shrimp pink. A splendid annual for cool locations. Sow outdoors, where plants are to remain, when danger from frost is past, and thin to 12 inches apart.....

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

Lobelia. Graceful annuals, used for bedding, borders, and baskets. The only true blue plant for this purpose. They require good soil, with plenty of water, and should be cut back during the hot summer months, so as to produce flowers again in the fall.

1488. Gracilis. A trailing variety, with delicate foliage and bright blue flowers. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

1489. Crystal Palace. A compact, dwarf border plant; foliage dark green, flowers brilliant dark blue.....

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

Lupins. Ornamental annuals and perennials, with very beautiful, deeply cut foliage of greyish green. The plants are of branching habit, and produce many spikes of pea-shaped lavender or blue flowers. They grow easily from seed, in any soil, preferably rather sandy, and should be watered freely. Lupins are much used by florists for cut flowers.

1493. Hartwegi. Annual. Very free flowering, with beautiful lavender flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1494. Polyphyllus. Perennial. Hardy plants, two to three feet high, bearing numerous spikes of variously colored flowers. Prefers a shaded location and blooms in June.....

Pkt. 10c.

1445. Humulus (Japanese Hop). Variegated leaved. A rapid annual climber, with luxuriant handsome foliage, beautifully variegated green, white and yellow. It forms a dense covering for porches, fences, etc., and is not affected by heat, drought, or insects.....

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

IPOMEA. This class includes annual climbers of rapid growth, with ornamental foliage and beautiful flowers. They are good for covering porches, trellises, stumps, and fences, and will grow anywhere. The seed should be soaked in warm water over night. 1452. Cypress Vine (Quamoclit). Masses of small, star-shaped flowers, red and white, against a background of misty green foliage. Oz., 50c, pkt. 5c.

Morning Glories.

1454. Moonflower (Grandiflora Alba). Large white fragrant flowers, that open at night and on cloudy days. The vines grow rapidly, and are good for covering large surfaces, such as fences, porches, etc. Oz. 50c, pkt. 5c.

1456. Giant Japanese Morning Glories (Hederacea). The best of the morning glories, with dense foliage. Flowers of many colors, oddly blotched with white or cream. Oz. 30c, pkt. 5c.

1458. Tall Purple Morning Glories. The old variety, with purple flowers, indispensable for covering porches, etc.....

Oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.

1460. Brazilian Morning Glory. Quick-growing vine with large, deeply lobed leaves, resembling oak leaves. Handsome rose-pink flowers are borne in large clusters.....

Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR. Annual varieties. These are among the best garden annuals, both for bedding and for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but want plenty of sun; frequent watering will help keep them in bloom. By careful selection, the old strains have been greatly improved as to size and color of flowers and habit of growth. Seed may be planted outdoors, in April or May, for flowers from June until frost. The blossoms are double and semi-double, borne on long spikes, with delicate, feathery foliage.

1470. Double Lilac.

1471. Double Dark Blue.

1472. Double Rose.

1473. Double Shell Pink.

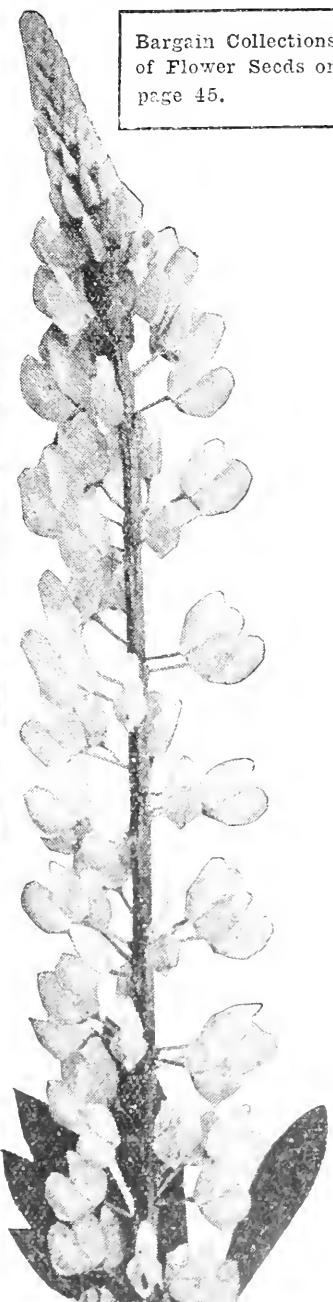
1474. Double White.

1475. Double Mixed.

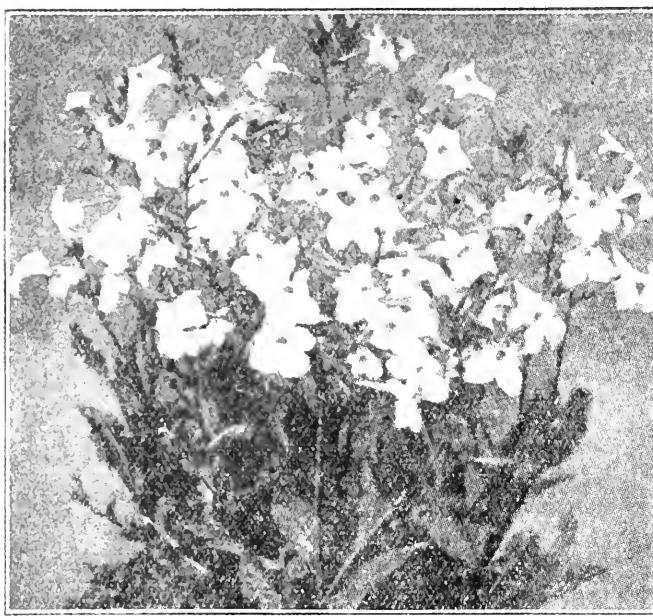
Bargain Collections of Flower Seeds on page 45.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c; one packet of each of above five colors for 20c.

Perennial Larkspur—see Delphinium.



Annual Lupin.



Nicotiana.

1528. Mirabilis. (Four O'Clocks) or **Mirabilis**. (Marvel of Peru.) Hardy annuals of tall, bush-like habit and dense foliage. The flowers, which are funnel shaped and brightly colored, open about four o'clock in the afternoon and remain open all night. Sow outdoors in any good garden soil. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

Momordica. (Balsam Apple and Pear). Annual climbers of dense, luxuriant growth and pretty waxy foliage, deeply serrated. Yellow flowers are followed by bright orange and coppery scarlet fruits of irregular shape, which split open when ripe, exposing white seeds against a crimson interior. Plant seeds in the open ground, when danger of frost is past.

1532. Balsam Apple (Balsamina). Apple shaped fruits of vivid orange. Oz. 50c, pkt. 5c.

1533. Balsam Pear (Charantia). Coppery scarlet fruits, pear shaped. Oz. 50c, pkt. 5c.

Morning Glories—See Ipomea.



Nigella, Miss Jekyll.

1375. Myosotis. (Forget-Me-Not.) These lovely flowers thrive best in cool, moist soil, and are at their best early in spring and fall. They are perennials and fairly hardy if well protected during the winter. Seed may be sown outdoors, or started indoors, covering with one-fourth inch of soil. They reseed themselves. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c, pkt. 10c.

1537. Nemophila. Pretty annuals, with heavy, glossy foliage on well branched plants. The flowers are stiff and rather conventionalized in appearance, cup shaped, lilac blue and white, and cover the plants from early summer until frost. Oz. 30c, pkt. 5c.

Nicotiana. (Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant).

1540. *Affinis*. Graceful annuals, growing two to three feet high, with clusters of long-throated, star-shaped flowers, of exquisite fragrance. Sow the seed in a warm, sunny place, in rich, well drained soil. The seed may be soaked in warm water to hasten germination. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1541. *Sanderae*. A splendid plant, similar to the above, but of dwarf habit. Flowers in many shades of rose and purple, also white, are produced all summer in great profusion. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1545. Nigella. (Devil-in-bush or Love-in-a-mist). Half-hardy annuals, with finely cut, feathery foliage, in which the flowers are set. Flowers are oddly shaped, and range from pure white to deep blue in color. Sow the seed outdoors, and thin the plants to a distance of six inches apart in the rows. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c.

1548. Oenothera. (Evening Primrose). Half-hardy perennials, for planting in borders and naturalizing. The plants are well branched, bearing single, poppy-like flowers which open at night and on cloudy days. Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLDS. (*Tagetes*). Free flowering annuals of easiest culture. They succeed best in light soil, with plenty of sun, and bloom from early summer until killed by heavy frosts. They are beautiful for cutting, and last longer in water than almost any other flower. The African varieties grow to a height of three feet, and are best for massing, while the French Marigolds are dwarf and semi-dwarf, and make effective borders.

AFRICAN MARIGOLDS.

1500. Lemon Queen. Very large double quilled flowers of lemon yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 5c.
 1501. Prince of Orange. The most striking of all. Immense double quilled flowers, with ends of petals slightly frilled. Deep orange. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 5c.
 1502. Finest Mixed Varieties. All shades of yellow and orange, single and double sorts, mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

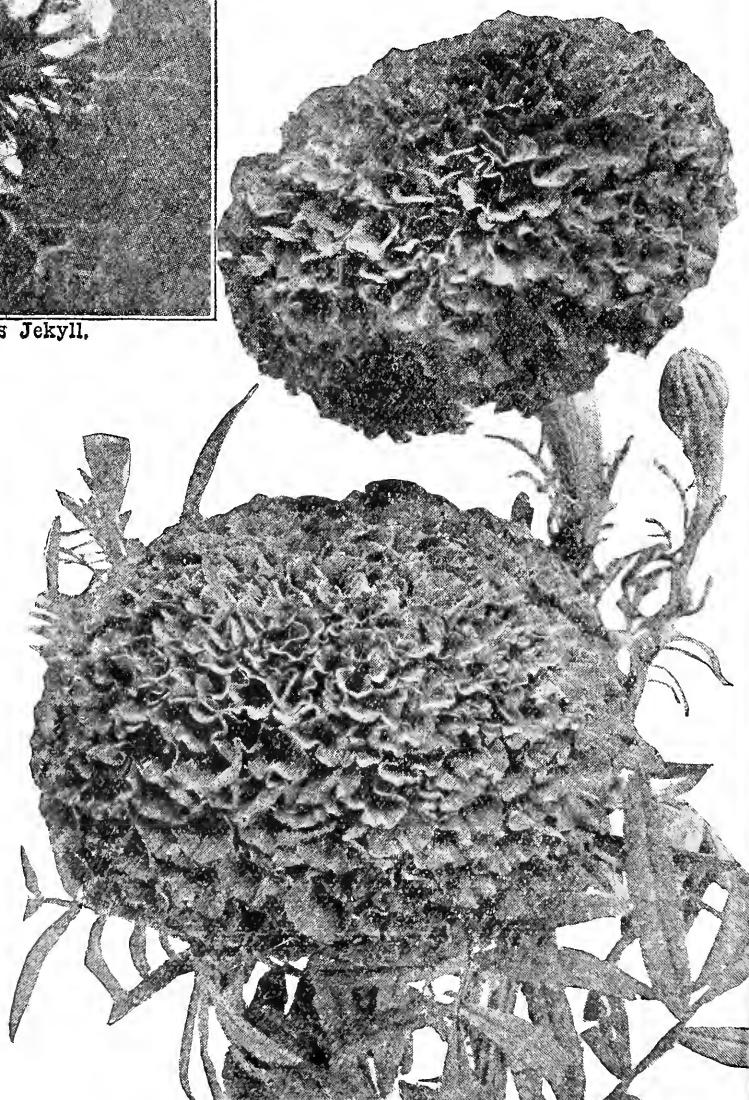
DWARF FRENCH MARIGOLDS.

1504. Legion of Honor. Single flowers of bright yellow, striped with reddish brown. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
 1505. Dwarf Striped. Double flowers, striped yellow and maroon. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
 1506. Dwarf, Double and Single Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.
Matricaria. (Feve-few). Clusters of small, tightly double flowers, similar to the pompon chrysanthemums, and pretty, finely cut foliage, making the plants valuable for pot culture and bedding. See page 41 for illustration.
 1512. Snowball. Double white flowers. Height one foot. Pkt. 10c.
 1513. Golden Ball. Bright yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE.

(*Reseda*). One of the oldest and most popular annuals in cultivation. Graceful, fragrant spikes of flowers without which no garden or bouquet is complete.

1516. Defiance. Massive spikes, twelve to fifteen inches long, of bright flowers which keep well in water. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
 1517. White Machet. A dwarf French variety, with fragrant white blossoms. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.
 1518. Golden Machet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.



African Marigolds.

NASTURTIUMS.

Of all annuals, Nasturtiums give the greatest returns for the money and care spent on them. All they want is fair soil in a well-drained, sunny position, and they will furnish a gorgeous display of flowers from within a month of the time they are planted, until killed by heavy frosts. If you can have only a few flowers, we advise planting Nasturtiums.

An ounce of seed will sow about thirty feet of row.

DWARF OR BEDDING VARIETIES.

1560. Aurora. Primrose yellow flowers, veined with pink.
 1564. Empress of India. Bright scarlet flowers; dark foliage.
 1565. Golden King. Bright yellow flowers.
 1566. King Theodore. Crimson maroon flowers.
 1567. Lady Bird. Orange flowers with red blotches.
 1568. Pearl or Moonlight. Creamy white.
 1569. Rose. Bright ruby rose; one of the best.
 1571. Vesuvius. A beautiful shade of salmon pink.

Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

One packet of each of above eight varieties for 30c.

One ounce of each for \$1.50.

1574. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtiums.

A splendid mixture of the best named dwarf varieties, especially valuable for planting borders or large areas. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.
 1575. Queen of Tom Thumbs. Bushy plants with green and white variegated foliage, and bright yellow, orange and crimson flowers. Valuable for borders and for filling window boxes, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES.

1584. Jupiter. Vivid golden yellow.
 1591. Asa Gray. Pale primrose yellow, almost white.
 1592. Brilliant. Geranium Scarlet; one of the best.
 1593. King of the Blacks. Deep velvety garnet, very rich.
 1596. Spitfire. Brilliant orange vermillion.
 1595. Regina. Salmon rose, changing to cream as the flowers age.

Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.

One packet of each of above six varieties for 25c. One ounce of each for \$1.00.

1598. Lobb's Tall Mixed Nasturtiums.

A beautiful mixture, consisting of the above sorts in the right proportion to give a brilliant display of flowers. For cutting and decorating, tall Nasturtiums are superior to the dwarf sorts, because of their large, long-stemmed flowers. They are especially adapted for covering fences, trellises, and for window and porch boxes. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.
 1589. Tall Ivy Leaved Mixed. The foliage is deeply cut and veined with white. Flowers are of medium size and unusual form, with narrow petals set far apart, giving a star-like appearance. Oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.

1585. Laciniatum Flamingo. A most unusual variety, with pretty deep lobed foliage, and bright orange flowers. Petals are slightly elongated and serrated at the tip. A fine vine for covering low fences, etc. Pkt. 10c.

Bargains In Flower Seeds.

The collections listed below are offered to meet an ever increasing demand for fine quality Flower Seeds at popular prices, from discriminating customers. There are still many people who are not familiar with some of our loveliest flowers, some have only a very limited space for them, and others like the convenience of buying an assortment, and knowing that they can depend on our supplying seeds of highest quality in interesting assortment, for a very small price.

If you have never bought one of our collections of Flower Seeds, be sure to include at least one with your order this year. We call special attention to No. 2005 and No. 2001.

NOTE: At the prices quoted, no changes can be made in these collections.

No. 2001—SIX BEST ANNUALS FOR BOUQUETS—

Annual Larkspur, mixed colors.

Annual Lupins, mixed colors.

Salpiglossis.

Annual Scabiosas, mixed colors.

Schizanthus, mixed colors.

Shirley Poppies, mixed colors.

30c.

No. 2004—FIVE EVERLASTINGS—

Sow these Everlastings and have Flowers in the garden all summer. Flowers in the house all winter.

Acroclineum.

Xeranthemum.

Gomphrena.

Gypsophila.

Helichrysum.

20c.

No. 2007. ANNUALS FOR FALL BLOOMING—

Ten Weeks Stocks. Eschscholtzias. Verbenas.

Calendulas. Scabiosas. Marigolds.

30c.

No. 2006—EIGHT FINE PERENNIALS—

Achillea. Hollyhocks, double mixed.

Hardy Larkspur, bright blue, Dahlias, finest mixed varieties.

Gaillardia, orange and red. Sweet William, mixed colors.

Coreopsis, yellow daisy-like flowers.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath.)

Pyrethrum Hybridum, pink, rose, and white daisies.

50c.



Climbing Nasturtiums.

NO. 2005—TEN LITTLE KNOWN ANNUALS—45c.

In this collection, we have purposely included those Annuals which are not found in most gardens, but which should be grown everywhere. They are beautiful and showy, and of very easy culture.

Anchusa Capensis, bright blue, like Forgetmenots, but hardy.

Arctotis, a lovely pale blue daisy.

Clarkia, shrubby plant with double flowers.

Godetia, showy pink flowers.

Lavatera, fine for poor soil and hot sunny places.

Lupins, tall spikes of blue and white blossoms.

Nemophila, a fine dwarf border plant, showy blue flowers.

Nicotiana, (Tobacco plant) rose and white.

Schizanthus, (Butterfly Flower) pale shades, delicate fern-like foliage.

Wallflower, old fashioned yellow, orange and brown flowers.

NO. 1800. RAINBOW COLLECTION OF SWEET PEAS

Six large packets of Spencer Sweet Peas,

Red. Pink. Lavender. 45c.

Rose. White. Maroon.

NO. 2008—SIX SHOWY HOUSEPLANTS—

Everblooming Begonia. Coleus (Foliage Plant.)

Geranium. Matricaria (Feverfew.)

Asparagus Fern. Thunbergia (Black Eyed Susan.) 50c.

PANSIES.

For early spring flowers, the seed should be started indoors, in flats or in hotbeds, early in March. The soil should be rich, containing leaf mould or well rotted manure, carefully pulverized. The seed germinates slowly, and grows best in a cool location, with good drainage and plenty of moisture. In May, the plants may be set outdoors, in a sunny, open position, and ground prepared as directed above. Pansies should be watered frequently, and the flowers picked daily.

If the seed is to be started outdoors, it must be sown early, as hot, dry weather is fatal to the germination of pansy seed. Sow the seed in drills, covering very lightly, and keep the ground moist with a spray. Keep the pansy bed free from weeds, and water often, preferably at night. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, transplant them to eight inches apart in the rows.

During the hot, dry summer months, the flowers naturally will be small and scarce, but with careful cultivation and daily watering, a fine display may be obtained all through the season.

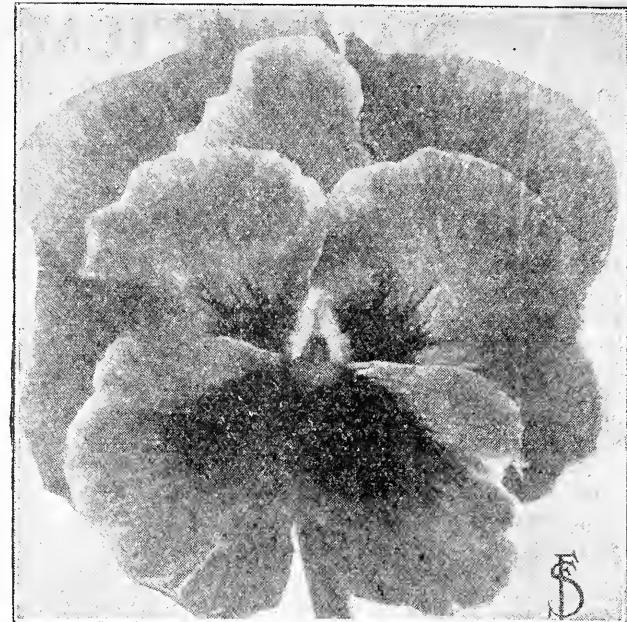
GIANT MASTODON PANSIES.

Mastodon is a distinct strain of pansy, originated by a noted American grower. The flowers are the largest ever produced in pansies, and come in many new shades and markings, some being frilled or ruffled, and averaging three inches in diameter. Our seed is grown by the introducer, under ideal climatic conditions, and will produce the finest plants and flowers.

1605. Black Mastodon	Pkt. 15c.
1606. Bronze Mastodon	Pkt. 15c.
1607. White Mastodon	Pkt. 15c.
1608. Madame Steele—Deep purple.	Pkt. 15c.
1609. Meteor—Red shades.....	Pkt. 15c.
1610. Panama Pacific—Golden Yellow.	Pkt. 15c.
1611. Prince Henry—Royal Blue..	Pkt. 15c.
1615. Collection of 7 packets, 1 of each	75c.
1612. Mastodon Mixed. The finest mixture of pansies now offered, including a wonderful collection of colors.	1/8 oz. \$1.50, pkt. 15c.

1635. Tufted Pansies.

This charming class is remarkable for its dainty brilliant flowers and free blooming habit. The plants are half-hardy and require the same attention as pansies, while the flowers resemble the violet more than the pansy, with their bright yellow centers and clear bright colorings. Mixed colors. 1/4 oz. \$1.00, pkt. 10c.



Mastodon Pansy.

PANSIES IN MIXTURES.

1626. Giant Prize Pansies. Flowers are of large size and remarkable colorings, many being blotched and bordered. A splendid strain to plant where large, brilliant flowers are wanted.....	1/4 oz. \$1.25, pkt. 10c.
1629. Masterpiece or Ruffled Pansies. Large flowers in rich dark shades, with petals waved or frilled, giving a double appearance.	1/8 oz. \$1.00, pkt. 15c.
1631. F. S. & N. Co's. Best Bedding Mixture. Plants are of robust habit and very free flowering. The flowers are not as large as those of the special strains, but will afford a bright display in the border or bed.....	1/4 oz. 50c, pkt. 5c.

PANSY PLANTS.

Our plants are greenhouse grown, from the seed of the Giant Mastodon Pansies, long stemmed strain. They are larger and richer in color than those commonly offered. Budded and blooming plants are ready in April and May. 60c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, prepaid.

1641. Pentstemon "Sensation" (Beard Tongue). Half hardy perennials of great beauty. The plants grow about 2 feet high, branching from the roots, each branch being covered with large flowers like those of Foxgloves—in rose, pink, lilac, purple, white, etc. Start seed indoors, transplanting when danger of frost is past. Plants must be well covered during the winter. Pkt. 10c.

PHYSALIS FRANCHETTI—

See Chinese Lantern Plant.



Large Flowering Phlox.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. (Annual Phlox). Another excellent annual, valuable for bedding and borders, also for cutting. The flowers grow in flat clusters, and come in a wide range of bright colorings. Phlox is easily grown, as the seed may simply be sown broadcast, and raked in very lightly, in warm, rich soil, and a sunny position. In a few weeks the ground will be a sheet of bloom.

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX.

1660. White	1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.
1661. Violet	1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.
1662. Pink	1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.
1663. Buff Yellow	1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.
1664. Scarlet	1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.
1666. Finest Mixed	1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

One packet of each of above five colors for 40c.

1673. STAR PHLOX. Dwarf plants with bright, star-shaped flowers..... Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA. (Rose Moss). One of the best and showiest dwarf border plants. Foliage is thick and creeping, and is covered from June until frost with a profusion of small rose-like flowers in brilliant colors. Sow in rich light soil, in an exposed sunny position, when danger of frost is past.

1712. Single, Mixed colors	1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
1713. Double, Mixed colors	1/4 oz. 60c, pkt. 10c.



Double Portulaca.

PETUNIA.

Annual. Petunias surpass all other plants for bedding purposes. They thrive in poor soil, and under the most adverse conditions. They come into bloom about six weeks after planting, and continue to bloom until killed by heavy frosts.

Sow the seed, which is very fine, in a warm, sunny position, barely covering it with finely pulverized soil. When necessary, water it with a fine spray, and thin out the plants when they are large enough. The seed may be started in hotbeds, and the plants set out when danger of frost is past. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as they usually produce the finest flowers.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

1643. DOUBLE FRINGED PETUNIAS. The handsomest of all petunias; large, massive flowers, beautifully fringed and ruffled, of white, rose, purple, and many brilliant combinations. Only a small percentage come true, the balance being giant single flowers of exquisite form and color. Pkt. 30c.

1644. GIANT DOUBLE MIXED PETUNIAS. A mixture of the best strains of double petunias, plain edged, but of great size and beauty. Pkt. 30c.

GIANT FLOWERED SINGLE VARIETIES.

This class includes the most magnificent of all petunias. They are more graceful than the double sorts, and come in a wider range of colors and markings. They are as easily grown as the common sorts, starting well in the open ground. The Giants of California and the Ruffled Giants produce the most exquisite flowers we have ever seen in petunias, and are easily worth the difference in price between them and the common sorts.

1654. GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Immense flowers, with deep yellow throats and exquisite markings. Flowers often measure five inches across. Pkt. 25c.

1655. RUFFLED GIANTS. Enormous flowers, beautifully ruffled and frilled. Pkt. 25c.

SINGLE BEDDING PETUNIAS.

1646. BALCONY BLUE. Very large blossoms, 3 inches in diameter, of rich indigo blue. Balcony Petunias are especially adapted for window boxes, baskets, vases, etc. Pkt. 15c.

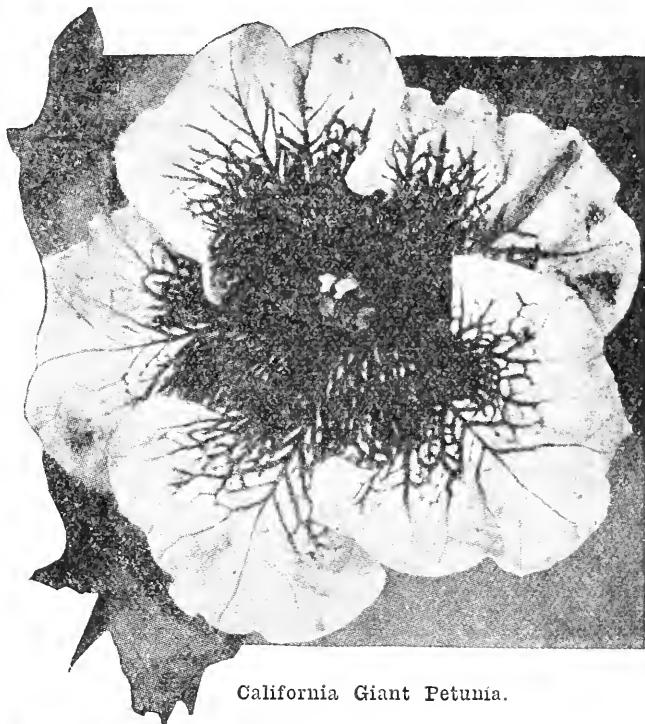
1650. BALCONY ROSE. Similar to above, with bright rose pink flowers. Pkt. 15c.

1648. BALCONY WHITE. Pure white, very large flowers. Pkt. 15c.

One packet of each of Balcony Petunias for 40c.

1649. Rosy Morn. Carmine pink flowers with white throat. The best bedding Petunia. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c, pkt. 10c.

1651. Finest Mixed Petunias. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c, pkt. 10c.



California Giant Petunia.

POPPIES.

(*Papaver*). There are two classes of poppies, the annual and perennial, both among the most satisfactory of their kind. No other annual makes such a brilliant showing, for so little money, as the annual poppy. It is easily grown, usually reseeding itself. Annual poppies will grow in any soil, in a sunny position, but cannot be transplanted.

ANNUAL SINGLE POPPIES.

1685. Danebrog. Vivid scarlet flowers of great size with a white spot on each petal. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1686. Flanders Poppy (Glaucum or Tulip Poppy). The scarlet field poppy of Flanders and England. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

1704. F. S. & N. Co.'s Mixture of Single Annual Poppies. Containing the best known varieties, of beautiful, bright colors. Best for mass planting, borders, and naturalizing. Oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

Shirley Poppies.

Shirley poppies are more graceful and delicate in form and coloring than any other poppy. There is no lovelier sight in the garden than a bed of pink or scarlet Shirley poppies in bloom. For cutting, they combine well with other flowers, and should be cut just as the buds are opening, when they will last three days in water. The blue shades, new in poppies, are particularly fine, with their dull blue crinkly petals veined in orange and red. Sow when danger of frost is past, for flowers in June and July. They reseed themselves, and usually bloom again in fall.

1687. Apricot. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1688. Wild Rose, Rose pink. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1689. White. Pkt. 5c.

1690. American Legion, Scarlet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1691. Blue Shades. A new tone in poppies. Pkt. 5c.

1692. Eldorado. New Mixed Shirley Poppies. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

ANNUAL DOUBLE POPPIES.

1695. Peony Flowered, Shrimp Pink. Oz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

1698. Peony Flowered. Cardinal. Bright Red. Oz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

1696. American Flag. Large double white flowers, bordered with scarlet. Oz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

1699. White Swan. Pure white, fringed double flowers. Oz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

1705. F. S. & N. Co.'s Mixture of Double Annual Poppies. Will produce a brilliant display of color throughout the summer. Oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES.

1708. Oriental Poppy. The most gorgeous of all poppies. Very large flowers of orange, scarlet, crimson, and salmon shades, appear in June. After flowering, the plants die down until fall, when new growth is formed. Seed may be sown outdoors, in August, or started in boxes in spring. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.



Shirley Poppies.



Salpiglossis.

1741. Salpiglossis.

(Painted Tongue or Velvet Flower). Showy annuals of exquisite form and color, which bloom from July to October. Sow outdoors, in rows, when danger of frost is past, in rich sandy loam having good drainage. Cover lightly and water carefully. Flowers range from deep crimson, rose and purple, through gold, pale blue, and white, usually veined with gold Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

SALVIA. (Scarlet Sage). Annual. One of the best summer bedding plants, with healthy green foliage and tall spikes of vivid scarlet blossoms. They form an effective combination with coleus, cannas, or Pyrethrum Aureum, and bloom from July until killed by frost. Start the seed in hotbeds or boxes, transplanting in May or June. Set plants twelve inches apart.

1745. Splendens. Plants grow 3 feet high and are much branched, producing many tall spikes of scarlet blooms. The best for tall borders $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

1746. Fireball. Compact plants, twelve to fifteen inches tall, with orange scarlet flowers on massive spikes $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25, pkt. 10c.



Annual Scabiosas.

SCABIOSA. (Mourning Bride or Pin Cushion Flower). Lovely, old-fashioned annuals and perennials, that deserve a place in every garden. They grow two to three feet high, and bloom from July to October. Flowers are produced on long slender stems, in a variety of soft pastel shades, making them exquisite for cutting. Sow outdoors, when danger of frost is past, in rich, sandy loam, and a sunny position.

ANNUAL SCABIOSAS.

1751. Mixed Colors.
1752. Azure Fairy, soft blue.
1753. White.

Pkt. 5c, 6 pkts. for 20c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

1754. Rose.
1755. Cherry Red.
1756. Blackish Purple.

1750. PERENNIAL SCABIOSA. (Caucasica). Hardy perennial, with exquisite soft lavender flowers, splendid for cutting. Blooms from August to October, after other plants have been killed by frost Pkt. 10c.

1760. Scarlet Runner Bean. Well known annual climber, with clusters of scarlet flowers, followed by pods of good flavored beans. To prolong the flowering season, the pods should be picked regularly. Plant when all danger of frost is past. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, pkt. 10c.

PRIMULA. (Primrose). This class includes favorite house plants, besides many perennial varieties which are not hardy in this latitude. They are grown fairly easily from seed, and should be planted in boxes, in rich soil mixed with well decayed manure and leaf mould, and covered very lightly with sifted sand and leaf mould. The box should be covered with glass, and kept in a cool temperature until the tiny plants appear. When necessary, water with a fine spray. When the plants have developed three leaves, they may be transplanted to pots. About eleven months' time is required to obtain flowers from seed.

1720. Chinese Primrose. The popular, large flowering variety for indoor culture. Flower clusters are flat, and range from white to deep rose and purple in color Pkt. 30c.

1723. Malecoides (Giant Baby Primrose). Graceful clusters of delicate light lilac flowers, are produced on strong stems. A free flowering variety that blooms four to five months from time of planting Pkt. 15c.

1725. Pyrethrum Aureum. (Golden Feather). Half hardy dwarf perennial, grown as an annual for borders. Foliage is bright yellow, and deeply cut. Sow outdoors as soon as ground can be worked $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

1726. Pyrethrum Hybridum. Lovely hardy perennials, very easily grown. Foliage is dense and finely cut, and the flowers, resembling daisies, range from pure white to deep rose, in color. They bloom in May and June, and, if the dead flowers are carefully cut off, again in fall. Their fine foliage and dainty flowers form a beautiful contrast to those of iris, peonies, and Darwin tulips, in the hardy border. Seed may be started indoors, and the plants set out in May, or sown outdoors in August, for flowers next season. The plants require rich, sandy loam, and a sunny position Pkt. 10c.

1730. Ricinus. (Castor Bean). Tall, handsome annuals, of tropical appearance and rapid growth, valuable for backgrounds and screens. Foliage is deeply lobed and conspicuously veined, dark green and bronze in color. Plants do well in a hot, sunny position, and are not particular as to soil. Start seed in pots, transplanting when danger of frost is past, to 3 feet apart. We offer the Zanzibariensis strain, which surpasses all others in beauty and size. Plants grow 12 feet high and spread widely Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.



Salvia.

SWEET PEAS.

One ounce of seed will plant a single row 50 feet long.

Sweet Peas should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked and the soil is dry enough to work without becoming sticky. Rich sandy loam, well mixed with manure, is best.

Dig a trench two feet deep and at least a foot wide, preferably running north and south, to give all the plants the benefit of the sun. If commercial fertilizer is used, allow 4 lbs. sheep manure and 1 lb. bone meal to every six feet of trench, and mix well with the soil. As Sweet Peas are usually grown in double rows, one on each side of the support for the vines, the seed should be sown in two parallel drills, about ten inches apart, and two inches deep. Cover with pulverized soil, and as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil, nearly to the top of the young plants. Thin out the plants to two inches apart in the rows. Do not water until seed is up; then give plants a good soaking once a week.

For aphis or plant lice, spray with a solution of one part tobacco soap and ten parts water.

For red spiders, spraying with clear water is usually sufficient.

For cut-worms, sprinkle slaked lime over the rows, or water them with lime water. Sometimes a handful of grass, dipped in a solution of Paris Green, will help get rid of cut-worms.

Some support for the plants to climb on should be provided when planting is done. Wire netting is best.

THE BEST SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

The flowers of this type are of immense size, averaging two inches across, with wavy standards and wide frilled wings, usually three or four to a stem. They bloom longer than the old Grandiflora sorts, the blossoms usually falling off before seed pods are formed.

PINK AND ROSE SHADES.

- 1834. Hawmark Pink. Rose pink, shaded salmon. Considered the best pink.
- 1835. Hercules. Very large rose pink, deeper at edges.
- 1836. Jean Ireland. Creamy buff, bordered with carmine.
- 1837. Old Rose. Large flowers of a lovely shade of old rose.
- 1838. Rosabelle. Very large bright rose. One of the best.
- 1844. Blanche Ferry. Standards bright rose; wings white tipped with pink.
- 1852. Margeret Atlee. Giant pale pink, with rose edges.

ORANGE AND SCARLET.

- 1845. The Cardinal. A new, brilliant poppy scarlet. Very fine.
- 1848. Fiery Cross. Vivid orange cerise, without any shadings. Does not fade in the sun.
- 1858. Illuminator. Salmon orange, with cerise pink shadings.

LAVENDER, BLUE AND PURPLE.

- 1840. Royal Purple. A distinct shade of rich royal purple.
- 1842. Asta Ohn. Soft lavender, shaded pink, deeply frilled.
- 1843. Mrs. Tom Jones. The finest blue yet introduced. Flowers very large, four to a stem, of a clear bright larkspur blue.
- 1855. Warrior. Very large, deep maroon.
- 1859. Wedgewood. Delicate light blue, without shadings.

CREAM AND WHITE.

- 1847. Dobbie's Cream. Very large primrose yellow flowers.
- 1851. Constance Hinton. The best white, with large waved flowers.
- 1860. White Spencer. Deeply waved flowers of heavy texture.

Price: Any of the above, pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.
Any 10 pkts. for 75c. Any 10 oz. for \$3.75.

1865. **Spencer Sweet Peas In Mixture.** Our mixture is made up of the best named varieties in the Spencer class, and covers a complete range of colors. We can unhesitatingly recommend this mixture to those who plant large areas, or who do not care to bother with ordering separate varieties.Lb. \$2.50, 1/4 lb. 85c, oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCERS.

This new class comes into bloom four to five weeks earlier than the common sorts, and continues to flower for a period of four months, if the blossoms are picked before forming seeds. They produce the same large frilled flowers, in an extensive range of color, on long strong stems. In warm climates, seed sown in September will produce flowers from December until April. We urge at least a trial of this splendid strain.

- 1870. Early Bluebird. The finest Wedgewood blue; a strong grower.
- 1871. Early White Orchid. Pure white, deeply frilled.
- 1872. Early Glitters. Bright cerise red.
- 1873. Early Yarrawa. The best rose pink.

Price: Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.00. One packet of each color for 35c.

1875. **Early Flowering Spencers in Mixture.** This is a well balanced mixture, including all the shades that have been produced in this class. If only a small space can be devoted to Sweet Peas, we advise sowing this mixture.Oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

Spencer Sweet Pea.

1800. F. S. & N. CO.'s RAINBOW COLLECTION OF SPENCER SWEET PEAS, 45c

Six large packets, one of each color:

Scarlet.	White.
Rose	Lavender.
Pink.	Maroon.

1815. GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS.

These are of an older type than the Spencers. Their blooming season is shorter, the flowers are smaller, but are produced in greater profusion, and the seed is therefore much cheaper. We offer Grandiflora Sweet Peas in mixture only, and recommend planting Spencer Sweet Peas where separate colors are wanted.

Price: Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 1/4 lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

1480. **Hardy Sweet Peas.** (*Lathyrus Latifolius*) Hardy perennial climbers, with handsome clusters of small flowers, in shades of pink, crimson, purple and white. The plants and flowers resemble those of the annual sweet peas, but lack their fragrance. Seed germinates slowlyOz. 50c, pkt. 10c.



If you want strong, healthy vines that will produce the biggest flowers all through the season—treat your Sweet Peas with Nitratin—full directions on each package. Garden Size, 20c, postpaid.



Double and Single Sweet Williams.

SWEET WILLIAM. (*Dianthus barbatus*). Well known, showy perennials, effective in beds and borders. Fragrant flowers of rich and varied colors are borne in flat, compact clusters, on tall stiff stems. Sow the seed in fall, in rich, well drained soil, covering with one-fourth inch of soil. When the plants are several inches high, thin them out, and cover with leaves or straw during the winter. Seed may also be sown outdoors in April.

1885. Pure White Pkt. 10c.
 1886. Deep Maroon Pkt. 10c.
 1887. Pink Beauty Pkt. 10c.
 1888. Scarlet Beauty Pkt. 10c.
 1890. Single Mixed... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
 1891. Double Mixed... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

1895. Hardy Everblooming

Sweet William. (*Dianthus latifolius Atrococcineum*). This is the result of crossing the hardy Sweet William with an annual Pink, thus combining the hardiness of the former with the free flowering habit of the latter. The color is an intense velvety crimson. This variety is fully as hardy as common Sweet William, and blooms all summer..... Pkt. 10c.

STOCKS. (*Gilliflowers*). Fragrant annuals, valuable for bedding and cutting. Plants are bushy, with heavy greyish green foliage and massive spikes of double flowers. Start seed indoors, in finely pulverized loam, covering with one-fourth inch of sifted soil. Transplant six inches apart.

1772. Double Bright Rose.
 1773. Double White.
 1775. Double Light Blue.

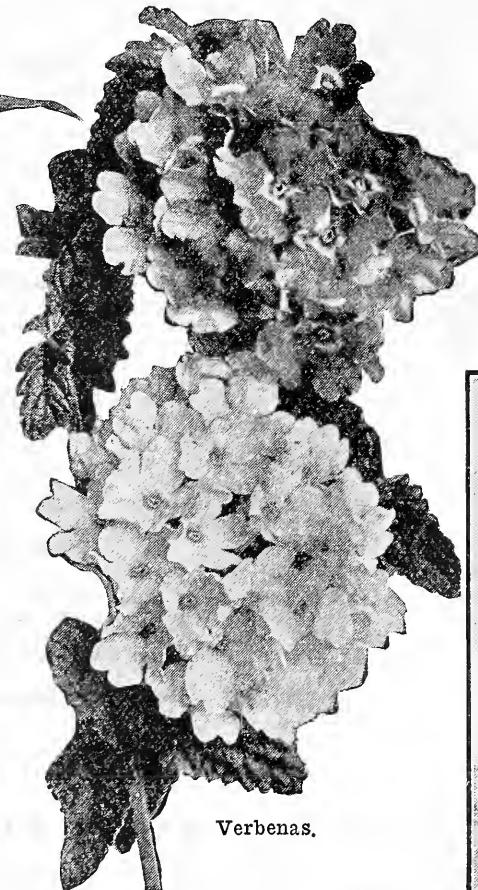
1899. Thunbergia. (*Black Eyed Susan*). Very pretty annual climbers, for porch and window boxes, low fences, etc., that thrive in warm sunny places. Flowers are cream, yellow, and orange, with dark eyes. Start seed indoors, transplanting when danger of frost is past. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Verbena. Showy annuals of low, spreading growth, valuable for borders, showy flower beds on the lawn, and for growing in window boxes. Large clusters of brilliant fragrant flowers are produced from June to October. The colors vary from white to purple and scarlet, many being striped.

MAMMOTH FLOWERING VERBENAS.

1900. Purple Shades. 1903. Striped.
 1901. Rose Shades. 1904. White.
 1902. Defiance—Scarlet with white eye. 1905. Mixed Colors.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c. One packet of each of above five colors for 40c.

1907. MAMMOTH VERBENA "LUCIFER." Broad clusters of immense scarlet flowers, without a trace of white, very free flowering. It is the most striking bedding plant yet introduced, and where a brilliant display is wanted, it is unsurpassed..... Pkt. 15c.



Verbenas.

1764. Schizanthus. (*Butterfly Flower*). Dainty tender annuals, which deserve a place in every garden. Plants are of bushy, luxuriant growth, with delicate foliage and masses of exquisite orchid-shaped flowers. Colors range from cream to deep lavender and rose, with orange, yellow, brown, or purple markings. Seed may be sown outdoors, in May, and the plants thinned to six inches apart, and carefully staked. If wanted for winter flowering, sow the seed in fall, keeping the plants at a cool temperature. They are valuable for massing among bare stemmed plants, and for cutting.

Wisetonensis—Very free flowering; light shades predominate in this strain Pkt. 10c.
SHASTA DAISY.—See *Chrysanthemum Maximum*.

1766. Smilax. (*Medeola*). Tender, graceful perennial vine, popular for house culture. Foliage is fine and glossy, light green, and valuable for decorating. Seed should be soaked overnight, before planting. Sow in boxes in a warm place..... Pkt. 10c.

SNAPDRAGONS—ANTIRRHINUM.

Few annuals are as beautiful, or as suitable for both bedding and cutting, as Snapdragons. The plants are compact and bushy, and produce tall spikes of oddly shaped fragrant flowers, from June until late autumn. We offer two strains, the tall giant flowered, and the half-dwarf, large flowered. Seed may be sown outdoors in May, or started in hotbeds, for early blossoms, transplanting outside when danger of frost is past.

1049. Bunch of Lilac. A wonderful new Snapdragon, with flowers of great size and beauty, closely placed on the long stem. Blossoms are an exquisite shade of lilac purple, a color not previously produced in Snapdragons. The plants grow taller than the Giant type, and are excellent for massing..... Pkt. 25c.

1050. Copper King. Velvety copper scarlet; very rich and striking. Pkt. 25c.

GIANT SNAPDRAGONS.

1052. Nelrose. Deep rose.
 1053. Pure White.
 1051. Harmony. Orange, shaded rose.
 1054. Mixed Colors.

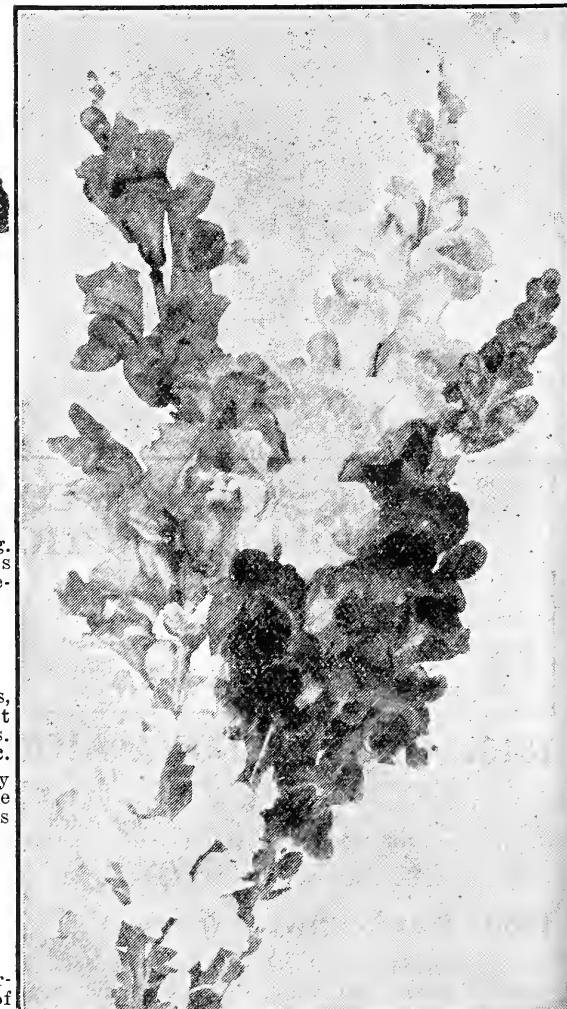
HALF DWARF SNAPDRAGONS.

1055. Bonfire. Orange-red.
 1059. Golden Queen. Deep yellow.
 1057. The Fawn. Terra cotta pink, shaded yellow.
 1060. Mixed Colors.

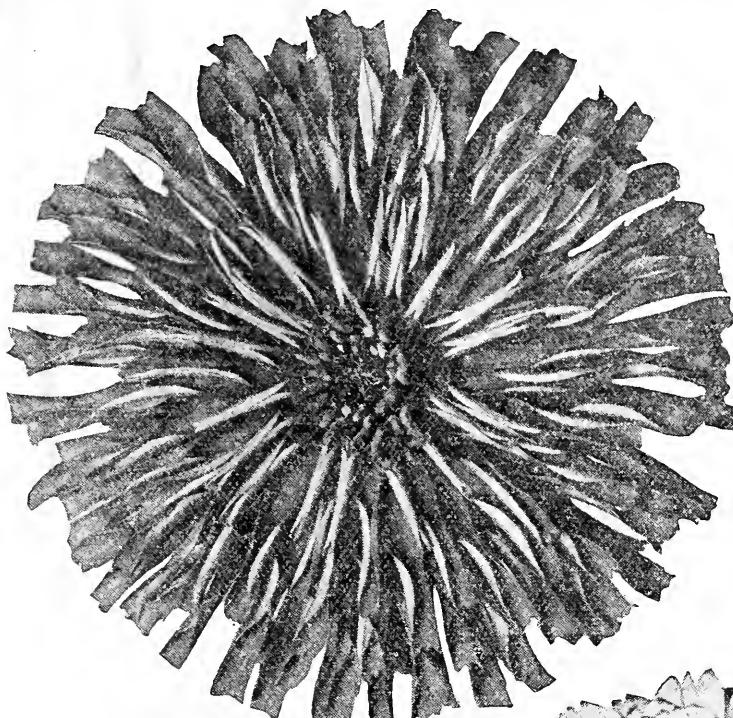
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, 3 pkts. for 25c.

SUNFLOWER.—See *Helianthus*.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See *Brachycome*.



Giant Snapdragons.



Zinnia "Achievement."

GIANT SHOW ZINNIAS.

We offer an improved strain of seed, the flowers of which often measure five inches across, and are unequalled in richness and brilliancy of color. Plants grow about three feet high, and are splendid for massing or bedding.

- 1940. White.
- 1941. Buff Yellow.
- 1942. Scarlet.
- 1943. Burnt Orange.
- 1944. Bright Rose.
- 1945. Purple.
- 1946. Shrimp Pink.
- 1950. Mixed Colors.

Price: Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Collection of seven colors—One pkt. of each, for 50c.

Dwarf Zinnias.

1965. Large Flowered Double. Flowers are large and double, like those of the Double Giants, and cover a wide range of colors. Plants grow two feet high, very bushy, and are much used for borders and bedding. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

1971. Liliput. Small, very double flowers on compact bushy plants. Very fine for borders. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

1972. Red Riding Hood. An old favorite border plant. Bushy plants covered all season with small but tonlike flowers of bright scarlet. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

1920. Wallflower. (Cheiranthus). Fragrant, half-hardy perennial. Plants grow about eighteen inches tall, with long slender spikes of yellow, orange, and reddish brown flowers. Sow the seed in hotbeds, and transplant to a sunny location. Mixed varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1925. Wild Cucumber. (*Echinocystis lobata*). One of the quickest growing climbers, with dense pretty foliage and sprays of delicate white flowers, which are followed by prickly round seed pods. For quick shade and for covering unsightly places, fences, etc., it is the best annual vine we know. Sow the seed late in fall or very early in spring, as freezing helps its germination. Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1927. WILD FLOWER GARDEN SEEDS.

We have prepared a mixture of favorite garden annuals that will produce a profusion of flowers all summer. For naturalizing, covering bare spots in the yard or garden, or for the childrens' garden, this mixture is unequalled. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

1930. Xeranthemum. (Everlasting). Handsome double flowers, purple and white, on stems twelve to fifteen inches long. They bloom from July to September, and are used for winter bouquets. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

For quickest results, in beautifying your yard or garden, plant Annual Climbers. *Balloon Vine*, *Balsam Apple or Pear*, *Japanese Hop*, *Morning Glories*, and *Wild Cucumbers* are the most luxuriant climbers. *Climbing Nasturtiums*, *Cobaea Scandens*, *Cypress Vine* and *Thunbergia* are the most attractive flowering vines.

ZINNIAS.

Hardy annuals. Zinnias have received more attention from hybridizers and growers, in the past few years, than any other flower, with the result that they have rapidly become the aristocrats of the garden. The plants are sturdy, bushy, and well branched, and bloom from July until killed by heavy frosts. The seed may be sown in hotbeds and the plants set out in May, or plant outdoors, when danger of frost is past. Like asters, zinnias will reward any extra trouble in the way of fertilizing, watering, and cultivating, with much finer blooms.

NEW DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS.

Illustrated on page 36, under Flower Seed Novelties.

The flowers of this wonderful new class are of enormous size, 3 to 5 inches across, and very massive, resembling giant Decorative dahlias. The outside petals are very broad and loosely imbricated, while the inner petals are quilled or folded, with a touch of white showing on the under side. This strain is rich in rose and orange shades, salmon, cerise, old gold, etc. The plants are tall, vigorous and well branched, and produce the flowers on long straight stems. We offer Dahlia Flowered Zinnias in three new shades.

- 1936. Dream. A fine deep lavender turning to purple; a wonderful new shade in Zinnias. Pkt. 25c.
- 1937. Oricle. An immense orange and gold bicolor. Considered the most beautiful of all. Pkt. 25c.
- 1939. Illumination. An exquisite shade of deep rose, the inner petals showing white on the reverse side, around a center of golden yellow. Pkt. 25c.

1938. Dahlia Flowered.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

1935. Giant Picotee Zinnia.

A distinct type, rich in deep yellow, orange, bronze, apricot, and buff shades. Flowers are very double, not quite as large as those of the Dahlia Flowered Zinnia. The edges of the petals are serrated and tipped with a deeper color. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

1970. Quilled Zinnia

"Achievement." A beautiful big flower, with long narrow petals much twisted and curled. Colors range from buff and old gold to rose and maroon. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

1931. Collection of Named Dahlia Flowered Zinnias.

1 pkt. each 1936, 1937, 1939 for 60c.

1932. Collection of Novelty Zinnias.

1 pkt. each Dahlia Flowered, Picotee, and Quilled, all mixed colors, for 35c.



Picotee Zinnia.



Giant Show Zinnia.

SUPERB GLADIOLI.

Gladioli will thrive in any good garden soil, provided they have a sunny position. Dig a trench 5 inches deep, and fill in about 1 inch of sand, to insure good drainage. Set bulbs flat side down, covering firmly, and water freely. Apply liquid manure if possible, especially just before and during the flowering season. Bulbs should bloom in 12 to 15 weeks, and may be set out any time after April 15. We have had best results from Gladioli planted the first week in June, as they flower after the hot weather we usually have in July and August, and are not affected so much by the sun and drought.

In fall, remove bulbs from the ground before heavy frosts come, and store in a dry place as soon as they are dry. Cut off the tops, separate small bulblets from main bulbs, pack in sand or sawdust, and store in a cool, frostproof place.

Herada. (No. 1 on color plate, inside cover)—Large fine blooms of glistening mauve, a rosy lilac, with deeper markings in the throat. A gorgeous flower for cutting. Each 20c, dozen \$2.00.

Butterfly. (Primulinus Hybrid). Tall graceful spikes, with 10 to 14 flowers, very large pointed petals, slightly ruffled. Pale salmon rose, with yellow throat. Each 20c, dozen \$2.00.

Orange Glory. A wonderful new Gladiolus from Kunderd. Flowers are a bright orange color, with lighter throat, very rich and striking, each petal being deeply ruffled or frilled. Be sure to include Orange Glory with your order for bulbs. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50.

Niagara. (No. 3 on color plate). Yellow. Soft creamy yellow, with carmine splashes in the throat and lower edges of petals. Massive spikes of immense flowers. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75.

America. (No. 6 on color plate.) The best pink and most popular of all Gladioli. Very large lavender-pink flowers, on stiff spikes. Each 8c, dozen 80c, 25 for \$1.50.

Le Marechal Foch. (No. 2 on color plate.) Deep flesh pink, with extra large flowers. Very early. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Rose. Very tall spikes of bright rose flowers, with crimson blotches in the throat. Bulbs often produce three spikes of flowers. Each 12c, dozen \$1.20, 25 for \$2.00.

Mrs. Francis King. (No. 5 on color plate.) A very tall salmon red. One of the earliest and best for massing in the garden. Each 8c, doz. 75c.

War. Strikingly handsome flowers of deep blood red, with black markings. Each 12c, dozen \$1.20, 25 for \$2.00.

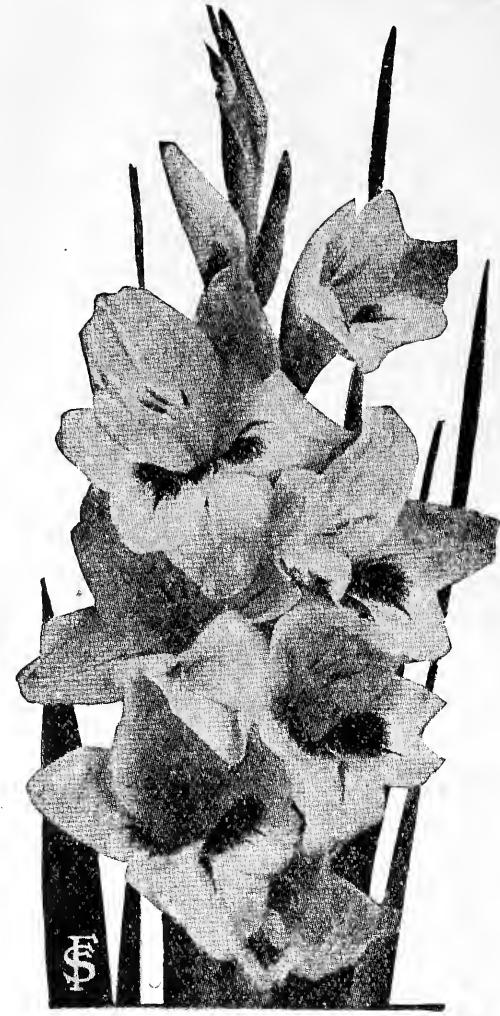
Peace. (No. 4 on color plate.) Very large pure white flowers, with touch of red in the lower petals. Tall, graceful spikes. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75.

F. S. & N. Co.'s Special Mixture of Gladioli. This mixture is of exceptional quality, comprising all of the varieties listed above, besides many other rare and showy sorts, which we have grown in our trial grounds. The bulbs are all of first quality, sure to bloom, many bulbs producing as many as 2 or 3 stalks of flowers. For a showy display, or for cutting flowers for the market, there could be nothing finer. Our price is considerably lower than that at which such mixtures are usually sold. Dozen 40c, 25 for 75c, 100 for \$2.75, prepaid.

OUR \$1.00 COLLECTION OF GLADIOLI FOR 1925.

Illustrated in colors on front inside cover.

18 fine blooming size bulbs, 3 each of the following:
 Mrs. Francis King, scarlet.
 Mrs. Frank Pendleton, rose pink.
 America, flesh.
 Peace, white.
 Niagara, yellow.
 Herada, lavender.
 \$1.00, postpaid.



Gladiolus—Mrs. Frank Pendleton.
DAHLIAS

Thrive equally well in sunny open locations and shaded spots, but want fairly rich soil, well spaded and pulverized. Plant bulbs when danger of frost is past, laying them flat side down, in hills or drills, 6 inches deep and 2 to 4 feet apart. The important point with Dahlias is to keep the soil well cultivated always, and never let crusts form. Stake the plants when a foot high. Water regularly and apply liquid manure while buds are forming. For cutworms, spray with tobacco dust.

Cactus Dahlias have long, narrow petals, often curved and twisted; Decorative Dahlias are large, flat, and very double; Paeony-flowed Dahlias have broad, loosely arranged petals around a conspicuous yellow center. Century Dahlias are very large and flat, with a single row of petals around a broad open center.

Sylvia. (Decorative.) Soft mauve pink, changing to cream in center. Large, perfectly formed flowers, fine for cutting.

Hampton Court. (Paeony.) A very large flower of splendid form; soft mauve pink petals around a golden yellow center.



Canna—
 Florence
 Vaughan.

Henry Lindhurst. (Decorative.) Bright scarlet, free flowering and early.

Poinsetta. (Century). A gorgeous novelty dahlia, the name of which was suggested by its resemblance to the brilliant scarlet Poinsetta grown at Christmas time. Bright scarlet petals around conspicuous yellow center.

Princess Juliana. (Decorative). Very early and free flowering. Large, pure white flowers on stiff stems; an excellent garden sort. Plants covered with blossoms all summer and fall.

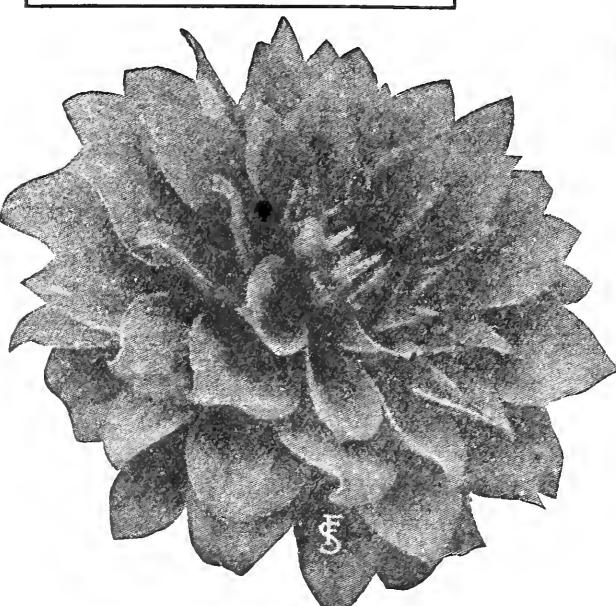
Goliath. (Cactus). Flowers are a deep bronze yellow, shaded and suffused with a lovely reddish salmon. One of the best for decorations and bouquets.

Mrs. Charles Turner. (Decorative). Very large golden yellow flowers of fine form.

Price: Any of above, each 30c, 4 for \$1.00, 12 for \$2.75, prepaid.

MIXED DAHLIAS. An excellent mixture of double dahlias, in a complete range of colors. Each 15c, 4 for 50c, \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Decorative Dahlia Sylvia.





Paeony—Floral Treasure.

CANNAS FOR BEDDING.

King Humbert. 4 ft. Heavy bronze foliage, large orange scarlet flowers. The most popular of all cannas.

City of Portland. 3 1/2 ft. A beautiful deep pink that does not fade or burn during hot weather. Very free flowering.

Florence Vaughan. 3 1/2 ft. Clear golden yellow, dotted with red. One of the best for bedding.

Price: Any of the above, 20c each, doz. \$2.00, prepaid.

MIXED CANNAS. 12c each, doz. \$1.25, prepaid.

Note.—A round Canna bed, 7 feet across, requires 19 plants. We suggest 7 King Humbert for the center, and 12 Florence Vaughan (yellow) for the border. We can supply these 19 bulbs for \$2.75, postpaid.

I received the roots and bulbs I ordered and wish to thank you for your generosity in sending me more than I had paid for. They are very fine.

*Jacob Worringer,
Cross Plains, Wis.*

HARDY AURATUM LILY.

This is the best and most exquisite of all the hardy lilies. Heavy clusters of 3 to 6 fragrant white lilies, each one banded with yellow and spotted crimson, are produced in August and September. The petals are ruffled and of heavy texture. For planting in the hardy border, or among shrubbery, there is nothing finer than the Auratum Lily. They need only moderately rich soil, with good drainage, and will grow in the half shade. Each 40c, dozen \$4.25, prepaid.

SIX FINE HARDY IRIS.

The Iris are among the best and easiest grown of the hardy perennial plants. A few clumps, or a border of them, should be in every garden. They should be planted in a well drained sunny position, with the roots barely covered. In color and beauty of form, they rival the orchid, with their rich purples, browns, yellows, and delicate pale shades. Most Irises are delicately fragrant.

Irises are cheaper than most perennials, and multiply so rapidly that only a very small outlay is necessary to enjoy a beautiful border of them.

The clumps should be divided every four years, right after the blooming season. They may be planted at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen.

Magnifica. Standards light purple on white; falls deep reddish purple or maroon. Fragrant flowers of heavy texture. A vigorous tall growing plant, well branched, with huge flowers. Each 25c, dozen \$2.50, prepaid.

Caprice. One of the best red Iris. Standards reddish purple, falls deeper, self colored. Flowers very large and of fine shape. Each 35c, dozen \$3.50, prepaid.

Sherwin Wright. Both standards and falls a bright golden yellow, without any shadings or markings. Multiplies rapidly and is very free flowering. The best yellow. Each 25c, dozen \$2.50, prepaid.

Mme. Chereau. Standards and falls pure white, with a deeply frilled blue edge. Very tall and free flowering. Each 20c, dozen \$2.00, prepaid.

Pallida Dalmatica. We consider this the best and most beautiful of all Iris. An exquisite shade of clear lavender blue. Perfectly hardy anywhere, and a strong grower. Each 20c, dozen \$2.00, prepaid.

Honorabilis. Standards bright golden yellow; falls bronze or mahogany red. Each 20c, dozen \$2.00, prepaid.

SUPERB PAEONIES.

Paeonies rival roses, for beauty of form, color, and fragrance, and for the average garden in the Northwest, are infinitely more satisfactory, because they are perfectly hardy. They seem to delight in our cold, rigorous climate. They may be planted in groups in the perennial border, or in beds on the lawn, or a row of them utilized as a hedge, where they will increase in beauty each year. They require good deep rich soil, an open sunny position, with plenty of water during the flowering season. The crowns of the plants should be covered with not more than two inches of soil. Paeonies may be planted in the fall, August and September being the best months, or early in spring. They do not flower until the second season, and many sorts will not come true until the third or fourth season.

They need abundant food and moisture. Do not plant them under large trees, where the soil is robbed of food and water by the trees, and expect them to bloom. If they are planted in the lawn, the ground must be well cultivated, to keep down grass and weeds.

If plants are attacked by ants, moisten a string with kerosene and place it on the ground around the plant.

Our prices are for strong plants, with 3 to 5 eyes, and include postage.

Festiva Maxima. pure white, with bright carmine markings on center petals, very fragrant. Foliage is heavy and clean cut. Free flowering, with strong stiff stems. This is probably the most popular, and one of the most beautiful paeonies ever sold. Each 75c.

Dr. Brettonneau. (Also known as Lady Bramwell). Bright pink, one of the earnest and freest flowering. Large bomb shaped blossoms of delicate fragrance. Keeps unusually well as a cut flower. Each 65c.

Floral Treasure. Delicate pink with lavender tinge. Large fragrant flowers, of globular rose type, borne erect on strong stiff stems, in great profusion. Each 65c.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark red flowers of the rose type, tipped with silver. Very tall and striking, and especially fine for massing. Blooms very late, when the season for other paeonies is past. Each 75c.

Felix Crousse. Often called the one best red in cultivation. Deep rose red, massively compact flowers of great fragrance. A strong robust grower, with heavy waxy foliage. No border is complete without Felix Crousse. Mid-season. Each \$1.00.

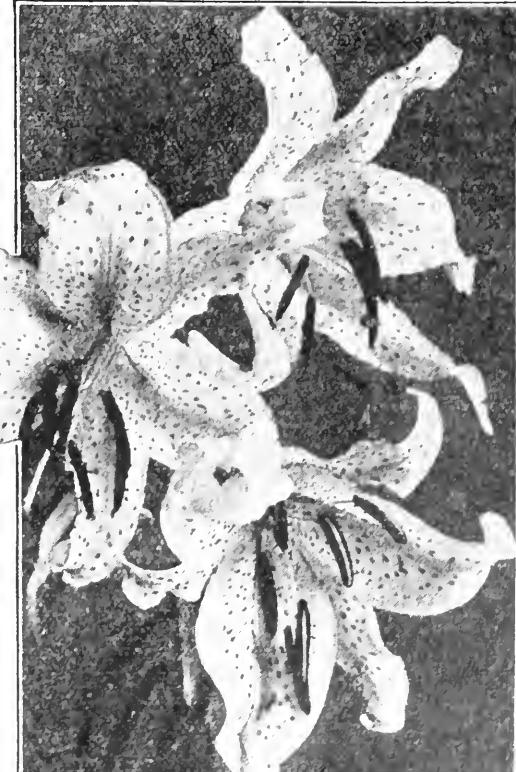
MIXED PAEONIES. Many choice varieties, all colors, in mixture. 3 for \$1.00, dozen \$3.50, prepaid.

DAY LILY. (Hemerocallis)

A showy hardy plant belonging to the Lily family, and an old favorite. The plants are perfectly hardy here. They bloom in June and July, the flowers being produced in clusters of 3 to 6, on a tall stem, and opening one at a time. The lilies are a bright golden yellow and delicately fragrant. Very pretty for massing in the hardy border. Each 25c, dozen, \$2.00, prepaid.

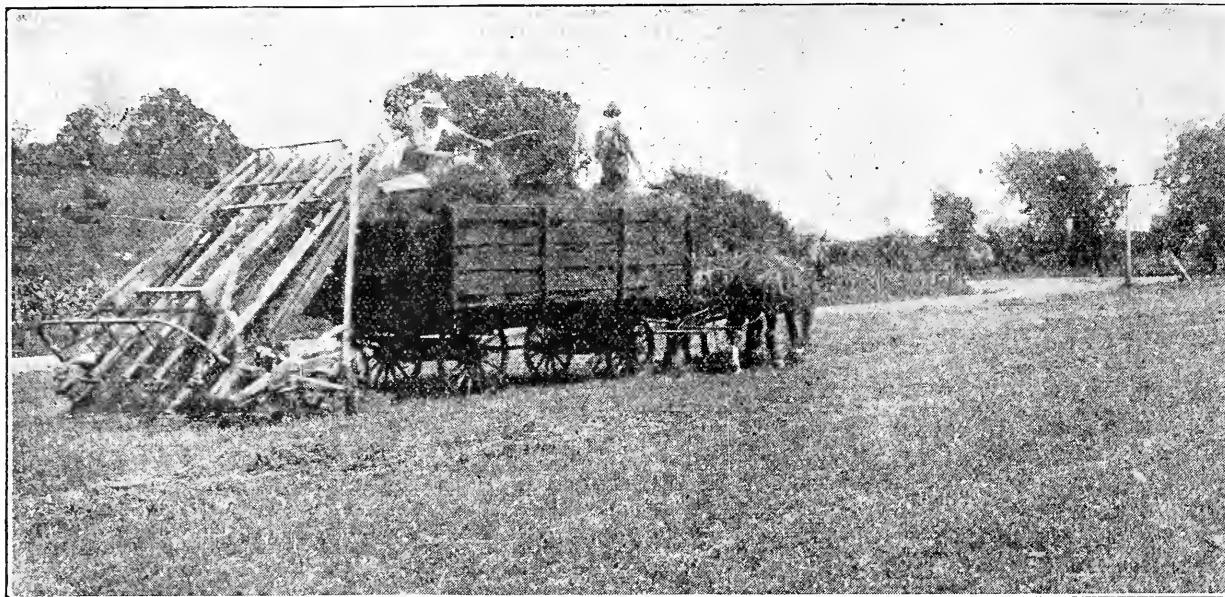


Iris—Magnifica.



Auratum Lily.

HARDY MINNESOTA CLOVER SEED.



Medium Red Clover grown from our "Farmer Brand" Seed.

Clover and Grass Seeds of the highest quality obtainable, have always been our strongest specialty. Long before any pure seed laws were enacted, we offered seeds under a 99% purity guarantee. Conditions here in the cold Northwest are naturally favorable for the production of hardy, healthy, and clean clover seed. Minnesota is famous for her immense luxurious fields of clover, which grows like a weed in almost every section. The Northwest has become the Mecca for dealers who buy clover seed of high quality.

We are aided in the production of our clover seed of high grade by a large battery of most modern and efficient cleaning mills, involving an investment of more than ten thousand dollars. Compare the work of this with that of a twenty-five dollar fanning mill, which merely roughens the seed and takes out the harmless sticks, chaff and straw only, but seldom any foul seeds.

Our Trade Mark and Grades.

"FARMER BRAND" stands for seed of the highest quality—purity of at least 99%, absolutely free from all obnoxious foul weed seeds, and the highest vitality.

"FANCY," our second quality is not quite as good as "Farmer Brand," often only off in color, with high purity standard, generally testing 95% and better. This does not indicate that the balance, 5% is weed seed, but usually other kinds of clovers.

"CHOICE," our third grade is also of high germination, but may contain a small percentage of off-color and shrunken seed and other clover, timothy, and pigeon grass and other harmless weed seeds. Sow about 2 lbs. more per acre than of "Farmer Brand" or "Fancy." Do not buy Clover imported from France, Germany, Italy or South America.

The Place of Clover and Alfalfa in Farming.

Every farmer and dairyman must have Alfalfa and Clover. These two legumes are the basis of successful farming, and are essential to proper crop rotation, and keeping the soil fertile and active.

Both Clover and Alfalfa are leguminous plants, bearing nodules on the roots. These nodules contain the bacteria that absorb the nitrogen and oxygen in the soil, and convert these gases into nitrate, a fertilizer required by all plants. When the crop is plowed under, all this nitrogen stored in the roots of Clover and Alfalfa, is added to the soil. Even tho the hay or seed crop is removed or sold, the farmer still has the benefit of the fertilizer in the form of stubble and roots.

All Clovers—Mammoth, Medium Red, Alsike, and Sweet Clover—have the same properties, and each suits some particular soil or need better than any other variety does. Clover, especially Medium Red Clover, fits better into most crop rotations than any other legume, while Alfalfa, besides being equally good as a fertilizer, surpasses all others as a hay crop, both as to quality and quantity. Five tons of hay per acre from Alfalfa, is not an unusual crop, while in digestible protein it leads all other hay crops, with 12%.

For prices on larger quantities, see Blue Figure Price List.

SAMPLES OF ALL GRADES OF SEEDS WILL GLADLY BE SENT UPON REQUEST.

MEDIUM RED OR JUNE CLOVER.

Medium Red Clover is undoubtedly the backbone of agriculture. Either alone or in mixture with grasses, grown for hay and pasture, it constitutes from one-eighth to one-third of the total area of cultivated land.

Red Clover is used both as a hay and pasture crop, and as a green manure crop. Even where clover is cut for hay, and only the roots and stubble are turned under, there will be a marked increase in the succeeding crops. Our land requires other fertilizers besides those which barnyard manures supply, and the only way to obtain these is by a crop of clover.

Every farmer who has grown Red Clover, knows that crops following it are heavier and of better quality. Clover draws nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil. It is the cheapest and most easily applied fertilizer. The farmer who provides for a clover crop every 3 to 5 years need never worry about worn out land. Red Clover thrives almost everywhere, without inoculation.

The most practical way to sow Red Clover is with small grain, sowing it at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. Many mix Clover seed with the grain, and drill and sow it at the same time, and claim good results. There is danger, however, of sowing the Clover too deep, especially on clay soil. We prefer using the clover seed attachment to the grain drill, sowing the seed ahead of the drills, and covering it only lightly, mostly by the harrow that follows.

It is best to sow the grain crop a little thinner than usual, if Clover is sown with it, as there is danger of the Clover being smothered. One can easily sow 25% less grain, and get just as good a crop. Most farmers sow their small grain too thickly, so that the individual plants have no chance to develop sufficiently, and have no producing capacity.

Red Clover can always be depended on to supply a luxuriant pasture and hay. In clover sections, it constitutes at least one-half of the roughage rations of milch cows. It is not so good for horses.

Red Clover is a biennial, and will furnish pasture and hay for two seasons only. Sometimes it reseeds itself and part of a stand is retained three or four years. Red Clover is adapted to any well drained soil, and is better for general Minnesota conditions than any other clover. Price: Lb. 50c, postpaid.

ALSYKE or SWEDISH CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Hybridum*).

Alsike Clover is superior to Red Clover in many points, especially under certain conditions. It is very sweet and fragrant, and well liked by bees. It grows 1½ to 5 feet high, with round, flesh colored heads. We recommend Alsike Clover for the following reasons:

1. Alsike is a true, hardy perennial, not a biennial like Red Clover. It has fibre roots instead of tap roots—not injured by thawing and freezing. It can be sown on wet, heavy or low soil, even though the ground becomes waterlogged, and stands drought better than most clovers.

2. Alsike can be sown on soil that is slightly acid or sour, where lime cannot be applied, and where other clover will not grow.

3. Alsike is finer, with smooth foliage and more leafy, than Red Clover, therefore, makes better hay, being less dusty. The feeding value of Alsike is nearly equal to that of Alfalfa.

4. Alsike Clover produces a thick heavy undergrowth and can be sown to advantage with Timothy and other grasses, which hold up the clover and make cutting easier. It should be sown with grain, to increase the yield of the grain and check weeds at the same time.

5. Alsike Clover, being so extremely hardy and suitable for nearly all conditions of soil, is most valuable for pasture and should be included in all pasture mixtures. During the last two droughty seasons when common pastures were brown and barren, showing no vegetation whatever, our pasture, consisting of Alsike, Bromus and other grasses, produced abundant pasture all season so the flow or milk was not checked in the least. This pasture was established three years ago.

6. Alsike Clover is very fine seeded, therefore, much more economical to sow, as a pound of it will go almost twice as far as a pound of Red Clover. The first crop should be harvested, when Alsike is grown for seed, when two-thirds of heads are ripe. Sow 7 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

Price: Lb. 45c, postpaid.



Medium Red Clover.

F. S. & N. Co.—

We purchased some Mammoth Red Clover from you, with the best of results. Nearly every seed grew. It withstood the winter and we have had 2 heavy crops already. From the looks of the field I believe we shall get a third crop.

Our neighbors have complained of their poor crops, and many have asked us where we got the seed. Our crop of clover was the best in the whole neighborhood.

The other seeds purchased from you have been very satisfactory, and we will gladly recommend your seeds to our friends, as we are sure they will be as well pleased as we were.

Lee E. Webb,

Olewin, Iowa.

HARDY MINNESOTA CLOVER SEED.

Note: We do not sell foreign grown Clover or Alfalfa seed. All our Clover is Minnesota grown—This means the hardiest obtainable anywhere.

For prices on larger quantities, see Blue Figure Price List.

MAMMOTH CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Pratense Perenne.*)

Extremely hardy, and valuable for fertilizing poor soil which is too low and heavy for growing Red Clover. It makes the best permanent hog pastures, seldom freezing out, and produces a large crop of hay, as much as 3 to 5 tons to the acre. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. per acre, with small grain, for plowing under. For a hay crop, sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre. Grows on acid soil where Medium Red and Alfalfa fails. Yields again as much as Medium Red Clover, though hay is rather coarse. Price: Lb. 50c, postpaid.

WHITE CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Repens.*)

Best for lawns and pastures. White Clover is sown mostly in mixture with other grasses, especially with Blue Grass, for lawns, golf grounds, also for pastures for sheep and cattle. Being very hardy and of creeping habit, it prevents the ground being washed away by heavy rains. It thrives best in moist soil containing lime and considerable humus, but is also grown on sandy soil which is not too loose and dry. For lawns sow 5 to 6 lbs. mixed with grass seeds, to the acre. If grown for seed, sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. Price: Lb. 80c, postpaid.

For Lawn Grass Mixtures—see page 88.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Incarnatum.*)

Crimson Clover is an annual that should be sown with spring grain as a fertilizer, to reclaim worn-out soil. It makes a very heavy, rapid growth, and should be plowed under in fall. 10 to 15 lbs. should be sown per acre with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of Rye or Barley, to increase the yield. The soil should be carefully prepared in fall, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply. Crimson Clover is recommended in particular for eastern states and arid sections of milder climate. Seed very scarce this year. Price: Lb. 50c, postpaid.

For Clover Grass Mixtures—see pages 64 and 65.

WHY SOW CLOVER?

It enriches the soil.

It checks the growth of weeds.

It produces 2 cuttings of hay a season.

It makes the best pasture in mixture with grasses.

It aids drainage.

It puts humus matter and nitrogen into the soil.

It makes the land friable and easy to work.

It belongs in every crop rotation, and should be sown with all small grain, both spring and fall sorts.

Sow 5 to 6 lbs. Clover Seed per acre with all your small grain. It will give you an average increased yield of 2 to 6 bus. per acre. For Hay Crop, sow 10 to 12 lbs. of seed per acre.

Nitragin, the Great Inoculator for Legumes.

Many growers say, "Oh we can get a catch in these parts without inoculating." This may be true, but what kind of a catch?

The modern farmer says: "I inoculate because I want a better catch. I want plenty of those little nodules or lumps on every root. The more the better."

"Nodules are plant food (nitrogen). They mean a well-fed legume plant."

"Well nourished legume plants mean less WINTER KILLING. They can put up a good fight against freezing and thawing because they are healthy and strong. They have a deeper root system."

"More nodules mean a more even stand instead of bare spots all through the field, therefore I get a better yield and that is what I am after."

"The more nodules I plow under, the more plant food for the crop in rotation. I do not rob my soil of nitrogen, I add to it."

"Is it worth while? Your state agricultural department says it is. I know it is from experience. A well inoculated field means from 150 to 200 pounds of nitrate (plant food) placed back into my soil. Compare the cost of 200 pounds nitrogen fertilizer with the cost of NITRAGIN and this year NITRAGIN is only costing me around 25c per acre."

NITRAGIN is shipped in ventilated tin boxes. The package never breaks, never freezes and is simple to use. Germs must have air and moisture. The contents look like a deep rich soil. It is clean and wholesome. It is practical as soil is the natural home for nitrogen gathering germs.

Be sure to state the name of the legume crop you are going to inoculate.

For Alfalfa. Soy Beans. Clovers and other legumes.
SOLD ON BUSHEL BASIS—NOT ACRE SIZES
This Means Nitragin Costs Less.

PRICE

$\frac{1}{4}$ -bu. size, for 15 lbs. seed, 40c. Plus 3c Postage.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. size, for 30 lbs. seed, 60c. Plus 5c Postage.
1 bu. size, for 60 lbs. seed, \$1.00. Plus 8c Postage.
5 bu. size, for 300 lbs. seed, \$4.75. Plus 15c Postage.

NITRAGIN costs

20c per acre if you sow 12 lbs. seed to the acre.
25c per acre if you sow 15 lbs. seed to the acre.
33 1-3c per acre if you sow 20 lbs. seed to the acre.

SOLD IN TINS. NOT GLASS.

Garden Size for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, inoculates from 1 oz. to 8 lbs. of seed. 20c, postpaid.



Nodules on Roots of Legumes.





White Blossom Sweet Clover.

SWEET CLOVER.

Now that we know that Sweet Clover is such a valuable crop for pasture, hay, silage, and seed, what are we going to do about it? We are going to grow more of it, of course, and get the maximum return from a minimum cost. There is a fairly good supply of Sweet Clover Seed on hand, but with a shortage of Red Clover Seed all over the world, there will be a great demand for Sweet Clover, so it will pay you to get your supply and get it early.

Here are a few things which you ought to know about Sweet Clover.

It is a biennial and has come to the front rapidly because of its hay producing qualities and its value as a pasture crop and soil builder. The various experiment stations have persistently advocated its production.

It is quite like Alfalfa in appearance when young but often five to six feet high. The roots aerate and drain stiff subsoil, being large and branching.

It gives a large crop of nutritious feed enabling the farmer to secure large returns at a minimum of cost.

It makes poor, worn-out soil rich and makes good soil richer.

It withstands considerable drought, and is not easily killed by frost. It resists trampling by stock, and is one of the few plants that will grow on alkali soil and produce a yield.

It has a high feeding value, about 69% protein, as compared to 70% in Alfalfa and 46% in Red Clover, and may be used for silage, pasture or hay. It does not take stock long to acquire a taste for it, after which it is often preferred to Clover or Timothy Hay.

Cattle do not bloat when pastured on it as often happens with Alfalfa. It imparts an outstanding, delicious flavor to milk and butter.

Sweet Clover should be cut for hay before the blossom buds appear as it otherwise would be somewhat woody. The hay must be cured carefully so as to save most of the leaves as they contain most of the protein. Allow plants to wilt and after a few hours, place upright in small cocks to be left until cured well enough to stack or store.

One acre of Sweet Clover will carry one to two cows thruout the season.

If neither Sweet Clover nor Alfalfa have been grown on the field before, be sure to inoculate your seed with Nitragin.

Sow Sweet Clover in early spring on fall sown wheat or rye, or with barley and oats. Use 12 to 15 lbs. of scarified seed per acre. From 16 to 20 lbs. of unhulled seed is necessary. The seed bed should be well firmed down after seed has been sown to cause immediate sprouting. Sown in spring, it should be treated the same as common Red Clover, sowing it with clover seed attachment to the grain drill.

Price of Scarified Sweet Clover, both yellow and white. Lb. 35c, postpaid. For prices on larger quantities, see Blue Figure Price List.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER.

(*Melilotus Alba*.)

White Blossom Sweet Clover has become one of the most important of the legumes and adds thousands of dollars to the wealth of the farmers annually. It is greatly superior to the Yellow Sweet Clover, and to the Hubam. White Blossom Sweet Clover is not really a true clover, but has upright stems and narrow leaves like those of Alfalfa. The great advantage of White Sweet Clover is that it will grow successfully in sandy soil where it is impossible to secure a stand of alfalfa or other clover. Because of its extremely heavy leaf and root growth the first season, it is unsurpassed as a green fertilizer.

White Blossom Sweet Clover may be sown with grain in spring, or alone, the same as Red Clover. It may be cut for hay or used for pasture the first season, as it is not necessary to leave a growth for winter protection. The next season, however, the first crop may be cut for hay, when the clover is budded, just before it blooms. The important thing, if you want to harvest a second crop, whether for seed or for hay, is to cut the clover high, that is, from five to eight inches from the ground, depending on the rankness of the growth. The reason for this is that sweet clover does not send out second growth from the roots the second year, so if it is cut off close to the ground, the plants will be killed off. The new growth for the second crop is made from buds or branches left on the stubble.

Our seed is of the finest quality obtainable, free from foul weed seeds, and of the highest germination. Samples of Sweet Clover free on request.

INOCULATE SWEET CLOVER SEED.

Most soils lack the bacteria necessary for the formation of root tubercles in which the plant stores its nitrogen. These bacteria are usually present in the soil only if clover, alfalfa, peas, or soy beans have been grown on it previously.

To insure a good stand of sweet clover, inoculation of seed is necessary by artificial means. Nitragin is the most effective, convenient, and inexpensive means of inoculating. See page 58 for full description and prices of Nitragin.



YELLOW SWEET CLOVER.

(*Melilotus Officinalis*.)

It is very similar to the white flowering sort and is also a biennial, but blooms earlier. For inoculating the soil for alfalfa culture, as well as for fertilizing purposes this yellow flowering variety is preferred by many. For bee pasture it is much used to supplement the white flowering variety. As it blooms about two weeks earlier the season is prolonged. The plant is of dense growth and when once fairly started, will smother out all weeds. It does not make quite as tall dense growth, and the foliage is finer. It may be cut close to the ground, while the white sweet clover cannot.



A Fine Crop of Hay from White Blossom Sweet Clover.

GRUNDY COUNTY SWEET CLOVER.

We are offering for the first time the special strain of Sweet Clover known as Grundy County Sweet Clover. We have had a great many calls for it, because it is earlier, more dwarf and more leafy than the ordinary strains of Sweet Clover, thus making it extremely valuable for pasture, hay and seed.

Did you know that Grundy County, Illinois (which is the place where this strain originated) had a larger percentage of its acres devoted to Sweet Clover than any other county in the United States? That is what the United States census report tells us. Although they grow all kinds of Sweet Clover in this county, including White Blossom, Yellow Blossom and Hubam, the Grundy County strain is by far the most extensively grown because the farmers realize just what it means to them.

What does it mean to them? It means this:

1st, it can be handled with ease, for, while it makes a very good hay crop, it does not grow so tall as the common strains.

2nd, its dwarfness is due to the plant sending out about a foot from the ground many fine leafy branches which produce a fine, palatable hay greatly relished and completely cleaned up by all classes of stock.

3rd, it is about three weeks earlier than other strains of Sweet Clover which allows the seed to ripen sooner than many weeds, thus reducing to a minimum the loss from weed seeds. More seed is produced by the Grundy County strain, yields of 8 to 15 bushels of seed per acre being obtained.

This strain of Sweet Clover is even more like Alfalfa than other strains. Its growth is similar to that of Alfalfa except that it makes a faster growth. It has been said by many that it is almost a "White Blossom Alfalfa."

Remember, we expect a great demand for this seed so it will be best to get your orders in early.

Price: Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, prepaid.

HUBAM CLOVER.

Hubam is an annual legume, the seed of which resembles that of White Blossom Sweet Clover. It was discovered by Prof. Hughes, of the Iowa Experiment Station. Hubam was found growing among the heavy crops of the biennial Sweet Clover, on the lime lands of Alabama. It grows from 3 to 7 feet tall, depending on soil and climatic conditions. It will produce as much as 3 tons of hay to the acre, cut just before blossoming time.

Hubam grows on any non-acid soil that will produce good corn, small grain, or other clover. The seed may be broadcasted at the rate of 12 lbs. per acre, early in spring, or it may be drilled in rows 18 inches apart, using only 5 lbs. of seed per acre, and cultivated. It should be harvested for seed when matured, with a grain binder.

Scarifying increases the germination of Hubam considerably, and we strongly advise inoculation with Nitragin.

Every farmer should give Hubam at least a trial. It grows almost anywhere, produces enormous crops of hay, is rich in protein, is a marvelous builder of soil, valuable as green manure to plow under, makes the finest kind of bee pasture, and is a big money-making seed crop. Hubam does all of these things in only one year, while every other legume requires at least two years.

Price: Lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.

For Prices on all Clovers, Vetches, and Field Peas, see Blue Figure Price List. Samples free on request.

SPRING VETCHES OR TARES.

This is one of the most promising of all the leguminous plants. Rapidity in growth and extreme hardiness render it peculiarly suitable for our cool climate. As a fodder plant it provides abundant nourishment, and can be cured or made into ensilage. For building up soils Vetches are invaluable, gathering up nitrogen from the air and supplying to worn out or impoverished soils just the necessary stimulant so greatly needed. If sown alone, sow about 2 1/2 bu. of seed to the acre. May be sown with 1/2 bu. of Spring Rye or Oats, which should assist in holding up the crop and making it easier to harvest. Price: 1 lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, postpaid.



Grundy Co. Clover. Note the Leafy Growth.

WINTER OR HAIRY VETCHES.

Winter, Sand, or Hairy Vetch is another legume, similar to Common Vetch, and valuable for the same purposes, but it is suitable for climates where the winters are more severe and the summers hotter and drier for fall sowing, but it may also be sown in spring.

It makes splendid hay, ensilage, pasture, green feed, and is of special value as a fertilizer. Used as a cover crop for orchards, it prevents washing of the soil during the winter, and when plowed under in spring, it makes one of the very best fertilizers, furnishing nitrogen and humus, both of which are needed by the soils. Nitrogen, the costliest fertilizing element, is usually lacking.

The seed of Hairy Vetch is smaller than Common Vetch and 30 lbs. is sufficient to sow an acre. With it should be sown about 60 lbs. of Rye or Oats to keep the plants off the ground.

Price: 1 lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

COW PEAS.

For feed, the cow pea is especially valuable because it will grow on all kinds of arable soil, requiring little attention and producing excellent forage. Valuable green summer feed and for planting in corn for sheep and hog fall pasture or for turning under.

Sow in drills to be cultivated 1/2 bu. per acre; for hay or green feed 60 to 90 lbs.

Price: 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid.

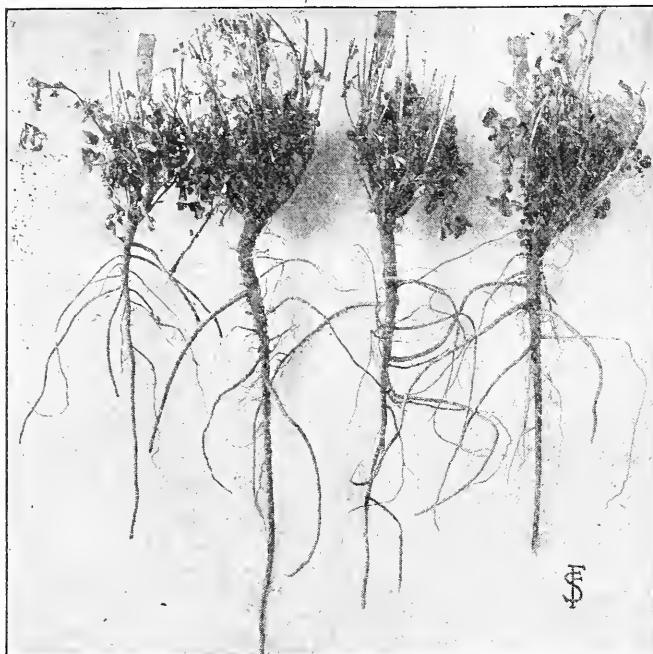
NEW ERA—The best yielding early variety, maturing in 70 days. The best variety for northern sections. It is of more erect growth than other kinds and easily harvested. Seed is small. 3 pecks to 1 bushel should be sown broadcast.

WHIP-POOR-WILL—Is more largely grown in the eastern states than any other cow pea on account of its great productiveness. Usually produces vines 6 ft. long and yields a large amount of hay and peas.

For Field Peas and Soy Beans see page 60.



Harvesting Sweet Clover-Hay on our Farm.



Lateral Root System of Our Hardy Northern Grown Alfalfa.

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH ALFALFA.

You cannot sow Alfalfa Seed of high quality on poorly prepared ground and expect good returns on your investment. You must do your part in getting the soil in condition.

The Soil—Any soil that produces good crops of small grain, corn, potatoes and clover is generally suitable for alfalfa. The land must be deep, well drained loam, that contains an abundant supply of humus, like a green crop turned under or an application of manure. If the soil is underlaid by hard-pan, the roots cannot penetrate, consequently, they stop growing or spread. In any case, the stand will be poor and soon dies out. It should be as free from weeds as possible. The land should be plowed several months before seeding and should be harrowed often until seeding time.

Acid Soil—Alfalfa will not grow in acid soil. The bacteria on alfalfa and other legumes draw nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil, and cannot live in acid soil. If you think your soil contains acid, send a sample of it to the Division of Soils, University Farm, and have a reliable test made, free. If your soil is acid, spread 1 to 2 tons of pulverized lime, or refuse lime from sugar beet factories, if you are near these, or thoroughly air slaked lime—at least 2 weeks before sowing alfalfa.

Inoculation—Unless your field has been planted to alfalfa before, do not try to grow alfalfa without inoculating it. Use Nitragin for best results.

Seeding—Seeding may be done from April 1st to July 1st, also in August. Sow 1 inch deep on sandy soil, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch deep on heavy soil, using 12 to 15 lbs. of seed per acre. Early maturing small grain, rye, barley, or wheat, two-thirds as much as is usually sown may be sown as nurse crop, when conditions are very favorable.

Scarified Seed—All the Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Seed we offer has been scarified. From 10 to 30% of all Alfalfa Seed is "hard seed,"—that is, this percentage of seed will not germinate until the second or third year. Scarifying these hard seeds insures high germination, so that one-fifth to one-third less seed is necessary.

IDAHO GRIMM ALFALFA.

Certified in Sealed Bags.

For those who prefer Grimm Seed produced by an Alfalfa Growers Association and sold under their seal and guarantee, we offer Idaho Certified and Sealed Grimm Alfalfa. This seed has gained a wide reputation for purity, hardness and freedom from adulteration. We consider it the last word in Grimm Alfalfa. It is produced under the severest climatic conditions, in the high altitude of the Rocky Mountains, therefore has hardness bred into it. If you fail with this seed, it is not the fault of the seed. Owing to difficulties in securing this particular strain of Grimm and the long distances it must be transported, the price is necessarily somewhat higher. The fine quality, however, will quickly repay the additional seed cost. It comes in 60 lb. sealed bags, direct from the growers. Price: 1 lb., 70c, prepaid.

HARDY ALFALFA (*Medicago Sativa*)

Alfalfa is the most profitable crop of the farmer. Every dairyman and farmer should aim to increase his acreage of it this coming season. Those who have not grown it and have no stand at present, are losing money each year, and should make a start with Alfalfa at once. One of our customers had 30 acres in Alfalfa last year, and produced more hay than he could possibly feed. He sold the surplus of 20 tons at \$22.50 a ton, which gave him a nice profit of \$450.00, besides all his fodder.

Alfalfa may not fit into regular crop rotation, like Clover, but it has its own special uses. If properly cared for, a field of Alfalfa will last 8 to 10 years, without decreasing in yield. In the Black Hills section of South Dakota, also in Colorado and Montana, there are fields that have been in Alfalfa for over 20 years. Most of our seed comes from just such fields.

Alfalfa is at its best the third year after sowing, and the field will be good for at least 5 to 6 years longer, under proper cultivation. It is poor policy to sacrifice a field of Alfalfa, and plow it up, the same as Red Clover, in a crop rotation. One does not get the full value of the field, even if the ground is in much better condition for the crops following, than when sown to Red Clover.

A dairy farmer with 16 to 20 head of milch cows requires 10 to 15 acres of Alfalfa to care for them. This, with proper care, will produce 3 1/2 to 4 tons of hay per acre, which is richer in protein than bran costing \$33.00 per ton, at present, and will replace bran entirely. A well established field of Alfalfa, therefore, is a real goldmine for the farmer, and an indication of his efficiency and success in farming.

All the Alfalfa Seed we offer is northern grown, produced in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, and Idaho. Our seed therefore may be depended upon to stand the test of our severe northern winters, and to give the best possible results.

We quote prices on one pound quantities, postpaid. For prices on larger quantities, see Blue Figure Price List.

GRIMM ALFALFA.

Grimm Alfalfa is the hardest of all alfalfas and the best adapted for the Northwest.

Grimm Alfalfa was brought to Carver County, Minnesota, from Germany, in 1857, by Wendelin Grimm, where it was grown until 1890, without attracting much attention, while authorities on farming claimed no alfalfa could be grown in Minnesota. In 1903, after investigating the merits of Grimm Alfalfa thoroughly, Prof. Hays named this new variety Grimm.

Grimm Alfalfa has a very much branched root system, in addition to its tap root, and stools very heavily. It has a heavy spreading crown and produces much stronger and more spreading tops than other varieties. The blossoms of genuine Grimm Alfalfa are variegated—that is, purple, blue, yellow, green, and brown are found, while the common Alfalfa produces only purple flowers. Our experience with Grimm Alfalfa proves that it will endure greater extremes of drought and cold than Common Alfalfa and may be grown on almost any soil that produces corn, potatoes, or clover. It is peculiarly adapted for shallow soil in cold regions.

CERTIFIED GRIMM ALFALFA.

In Sealed Bags.

We offer Black Hills, Montana, also North Dakota grown certified Grimm Alfalfa in sealed bags. This seed is from carefully selected fields showing the true type of Grimm Alfalfa, that were absolutely free of all foul weeds.

We offer this seed under the growers' affidavit as to purity and origin of seed used in establishing their fields of Alfalfa. Most of the fields were inspected by us personally.

Price: Lb. 65c, postpaid.

GRIMM ALFALFA. (Not Certified.)

This is Grimm Alfalfa from fields that were subjected to rigid inspection by the best authorities on alfalfa. Our seed comes from the most reliable sources, and has always given universal satisfaction. Price: Postpaid, 1 lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.75.



Grimm Alfalfa, from "Farmer Brand" Seed, on the Clarence Carver Farm, at Faribault.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED.

We quote prices on one pound, postpaid. For prices on larger quantities, please see Blue Figure Price List enclosed. Samples of Hardy Alfalfa free on request. Please mention variety of seed wanted, or for what purpose you want it.

LISCOMB ALFALFA.

This hardy strain of alfalfa belongs to the same class as the Grimm, Baltic, and other extremely hardy varieties. The root system is very branching and the plant has a receding crown—that is, the plant draws the crown under the ground. The roots vary from a tap root with spreading secondary root, to a decidedly branching root system. This is the chief difference between Grimm and Liscomb Alfalfa. In a four-year old plant the crown is sometimes 3 inches below the surface. The flowers of Liscomb Alfalfa vary from greenish white or pale blue to deep maroon.

Liscomb Alfalfa was first sown by Mr. G. W. Liscomb in eastern Montana about 35 years ago. It never was surface irrigated, and always yielded large crops of hay. The original field is still producing large crops of seed. Our seed is Montana grown, testing 99% in purity.

Price: Lb. 55c, postpaid.

COSSACK ALFALFA.

Cossack Alfalfa was brought over from Siberia by Prof. Hansen of the Dakota Experiment Station about 14 years ago. This strain, which was under observance for 5 years in Russia, during which time not a single plant winter-killed, has proved to be absolutely hardy. It seems to withstand intense cold, heat, and drought equally well. The flowers, like those of Grimm Alfalfa, have a great range of color—white, purple, yellow, striped, etc.

We advise sowing 5 to 6 lbs. of seed per acre, in rows 3 ft. apart, to be cultivated, or 10 to 15 lbs. per acre, broadcast, using a seeder.

Our supply of Cossack is produced by reliable farmers. Certificate of genuineness with each order.

Price: Lb. 65c, postpaid.

COLORADO ALFALFA.

This Alfalfa Seed is of the very hardiest nature. It is grown in the coldest climate and the highest altitude in the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains where only the hardiest vegetation can survive. The original Alfalfa was introduced into this section from Utah some thirty or forty years ago and the fields are continuously in Alfalfa.

Our seed of the Colorado Alfalfa is of unusually high quality, having a purity test of 99.25% and is free from all obnoxious foul weeds.

Price: Lb. 55c, postpaid.

DAKOTA No. 12 DRY LAND ALFALFA.

The Black Hills Section of South Dakota is as famous for its production of alfalfa in the present day, as it was for its gold a generation ago. Certainly the hardy alfalfa produced there is no less valuable. Some of these fields have been in alfalfa for 30 years, and the plants, which have endured the extremes of hot winds in summer and cold, icy winters, in the dry high altitude, are thoroughly hardy. We highly recommend our Dakota grown strain as being well adapted for average soil and climatic conditions. Our seed is plump, well matured, and of high germination.

Price: Lb. 55c, postpaid.

MONTANA ALFALFA.

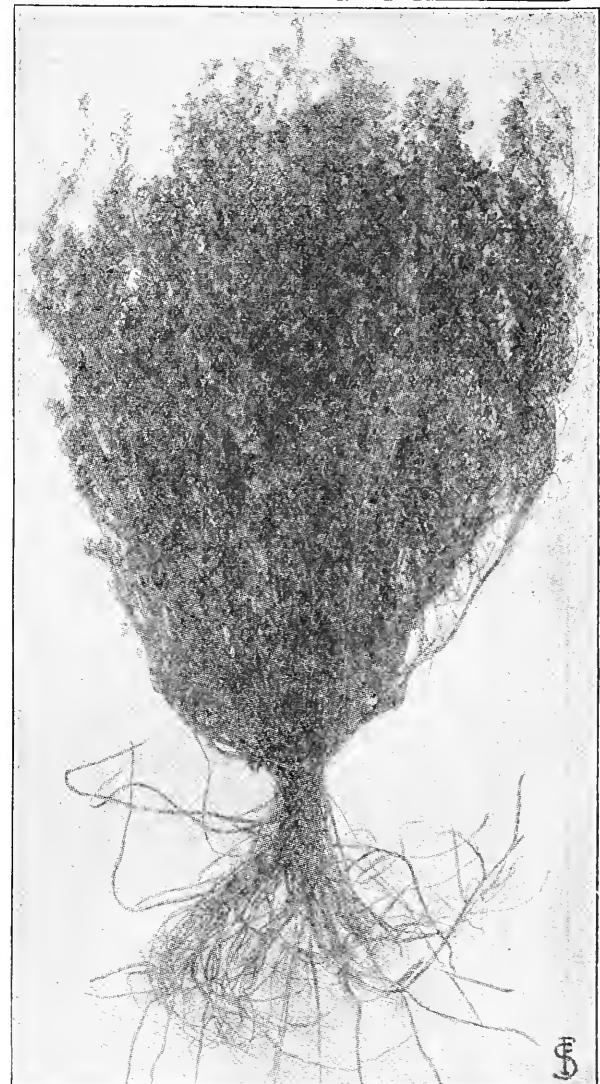
This strain is grown under the same conditions as our Dakota Alfalfa, altho subjected to even more severe climatic changes. Montana grown seed is of extra fine quality, free from weeds, and of strong vitality.

Price: Lb. 55c, postpaid.

WESTERN ALFALFA.

Grown in the older alfalfa sections of Nebraska and Kansas. It is hardy under ordinary conditions, and can be supplied at a trifle lower price than our other hardier strains. For the southern part of the Corn Belt, this strain will give excellent results.

Price: Lb. 45c, postpaid.



Plant of Dakota Alfalfa.

I bought 100 lbs. of Grimm Alfalfa, scarified, of you in 1923, sowing April 18th, on a field of ten acres. I secured a perfect stand. In 90 days, I cut 14 loads of good hay. A farmer buying seed of your firm will be sure of results of part of the seed. I secured the same results with your Soy Beans and am very much pleased.

John J. Mosher, Jr., West Concord, Minn.

"FARMER BRAND" SEEDS BEING TESTED.

We have recently installed a complete set of equipment, of the same type used in all the experiment stations and seed testing laboratories in the country. Mr. L. P. Vassar, an expert seed analyst formerly of the Minnesota Experiment Station, is in charge. Our germinators are electrically controlled, thus enabling us to maintain the even temperatures best suited to the seeds being tested.

All our seeds are tested both for purity and germination, and with our new facilities and equipment, our customers are assured of the highest quality, for which "Farmer Brand" seeds have long been famous. Remember, only the best is good enough for "Farmer Brand."

I am writing to tell you of the wonderful results of your seed. The Grimm Alfalfa grew like willows in a wet spring. During the hottest weather, after the second cutting, it began to shoot up again, and made the dryness look fresh and green.

Joseph Breiter,
Madison Lake, Minn.



An experienced seed analyst tests all our seeds for purity and germination.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS.

(*Soja Max.*)

The importance of Soy Beans as a hay and forage crop has been well established. Soy Bean hay has a high protein content, can be grown on lands that will not produce a good clover crop, has a greater feeding value than clover hay and bran, and as a milk and butter producer it is equal to alfalfa hay. The beans and bean meal contain about 35% digestible protein and stock eat them with relish and thrive on them. They are superior to linseed oil meal in that they are more palatable and have a greater food value. One bushel of Soy Beans has a feeding value of at least two and one-half times that of a bushel of corn. Soy Beans make valuable hog pasture, but produce best results in a mixture, such as our annual Hog Pasture Mixture.

Soy Beans planted together with corn for ensilage make the best and cheapest balanced ration for milch cows and other live stock on account of their high protein contents. They will replace the expensive mill feed such as bran and shorts.

CULTURE—Soy Bean culture is very similar to that of corn except that a wider range of soils may be used. They may be planted in either drills or broadcast. Drilling and cultivating the seed results in the production of a larger seed crop. 30 to 40 lbs. of seed per acre are required when sown in drills for cultivating. When sowing the same as grains use 60 to 75 lbs. according to the size of the beans. In harvesting for seed, the plants usually are allowed to stand until all the leaves have fallen, and then are cut with the grain binder. When threshing remove the concaves from the machine and reduce the speed. A crop of beans will leave the ground in a cleaner and better condition for the following crop.

INOCULATE—Be sure to inoculate the seed with Soy Bean Bacteria. Not only will you have the assurance of a better stand, but a better crop, and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of the nitrogen stored in the bean roots. See page 55.



FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SOY BEANS.

They will grow on all kinds of soil.

Soy Bean hay has a higher feeding value than clover hay.

As a milk and butter producer, Soy Bean hay equals alfalfa hay.

They may be grown under conditions of drought and heavy rainfall.

One of the easiest crops to grow and harvest.

Increase yield of following crop by adding nitrogen to the soil.

They make a very profitable hog pasture.

Soy Bean seed is superior to linseed oil meal, being more palatable and more digestible.

MANCHU—Of all the varieties of Soy Beans the Manchu takes the lead for all purposes—for hogging down as well as for planting with ensilage corn for the silo, and it also produces a large crop of beans, if allowed to mature, 20 to 30 bushels per acre being a good average crop which is always quite profitable. The Manchu is a robust grower of vines which stand up well and are easily cut with the corn binder. This variety matures easily in the southern half of Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, and all sections further south. Our stock of the Manchu is Iowa and Minnesota grown. Beans are yellow and somewhat larger than Ito San.

WISCONSIN EARLY BLACK—An extremely early variety, black seeded, and best adapted for northern climate. Grows to a medium height and therefore not so suitable for planting with ensilage corn. Should be planted, however, with early maturing corn for hogging down.

BLACK EYEBROW—Another splendid variety to plant with corn for ensilage. Produces more vines than Ito San and grows 6 inches taller. Color of beans black and brown mottled, and larger than Ito San.

ITO SAN—One of the best early varieties for the Northwest, maturing in 90 to 105 days and growing from 30 to 35 inches high. Great for planting with ensilage corn. Can also be planted alone as they stand up well. Beans yellow.

MIDWEST—This name is now used to designate the following varieties which were all found to be one variety—Mongol, Medium Yellow, Roosevelt, and Hollybrook or Northern. Midwest is a medium early maturing variety, although not so early as Ito San, and is of excellent growth habit. It stands up well with strong foliage, and produces a medium sized yellow bean. Matures in about 110 to 120 days. One of the best for hay.

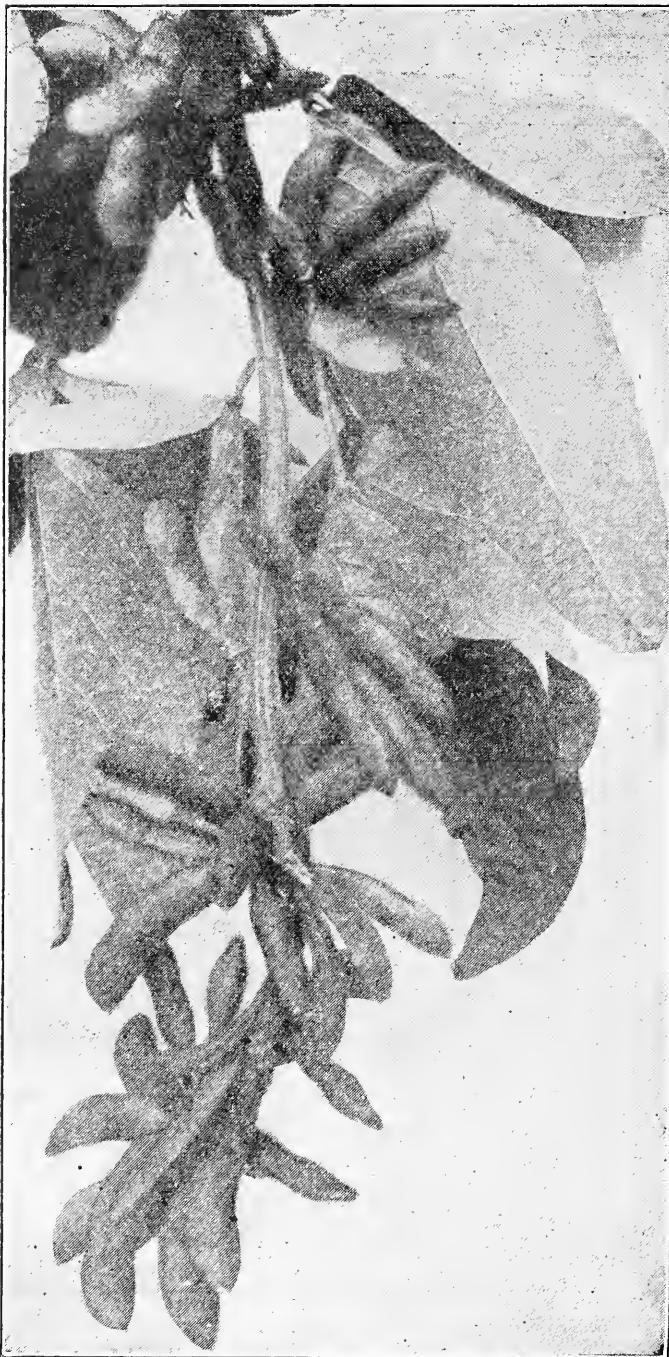
MAMMOTH YELLOW—This variety is similar to Midwest. It is somewhat later, however, and produces a heavier yield of vines and foliage and slightly larger seed. It is especially adapted for growing with corn for the silo.

HABARO—This is a recently developed variety which gives promise of surpassing all other varieties in this portion of the country because of its adaptability. It produces a yellow bean medium to large in size. It ranks with the best varieties as a seed producer, often producing 30 bushel per acre or more. The plant is stiff-stemmed, upright and leafy. It is particularly recommended for southern Minnesota and the corn belt states.

A. K.—Medium early, and similar to Midwest in habit of growth, being very leafy and a heavy yielder. The beans are yellow and vary considerably in size and shape. A. K. is especially valuable for sections south of Minnesota, although in this section it is well adapted for ensilage, when used with corn.

Price of all Soy Beans: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

For prices on larger quantities, see Blue Figure List.



Manchu Soy Bean.

CANADA YELLOW FIELD PEAS.

The use of the field pea or "Canada Field Pea" as feed for all classes of livestock has not been extensive by the farmers of the northern part of the United States. Lack of knowledge as to its merits, the high cost of seed and its relative cost as a protein concentrate, have been important factors in limiting the production of this crop.

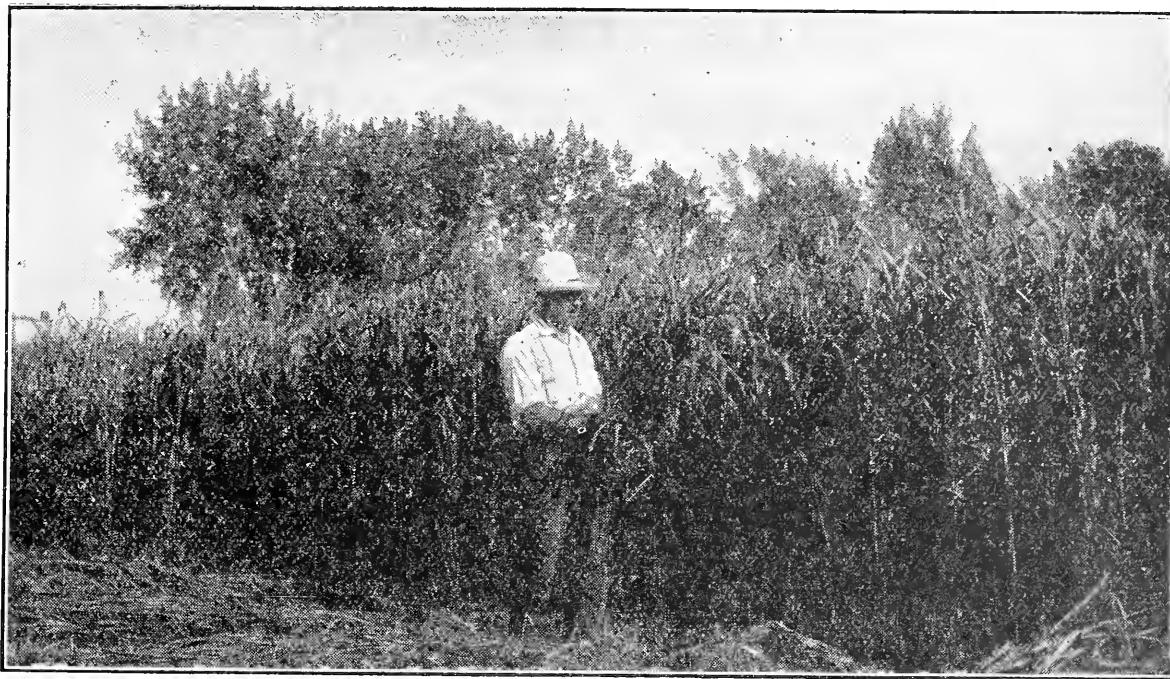
Being a legume, the field pea is high in protein and low in fat. It contains 19 per cent digestible crude protein, 55.8 per cent digestible carbohydrates and .6 per cent digestible fat with a nutritive ration of 1 to 3. As a concentrate it has practically the same feeding value as high grade gluten feed.

When cured as hay, field peas have a slightly higher feeding value than alfalfa, containing 1 to 2 per cent more digestible crude protein and fat. A combination of peas and oats yields a cured roughage or a soiling crop that is similar to clover hay in composition.

In the form of silage, field peas or field peas and oats together are slightly higher in dry matter and digestible fat and 150 per cent higher in digestible crude protein than corn.

For a seed crop field peas should be well matured when harvested. In sowing oats with field peas sow the peas as early as the ground is in shape, drilling them 4 inches deep; then 2 to 3 weeks later sow the oats, drilling them the other way. Oats should be sown 2 to 3 weeks later than the field peas as it grows too quickly and soon checks growth of peas. 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid.

Cow Peas—See page 57.



A Fine Stand of Sudan Grass Grown from Our Seed.

BROOM CORN.

A profitable crop, easily grown wherever corn will grow, requiring little moisture and yielding 1 to 1½ tons of cured brush per acre and 40 bushels of seed. Equal to oats in feeding value. Plant 3½ feet apart in drills, using 5 to 8 lbs. of seed, and cultivate like corn.

STANDARD EVERGREEN—Best for general cultivation in the Northwest, producing good quality brush.

JAPANESE BROOM CORN—Very early, maturing in 75 days. Brush is fine and long, without heavy coarse stalks.

Price: Lb. 25c, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 75c, 25 lbs. \$2.50, 50 lbs. \$4.50, 100 lbs. \$8.00.

For other Sorghums, see page 66.

SUNFLOWER—MAMMOTH RUSSIAN.

The production of Sunflower for ensilage and fodder is now advocated by many seed dealers. This is fairly profitable where the seasons are too short to grow other forage plants, sorghums, etc.

We do recommend Sunflower as a highly important and profitable crop for poultry breeders and farmers, for fattening hens or producing eggs. Single flower heads measure 12 to 22 inches across, containing a lot of seed. Stalks can be used for fire wood.

Price: Lb. 25c, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.40, 25 lbs. \$2.75, 50 lbs. \$5.00, 100 lbs. \$9.00.

SUNFLOWER—DWARF NORTHERN.

A new early sunflower, of great value for the North, as it matures in 105 days. It is being grown 300 miles north of the Minnesota line, and has made good crops. The plants grow only 3 feet high, are very bushy and leafy, forming huge heads. Seed is very large and equal to corn in feeding value.

Plant in rows 3½ feet apart, thinning out plants to 2 feet apart in the rows, using 5 lbs. per acre.

Price: Lb. 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs. \$2.50, 25 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. \$12.50.



Harvesting a Field of Sunflower Raised from our Seed.

SUDAN GRASS.

One of the greatest annual forage plants ever introduced, suitable for almost any locality, from the South to western Canada. Sudan Grass thrives best on rich loam, but has been successfully grown on almost every kind of soil, from heavy clay to light sand, altho the yields may be affected and be somewhat lighter. Cold, wet, boggy soils are particularly unsuited to Sudan Grass.

Sudan Grass is a sorghum, and an annual, without underground root sprouts. It grows 4 to 5 feet high in drilled seedings, and 5 to 8 feet in cultivated rows. Like corn, it is a warm weather crop. In favorable seasons, the growing period is long, and as many as four cuttings can be obtained in one season. For hay it is ready to cut in 60 to 75 days, when it is in full head. It continues its growth, and in 40 to 45 days it is ready for another cutting. A growing season of six months must be figured on for three crops. If Sudan Grass is grown for seed here in the Northwest, only one crop can be harvested.

Sudan Grass is an enormous yielder, producing as much as 3 or 4 tons of hay at the first cutting. The second cutting is lighter, and the hay much finer. With each cutting, the crop naturally diminishes in yield. These enormous yields of hay from an annual crop, which by its nature can be made to fit into any crop rotation, mean much to the dairy industry of this country. Live stock of all kinds will eat the hay readily and greedily.

It is also most valuable for hog pasture, because of its vigorous successive growth—it will furnish good pasture throughout the summer.

SUDAN GRASS AND LEGUME MIXTURE.

The suitability of Sudan Grass for growing in mixtures with cow peas, soy beans, and other legumes, is at once apparent. Sudan Grass grows stiffly erect, with stems strong enough to support the vines which are characteristic of most legumes, thus making harvesting easier, by keeping the legumes off the ground. It hastens curing by preventing the beans rotting. In combination with legumes, Sudan Grass makes a well balanced ration.

The combination of Sudan Grass and soy beans produces a good hog pasture. For this purpose, we advise sowing 25 to 30 lbs. Sudan Grass and the same quantity soy beans to the acre, drilling the seed in with a regular grain drill. For quickest results, sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, and cultivate.

SUDAN GRASS FOR HAY AND SEED.

For hay, sow the seed at corn planting time, when the ground is well warmed up, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre, with a grain drill. If a seed crop is wanted, sow 15 lbs. per acre in drills, 15 to 20 inches apart.

The hay crop is harvested with a regular mower, when the Sudan Grass is fully headed out, while for seed, the crop should be harvested with a grain binder. It is readily cured for hay. It can be cut in the morning, and if the sun is bright, it should be raked up in the afternoon of the next day. After bunching, it is placed in cocks, just the same as alfalfa. After it has been thoroly cured, it is removed from the cocks to the barn, or stacked. Because of the large amount of juice in the stems of Sudan Grass, the leaves cure first and the hay often appears ready to stack, when it is not. Therefore, the only sure way to avoid heating, is to allow Sudan Grass to remain in cocks long enough for the stems to become dry. The leaves are retained well, and if cut at the right stage of maturity and handled properly, will make a bright, leafy, sweet, hay, of the very best quality.

There is little lost when the grass is allowed to grow until the seed has reached the soft growth stage. Only one cutting is required to harvest the crop, and obtain the maximum yields.

There are very few hay grasses which are injured so little by standing beyond the proper stage of maturity as Sudan Grass. This is because of the numerous tillers, which, arising from the base, mature successively, later than the primary stem, and provide a mature stalk throughout the entire season.

Price: Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, postpaid. Not postpaid: 5 lbs. 85c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 25 lbs. \$2.50, 50 lbs. \$4.50, 100 lbs. \$8.50, bags included.

HARDY GRASSES.

For prices on larger quantities,
see Blue Figure List.



Timothy.

ther south. Many of our eastern and southern customers send us their orders early for Timothy, so as to obtain high quality northern grown seed. Price: Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid.

RED TOP—TIMOTHY MIXTURE.

These are usually grown together around marshes and low ground not subject to overflow. They are mixed in the correct proportion to sow, approximately one-third Red Top to two-thirds Timothy. As this seed is grown in the mixture, we are able to sell it cheaper than if it were offered separately. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Price: Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.30, postpaid.

TIMOTHY AND ALSYKE CLOVER MIXTURE.

This combination makes an excellent permanent meadow, for moist and even slightly acid soil, where Red Clover cannot grow. The hay is leafier, of much finer quality, and better for live stock, than that of Red Clover, because Alsike Clover is free from hair and dust. The Minnesota Experiment Station advises sowing Alsike in all Timothy and Red Clover mixtures, because Alsike is a perennial and will replace Red Clover as it dies out.

Our Timothy and Alsike Clover Mixture are grown together, and it is impossible to separate the seed when cleaning it. For this reason, the cost is considerably less than if each were grown alone, and then mixed, and accordingly, we can sell this mixture much cheaper. It contains about 20% to 25% of Alsike Clover, the balance being Timothy seed, which is the proper quantity of each, for best results. Price: Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, postpaid.

BROMUS INERMIS.

Known also as Austrian or Hungarian Brome Grass, or Awnless Brome Grass.

Bromus Inermis was introduced from Russia more than 25 years ago, and until about 15 years ago, the bulk of the seed used in the United States was imported from Europe. It is one of the most profitable grasses for the Northwest, fully as hardy as the Buffalo Grass of the western plains, but yields at least three or four times as much hay.

Bromus Inermis is a vigorous hardy perennial, with strong creeping roots, and will crowd out other grasses and weeds not as hardy. It is especially valuable for poor, dry, and even sour soil, both for hay and pasture, as it withstands heat, drought, and cold, and outyields most other grasses. The roots push thru the soil and form new plants on every side. It makes an early growth, 2 or 3 weeks before any other grass, and remains green and succulent until November, and stands the closest cropping without injury.

It grows 3 to 4 feet high, and yields enormous crops of excellent hay, 2 to 4 tons, which is nourishing and richer in milk producing qualities than Timothy. The best hay is cut while the grass is in full bloom. It is also profitable to grow for seed, as there is always a good demand for it.

Seed should be sown at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, with only two thirds the usual quantity of small grain, per acre. It may also be sown in August or September, with winter grain.

All the Brome Grass seed offered now a days, is produced in the Dakotas or Canada. On one of our farms, we still have a small field of Bromus, seeded in 1897. Imported Russian seed was used, and altho the field has been much abused, the stand is still perfect. Price: Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid.

MEADOW FOXTAIL—(Alopecurus Pratensis).

A fine grass, especially well adapted for permanent pastures. It is one of the very first to start growth in spring, and is of remarkably quick and strong aftergrowth, either when closely cropped or after mowing. Meadow Foxtail should be sown in place of Timothy, together with Red Top, Meadow Soft Grass, and Tall Fescue, on low ground and marshes subjected to overflowing. It will produce large quantities of fine hay on otherwise worthless ground. Meadow Foxtail averages 3 to 4 feet in height, is leafy in character, very hardy, starts growing early in spring, and is in bloom and ripe 3 to 4 weeks earlier than Timothy. It springs up again quickly after being pastured or mown.

Price: Lb. 90c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, postpaid.

TIMOTHY—(Phleum Pratense).

Timothy is the best known and most widely planted of all grasses. It is a perennial, extremely hardy, resisting both cold and drought better than most grasses. It is easily sown, easily established, and not expensive.

Timothy is best suited for moist, rich, and loamy soil, where it grows to perfection. The soil should be well pulverized, and the seed, which is very fine, lightly covered. It may be sown in spring, with a nurse crop, or together with clover, or it may be seeded in fall on stubble, harrowing it in, or with a crop of fall wheat. It has shallow, fibrous roots and increases by multiplication of bulbs, which store food for future growth in the fall. If Timothy is cut too early, or if the meadow is pastured after the hay is cut in fall, these bulbs are weakened and the stand decreases.

For pasture, Timothy alone cannot be so well recommended, as all farmers know, because its growth is not thrifty enough. Close pasturing soon destroys it. Timothy exhausts nitrogen rapidly. Therefore, it is best adapted for sowing with clovers, which supply nitrogen to the soil and increase the vigor of the Timothy. Like all other grasses, it is hardier, and gives better results, if sown with clover and other grasses. All of our mixtures for permanent pastures and meadows contain some Timothy.

Timothy makes very good nutritious hay, that is easily cured and heavy for its bulk, and relished by horses and cattle alike. It produces from 1 1/2 to 3 tons of hay per acre. It should be cut at flowering time, when its feeding value is highest, and the shrinkage not so great.

Our "FARMER BRAND" Timothy, grown in Minnesota, possesses more vitality and vigor, and will produce thrifter, bigger crops than seed grown fur-

RED TOP—(Agrostis Vulgaris).

A hardy perennial grass, found almost everywhere, but predominating on low, marshy ground, where it forms luxuriant growth. It grows 2 to 5 ft. high, depending on soil and climatic conditions, with creeping roots, which enable it to grow on very wet and even very dry soil where other grasses grow but sparsely. It makes good pasture, and fair hay, if cut early, but the matured plants are wiry and coarse. It is best grown with other grasses and clover.

Price: Lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.65, postpaid.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(Poa Pratensis).

This famous grass does well almost everywhere, if the soil is fairly rich, moist, and moderately well drained, or there is lime present in the soil. It requires about 2 years to become well established, therefore, should be used only for permanent pasture.

Blue Grass provides good pasture in May and June, and produces good growth until the ground freezes. It is very hardy and is not injured by dry or cold weather. It forms a very close, compact turf, making fine pasture and lawns. Recently the demand for Blue Grass for golf links has become so strong, that there is hardly sufficient supply, for which reason the price is going higher.

Price: Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.

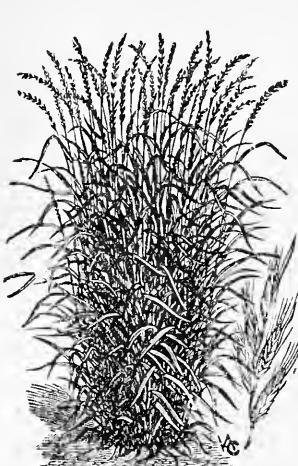


Farmer Brand Seeds are unexcelled for purity, hardiness, and germination.



This trade mark protects you and assures you of the highest purity and germination it is possible to obtain in grasses.

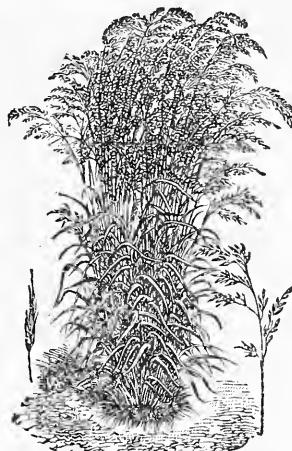
GRASSES.



English Rye Grass.



Orchard Grass.



Red Top.



Bromus.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—(*Lolium Italicum*).

A valuable grass for moist soil, well adapted for pastures and meadows, either alone or in mixtures, as it makes strong growth early in spring. It sometimes yields 7 or 8 tons of dry hay per acre, and may be cut 4 or 5 times.

Italian Rye Grass is good as a catch crop where Clover has winter-killed. If sown alone, use 20 to 30 lbs. per acre; with Red Clover, sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Price: Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, postpaid.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS—(*Lolium Perenne*).

Well adapted for both pasture and hay; will endure close cropping. It makes quick strong growth early in spring, with an abundance of bright green foliage. Prefers moderately rich soil, though it will thrive almost anywhere. Should be grown in mixture with other grasses. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

Price. Same as Italian Rye Grass.

WESTERN RYE GRASS—(*Agropyrum Tenerum*).

Also known as Slender Wheat Grass. A hardy grass native of North Dakota and Canada. Well adapted for prairie soil, producing large crops of hay and good pastures. Will put alkali soil in condition for grain crops, and resists extreme weather conditions well. Sow 1 to 1½ inches deep at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre; or with Brome Grass, 10 lbs. of each per acre. Price: Lb. postpaid, 30c.

MEADOW SOFT GRASS—(*Holcus Lanatus*).

This variety is also known as Velvet Grass, Yorkshire Fog, and Velvet Mesquite Grass. It is a hardy perennial, grows 2 to 3 feet high, and flowers in June. It is valuable for low, soft, spongy places, where other grasses do not succeed.

Price: Lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata*).

A coarse tufted perennial grass that will stand more shade than any other tame hay grass. Excellent for hay when cut young, but matured grass is tough. Noted for its earliness and stooling qualities, and good for shady places, orchards, and groves. Also most valuable in pasture mixtures on account of its leafy undergrowth.

Price: Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.55, postpaid.

RED OR CREEPING FESCUE

(*Festuca Rubra Genuina*).

Red Fescue is a perennial, with long creeping underground rootstocks, from the joints of which the overground stems and shoots arise. Its leaves are bright green, and the plant does not grow in tufts, but creeps by underground stems, so that one plant may cover a circle two to four feet in diameter. It is fairly resistant to drought, and stands severe cold without injury. It will withstand more shade than most grasses, and is therefore valuable for shady lawns. Because of its superficial creeping root system, it develops well in shallow soil. It stands trampling and close cutting well, and develops firm and lasting mats of tough sod which serve as soil binders on sandy or gravelly land.

Red Fescue is used mainly as a lawn plant, but is also of great value for pastures. It is adapted to about the same uses and climatic conditions as Blue Grass, but is offered at a much lower price. Price: Lb. 50c, 5 lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

MEADOW FESCUE—(*Festuca Pratensis*).

Also called English Blue Grass.

This hardy western grass deserves more attention, and like Bromus, should always be included in pasture and meadow mixtures. It stands more abuse such as close cropping, drought, and unfavorable soil and climatic conditions, than Timothy and most other grasses. It succeeds even in poor soil, as the roots penetrate from 12 to 15 inches. In meadows established here more than 20 years ago, Meadow Fescue still holds its own. Like Bromus, it lives until it is plowed up.

Meadow Fescue grows 2 to 3 feet high, and produces a very leafy undergrowth.

In sowing alone, use 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Price: Lb. 25c, postpaid.

SHEEP'S FESCUE—(*Festuca Ovina*).

Good for sandy soil, high land and hillsides, rooting deeply, and enduring drought better than most grasses, as it does not burn out. It makes good sheep pasture, as it is sweet and nutritious; also good for lawns and terraces, growing 1 to 2 ft. high. Use 20 to 30 lbs. alone per acre, or 10 to 12 lbs. per acre with other grasses.

Price: Lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.

For prices on larger quantities of grass seed see Blue Figure Price List in front of catalog.

For Permanent Pasture and Meadow Mixtures, see page 64. Hog Pasture Mixtures on page 65.

REED CANARY GRASS

(*Phalaris Arundinacea*).

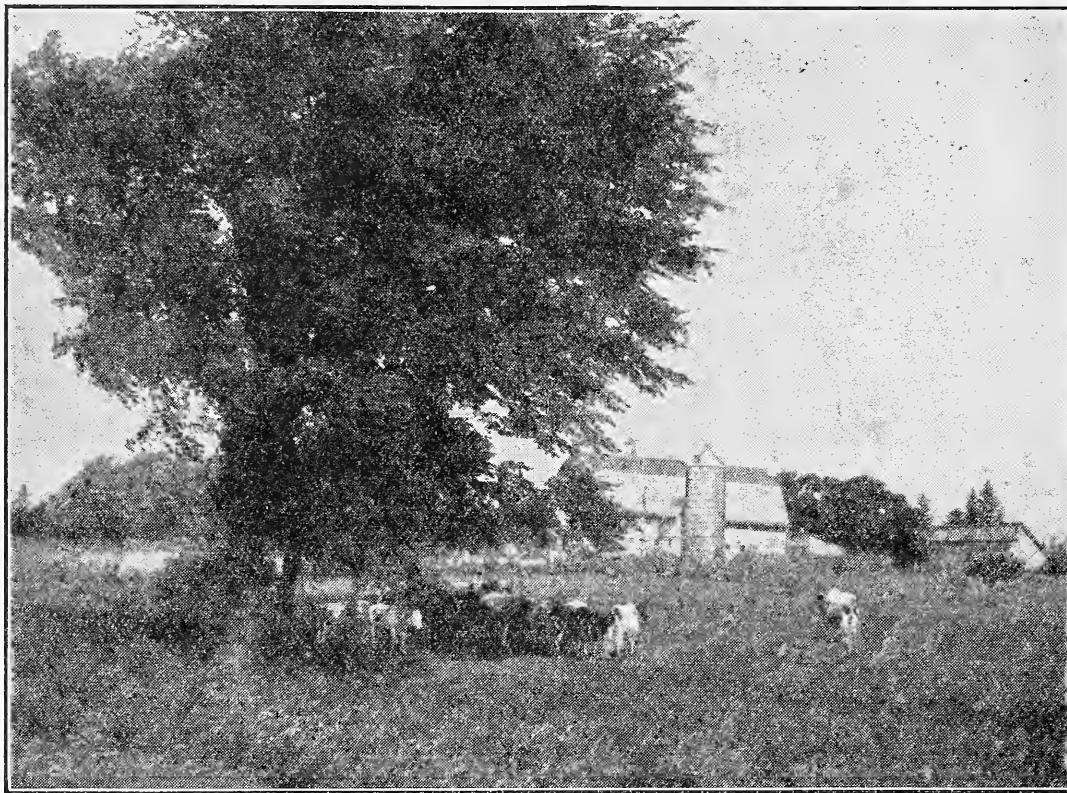
Reed Canary Grass is a tall, leafy perennial, 3 to 4 feet high, with smooth sheaths and narrow branching panicles, 4 to 8 inches long. It is commonly grown on low ground in all parts of this country, from New England to California. It succeeds best on stiff, wet land, and on flooded fields, but will also grow fairly well on dry, sandy soil. It is little affected by wet or cold, and will grow on land which is too wet for Red Top. We can recommend it to sow on low, marshy ground or sloughs, where it will soon establish itself and drive out the wild or worthless grasses, and furnish a large amount of hay per acre.

Price: Lb. 90c, 5 lbs. \$4.25, postpaid.



Harvesting Timothy.

PERMANENT PASTURE and MEADOW MIXTURES.



Some
Purebred
Holsteins
usually
for sale.

Herd of Pure-Bred Holsteins under a big Elm, on the Wm. Kueker Farm.

Being engaged in seed growing and farming and everything that goes with the farm to make it profitable, such as good herds of milch cows, (which happen to be purebred Holstein cattle) and Poland China Hogs, we have the best opportunity to experiment with the different pasture and meadow mixtures. It is a proven fact that we can always raise a much larger crop by sowing mixed grain, such as succotash, than if we sow Wheat or Oats alone. The same facts also apply to Clover and Grass Seeds. We always find it more profitable to sow a variety of Clovers and Grasses, for pasture as well as for hay. The yield can easily be increased, while the quality of both hay and pasture will be greatly improved. It is not always convenient to keep up a three or four year crop rotation and change pastures ever so often. Where such a rotation cannot be carried out, we consider it policy to sow Grasses and Clovers that have more of a permanent nature and do not give out as easily as Clover and Timothy. We found that by adding to Clover and Timothy, Bromus Inermis, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass and also Alsike Clover, our pasture was not only much more productive but during the extremely dry seasons, such as we had for the last three summers, that the pasture produced a more luxuriant growth and we were able to pasture a larger herd of cattle for a much longer season than if we had sown Clover and Timothy only. After using this particular ground for four years, we find that the yield is falling off to some extent but still it will be good for another year or two, as Bromus, Orchard Grass and Alsike Clover do not seem to give out. It makes quite a difference whether we pasture one cow per acre or whether it takes two acres for each head of cattle.

It requires deep rooted grasses for poor and sandy soil to resist drought and the extremes of our cold northern climate.

Beal, in "Grasses of North America" writes: "It has been repeatedly shown that a judicious mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained when one variety is sown by itself. Many sorts will occupy the ground, more completely than one sort and will help keep out the weeds."

We have selected with great care the best varieties, prepared them in the right proportion to serve their particular purpose in

helping make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before.

In our mixtures we use the following varieties of Grasses in their correct proportions, to give the best results for the respective soils and the purposes for which they are intended:

English Rye, Western Rye, Bromus Inermis, Timothy, Red Clover, Alfalfa, Meadow Fescue, Red Top, Alsike Clover, Kentucky Blue Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Sweet Clover, White Clover, and Orchard Grass.

SOWING.

The ground should be well prepared, the same as for grain, fall plowed land being generally preferable. If to be sown with small grain, sow this first and then the grass seed may be sown either by hand with one of our hand seeders, or with a wheel-barrow seeder, and should not be covered too deep, one stroke of the harrow being sufficient to cover the seed. Good results are obtained by sowing the seed alone, without a nurse crop. In this way, a full crop of hay or a luxuriant pasture may be obtained the first year.

Why You Should Sow Our Permanent Pasture or Meadow Mixtures.

Because they solve the feeding and pasturing problem in the most economical and satisfactory manner.

Because the grasses selected to fit your particular needs and soil requirements are correctly proportioned, with a knowledge that comes only thru years of experimenting and careful study of the different grasses.

Because the grasses we use have been thoroly recleaned and tested for purity, are sure to grow and prove a permanent investment.

Because an increase in quantity and quality of hay and pasture is the best business proposition.

MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

These contain grasses that do not all mature at the same time, so as to furnish continuous grazing throughout the entire season. Tufted grasses are used only in small proportions, giving preference to the turf grasses with their interlacing mat of underground runners. Special attention is given to the hardiest varieties that can be safely recommended for our northwestern conditions.

25 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.

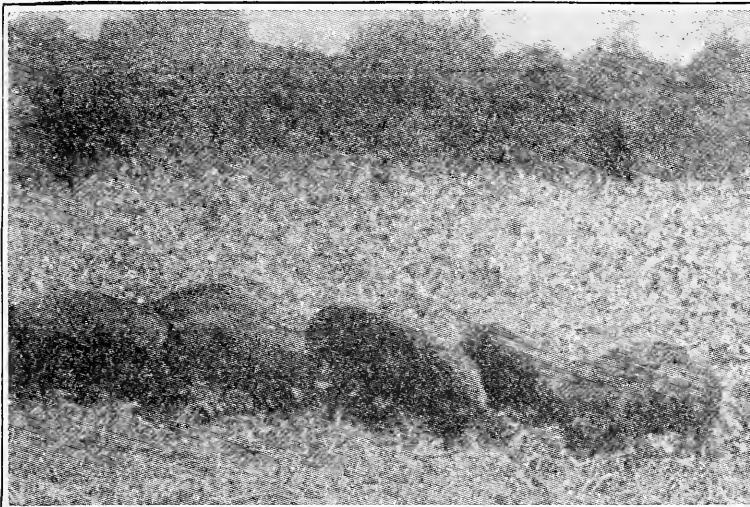
A. No. 1 —For high and dry ground, light soil. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.	\$5.75	\$11.00	\$21.50
A. No. 2 —For high and dry ground, heavy or clay soils. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.	5.75	11.00	21.50
A. No. 3 —For moist ground and rich soils, Sow 25 lbs. per acre.	5.75	11.00	21.50
A. No. 4 —For wood pasture, orchards and shady place. Sow 15 lbs. per acre.	5.75	11.00	21.50
A. No. 5 —For top seeding on bottom lands or marshes. Sow 20 lbs. per acre.	5.75	11.00	21.50
A. No. 6 —For sheep pasture on light, sandy soil, dry uplands and hillsides. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.	5.75	11.00	21.50

MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT MEADOWS.

Clover and Timothy mainly are grown in the Northwest, but are not permanent, and require a combination of other grasses which bloom and mature at about the same time and at different intervals. In this mixture we use grasses of a bunching and spreading nature, as well as those making rapid growth after cutting. All stock enjoys a varied ration, therefore hay produced from mixtures will prove more nutritive, palatable and profitable.

B. No. 1 —For high and dry ground, light soil. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	\$19.50
B. No. 2 —For high and dry ground, heavy or clay soil. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.	5.50	10.50	19.50	
B. No. 3 —For moist ground, rich soil, not subject to overflow. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.	5.50	10.50	19.50	
B. No. 4 —For moist ground, occasionally overflowed. Sow 20 lbs. per acre.	5.50	10.50	19.50	
B. No. 5 —For peaty and boggy swamps that are generally dry but flooded early in spring. Sow 20 lbs. per acre.	5.50	10.50	19.50	

CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR HOG PASTURES.



Bigger Hog Profits are Assured with our Hog Pasture Mixtures.

ANNUAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE.

Feeding hogs on corn, small grain and mill feed is neither practical nor profitable; unless the young pigs are started out on a good spring pasture consisting of alfalfa, clover and grasses or a combination of good annuals, they will be stunted in growth and instead of being a source of income, will prove only an expense.

We are offering a balanced ration Annual Mixture, consisting of fast growing annuals, which throw out vigorous shoots and furnish a great abundance of nourishing feed in the shortest possible time. This mixture consists of Barley, Rye, Speltz, Vetches, Field Peas, Soy Beans, Sudan Grass, Dwarf Essex Rape and Sweet Clover. One acre of such a pasture is sufficient for thirty to forty spring pigs and from fifteen to twenty older hogs.

It is policy to divide the hog pasture into two parts and change the hogs about once a week from one plot to the other—thus giving the grains and grasses a chance to recuperate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 85 lbs. per acre.

Prices as follows: 25 lbs. \$2.25, 50 lbs. \$4.25, 100 lbs. \$8.00, bags included.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Rape is an annual forage plant of greatest value, profitable in all sections of the country. It can be grown to advantage on land which has already produced an early grain crop, like oats, rye, or winter wheat. Rape is especially valuable in seasons of great drouth, as it has strong-growing roots which penetrate the soil for a considerable depth. A rich, loamy soil is best, but it does well on sandy or clay soil. It is a rank grower.

Rape provides excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock, cattle, hogs, and is most valuable for fattening sheep. For early pastures, it should be sown early in spring. Under favorable conditions, rape is ready for pasturing within six weeks from the time of sowing. Unlike other forage plants, it can be sown at any time during spring or summer, so a good pasture can be had whenever it is needed. Rape will prepare sheep and hogs for market better and in less time than any other forage plant. One acre is sufficient to pasture 12 to 15 sheep from six weeks to two months, and is the ideal pasture for weaning lambs. Spring pigs can easily be brought up to 200 lbs. in weight when six months old, if fed on rape. It is a mild succulent feed for cattle, and will not flavor the milk, if the cattle are pastured properly. Stock that is being fed on rape should always have access to salt. Two pieces of land may be seeded at once, to be used alternatively, pasturing one while the other is growing. Do not graze too closely.

Late in fall, when other pastures are barren, rape yields splendid feed, as it is not injured by frost at all.

Price: Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. 75c, 10 lbs. \$1.40, 25 lbs. \$3.00, 50 lbs. \$5.25, 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Cyclone Hand Seeder as a Premium.

Use this seeder for sowing our Special Grass Seed Mixtures. They cannot be seeded to advantage with the grass seeder attachment to the grain drill because of clogging and uneven work. The Cyclone Seeder is simple, light but strong, and with ordinary care will last a life time. It will sow timothy, clover, millet, and grass seeds, as well as flax, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, turnips, and fertilizers perfectly even. Any desired quantity, from one quart to three bushels, can be sown per acre by following the directions on every machine. Shipping weight 4 pounds. Price \$2.00, not prepaid. See page 86 for description.

Special.—We offer our Cyclone Hand Seeder as a premium with \$30.00 worth of Clover Grass Mixtures only, listed on this and the preceding page. No premiums offered with any other but Clover Grass Mixtures.

We have always paid special attention to good hog pastures, studying the nature of different grasses, clovers, and other legumes, as to their relative food value. We find in these mixtures or combinations, just what is needed to fill the ever increasing demand for a pasture that will develop young pigs most rapidly, to produce pork at a minimum cost. A pasture from one of our special mixtures contains all the necessary bone and muscle building elements. Progressive farmers have found that the cheapest way to produce pork is by means of a good pasture, instead of feeding corn and small grain throughout the year. When you see hogs up to their backs in clover and grasses, you can bank on good profits on them; they are thrifty and healthy, gain so rapidly that they will weigh at least 25% heavier than hogs of the same age that have not had the advantage of good pasture. Not much corn is required to fatten such hogs for market. Every progressive farmer should provide early pasture for his hogs, for the sooner they can be put on pasture, the better they will be.

Unless a winter rye or alfalfa pasture are available, it is good policy to sow a mixture of quick growing annuals to produce green feed or pasture as quickly as possible. Only a shiftless, extravagant farmer will keep a bunch of pigs on a large bare field, which might be in pasture, if the ground were prepared early and a well chosen mixture of grasses and forage plants sown. The lack of such a pasture means an actual loss to a farmer, not only because he loses the gain on his hogs, but because a pasture sown to grasses, peas, vetches, and clovers, will actually build up the soil while the hogs have the benefit of the green fodder.

CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE FOR PERMANENT HOG PASTURE, ALSO FOR QUICK RESULTS.

For an early hog pasture and for securing a complete stand the first year, this Clover Grass Mixture is of the greatest value. In order to produce more permanent results, we find it necessary to use a much larger variety of hardy Clovers and Grasses than in a pasture intended for only one season. Such a combination of hardy Clovers and Grasses will stand fairly close cropping and will constantly push forward new growth.

Our Permanent Hog Pasture Mixture contains the following grasses and clovers, mixed to produce the greatest feeding value: Medium Red and Mammoth Clover, Alsike and Sweet Clover, Bromus, English, Italian and Western Rye Grass, and Alfalfa.

This mixture can be sown at any time, from early spring until midsummer, and does not require any particular kind of soil, in fact, almost any soil that will produce crops of small grain or corn, will answer the purpose. Sow at the rate of 25 lbs. per acre, with one bushel of barley or spring rye.

Price: 25 lbs. \$5.50, 50 lbs. \$10.50, 100 lbs. \$20.00.



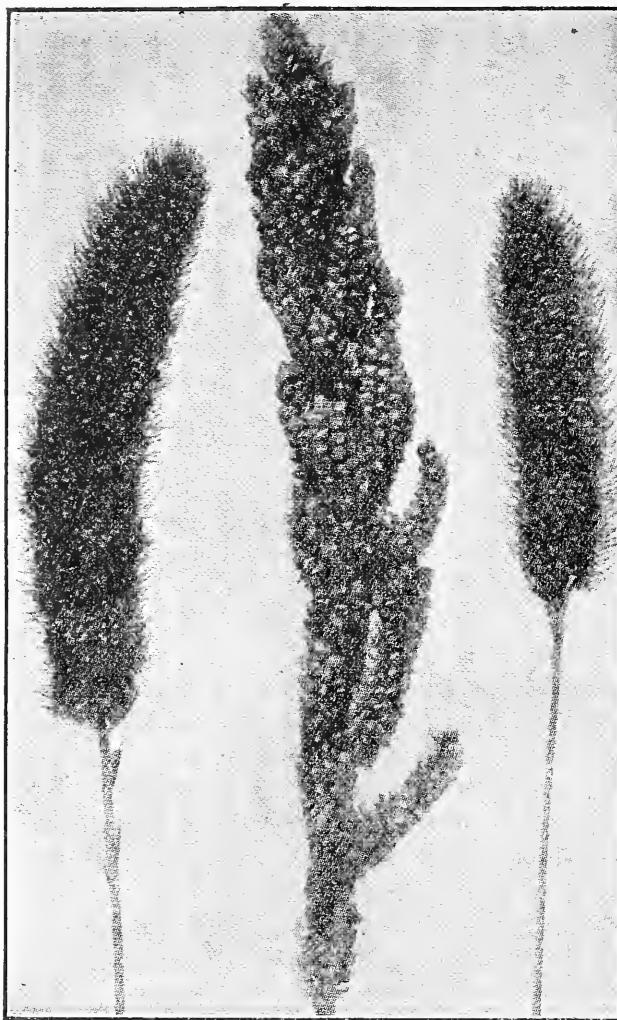
Rape makes a perfect pasture for sheep.

Registered Poland China Spring Pigs.

Males and Females From Our Stock Farms.

We are able to give our customers the benefit of our 20 years' experience in purebred Poland China hogs. We consider these the most profitable general purpose hogs. We have several herds on our farms, not akin, and our breeding stock is selected from the best type and most thrifty stock only. We breed for large type, long frame and strong bones, a moderately curved back for carrying the heavy load—800-1,000 lb. hogs are common in our herds. Spring pigs, both male and female, ready for shipping when 7 to 8 weeks old. Price: each \$18.00. Write for prices on large numbers. Papers furnished for registration.

Send one-third of the amount with the order, balance when shipment is made.



Golden, Japanese and Siberian Millet.

COMMON MILLET—Especially adapted for dry and light soil. Hardier than Golden Millet, therefore better for cold northern sections, and unfavorable conditions. Very early and dwarf, growing 3 to 4 ft. high, but does not yield as heavily as Golden. Sow 3 pecks per acre.

HUNGARIAN MILLET—A very early sort, producing a heavy crop of fine quality hay, good for cattle, as it is nourishing and milk producing. Hungarian Millet may be sown often after potatoes are harvested; as a catch crop it cannot be surpassed.

HOG MILLET (Broom Corn Millet) The seed has high food value, and is an excellent feed for poultry, hogs, and cattle. Very early and drought resistant.

SORGHUMS: SUGAR AND FODDER CANE.

MINNESOTA EARLY AMBER CANE—An improved strain of Early Amber Cane, carefully bred up by the Minnesota Experiment Station. This is the best cane for syrup, producing 175 to 200 gallons per acre, of delicious rich yellow syrup. The yield of cane varies, according to soil conditions and cultivation, from 12 to 20 tons per acre. Early Amber Cane grows 12 to 18 feet high, and yields at least twice as much fodder, of much better quality, than Southern cane.

Plant in rows 30 to 42 inches apart, with a corn planter at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre, for cane syrup, and 20-25 lbs. per acre, for fodder. Early Amber Cane can also be drilled together with ensilage corn, for silo filling, to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the feed.

Price: 1 lb. postpaid, 25c.—Not postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 25 lbs. \$2.25, 50 lbs. \$3.75, 100 lbs. \$7.00.

FODDER CANE—This is mostly southern grown seed, and is usually grown because the seed is cheaper than Early Amber. Cultivate and treat the same as Early Amber for fodder.

Price: 1 lb. 20c, postpaid.—Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. \$1.35; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

KAFFIR CORN—An excellent fodder for horses or cattle, easily grown. Seed is good as poultry food. Sow 10 lbs. per acre, in rows 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet apart or 1/2 bu. broadcast. Lb. 15c, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 50c, 10 lbs. 85c, 50 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

FETERITA—A sorghum of recent introduction, valuable for southern prairie states, as it is the most drought resistant forage plant we have. Similar to Kaffir Corn, but 20 days earlier. Drought cannot kill it. Profitable for pasture, hay crop, silage or grain, as it matures so early. Use 6 to 10 lb. seed per acre. Lb. 15c, postpaid.—Not prepaid: 5 lbs. 50c, 10 lbs. 85c, 50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

MILLET.

There is no more profitable crop for the dairy farmer than Millet, for it yields more hay per acre than Clover or Timothy. The hay is of good quality and high feeding value. As a catch crop to sow after grain and in unfavorable seasons, where other crops have failed to make a stand, Millet is of great value, but every farmer should sow a few acres of Millet regularly. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. per acre broadcast; or in drills 20 to 30 lbs.

Prices on all Millet, 1 lb. 25c, postpaid. For price on larger quantities, see Blue Figure Price List.

JAPANESE MILLET—(Billion Dollar Grass.)

Japanese Millet is one of the best forage crops we have, for feeding all kinds of live stock. Cattle prefer it even to corn. It ranks high in milk producing qualities, being rich in protein and fats.

It makes an ideal balanced ration, combined with soy beans, when used as silage, two parts of millet to one of soy beans being the right proportion. No other grain, mash, or oil meal is necessary when this mixture is fed.

Japanese Millet is adapted to all sections of the country; it makes more hay than any other millet, and requires less seed.

For hay, it should be cut just before it blossoms, as it makes better hay without the seed heads. Cure the hay the same as clover. It also makes good pasture; the cattle should not be turned in until they have fed elsewhere, so they will become accustomed to it gradually.

Japanese Millet is the ideal catch crop and may be sown any time from May to July.

WHY JAPANESE MILLET IS THE BEST FORAGE PLANT.

1. It grows 4 to 8 ft. tall and is immensely productive, yielding 5 to 6 tons of the best hay per acre.

2. It is extremely hardy and drought resistant, and invariably produces a good crop, even in unfavorable seasons.

3. It can be grown on wet or poor soil, not fit for other Millet.

4. It is fine for exterminating quack grass.

5. It stools very heavily, therefore, less seed per acre is required—15 to 20 lbs. of seed per acre is sufficient.

6. Even the straw of Japanese Millet is of high feeding value, after it has been threshed for seed. Cattle prefer it to timothy and meadow hay.

7. Japanese Millet produces a profitable seed crop—1,800 to 2,500 lbs. per acre, which generally commands a good price.

Prices: Lb. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

F. S. N. Co.

Last spring we got some Japanese Millet Seed from you and we are going to sow some more next spring for we got about three tons of very good hay per acre.

Jno. Fleishhacker,
Stearns Co., Minn.

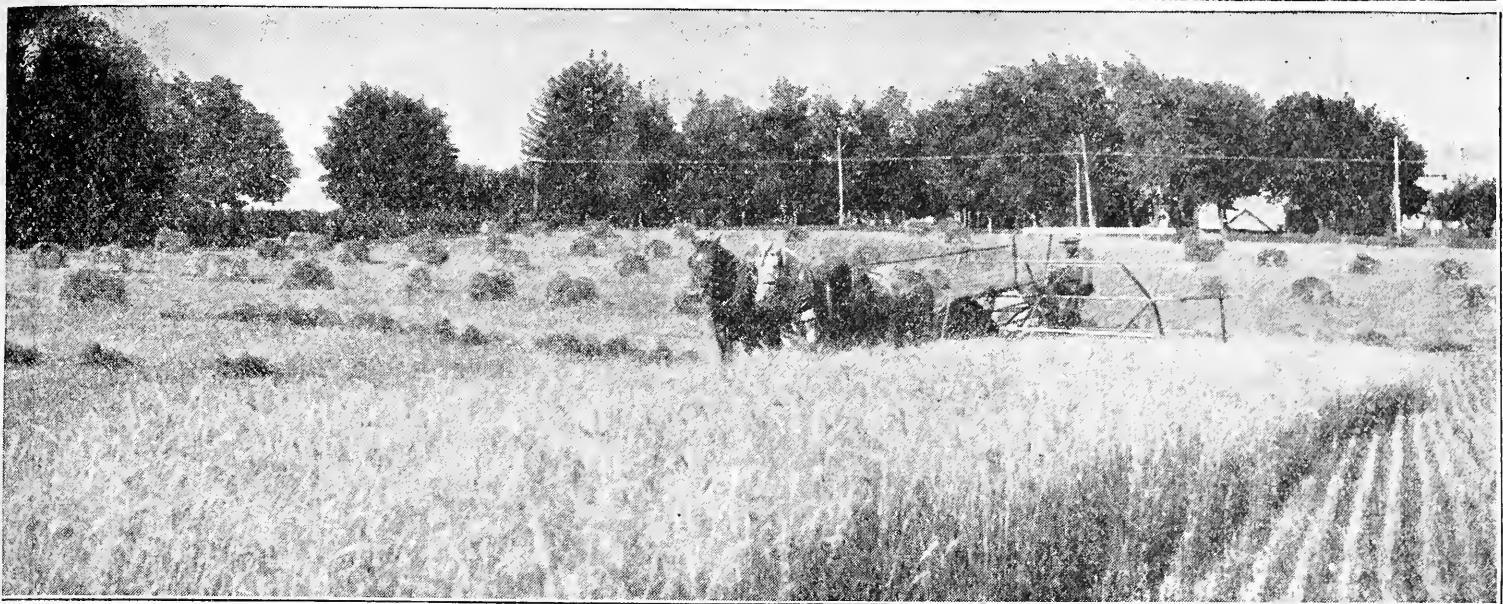
NEW WHITE WONDER MILLET—An exceedingly heavy yielder, with broad heavy foliage that cures rapidly and makes fine fodder. White Wonder is earlier than Golden Millet, and yields at least half again as much fodder. The seed heads are of striking appearance, averaging from 8 to 16 inches in length, a single head often containing 15,000 seeds. White Wonder is sure to become the leading Millet for both grain and fodder.

GOLDEN MILLET—Also known as German Millet. One of the best varieties for hay and fodder, yielding as much as 5 tons per acre. It grows 4 to 5 feet high, and is of rather coarse appearance, but if cut when in full bloom, the hay will be so tender that even hogs eat it eagerly. Sow 3 pecks per acre.

SIBERIAN MILLET—This is an extremely hardy vigorous Millet, drought resistant, and about 2 weeks earlier than Golden Millet. It stools heavily, is very leafy, and a great yielder of fine quality hay. It produces 40 to 50 bus. of seed per acre. Grows 2 1/2 to 4 ft. high.



A Field of Early Amber Cane.



You can't beat Marquis for quality or yield.

HARDY SEED GRAINS.

The farmer of today is putting his work on a modern business basis. Scientific methods are being used in every phase of farming. The farmer realizes, that upon his efficiency and success, to a large extent, depends the prosperity of the entire country. He knows, too, that just as much care must be used in obtaining his seed stock, from which he intends to harvest his year's crop, as in choosing live stock for breeding purposes. And what farmer today is satisfied with scrub cows or razor back hogs? Competition is too keen, and the best products bring the high prices.

Pure seed grain of high quality may cost more in the beginning. But consider: the soil must be prepared, the seed must be sown, the grain must be harvested and threshed, all of which require the same amount of time and labor, whether the seed sown is common, run out seed, possibly full of foul stuff, or pure seed grain of high quality, with the power to produce a heavy crop.

The hard times, and unsettled conditions through which farmers have just been passing, serve to emphasize the importance of selecting only the best breeding stock, whether in animals or seeds. We have had 30 years of actual farming, in connection with our seed business. This, with our close contact with the farmers of the Northwest, and with the state experiment station, enable us to know farming needs and conditions. The seeds we offer and endorse must actually have proved their merits under various conditions of soil and climate. We offer the best of all these, and know our customers will save considerable effort and confusion in ordering from the following list. If you are in doubt as to what varieties are best for your purpose, ask us. We are glad to advise you.

For Prices, See Blue Figure List enclosed.

Samples free on request. Please state what varieties you want.

MARQUIS WHEAT.

Marquis Wheat continues to rank first in the northern U. S., as it is the most satisfactory variety of hard red spring wheat known. It has proved the hardiest of all the northern grown spring wheats. It has won the world's championship prizes several times at the International Shows and has been awarded more cash prizes and ribbons than any other wheat. In 1919 nearly 12 million acres of Marquis Wheat were grown in the United States.

This variety was originated in 1892 by Dr. A. P. Saunders of Ottawa, Canada, by a selection of a hybrid from a cross between a hard red wheat from Calcutta, India and Red Fife Wheat. It was named by Dr. C. E. Saunders and was first grown in Ottawa, Canada in 1904. It was distributed in Canada about 1909, but it was not until 1913 that it was introduced into the United States.

Marquis Wheat produces beardless heads, which are slender and about three to four inches long. The chaff is yellowish and smooth; the kernels are short and plump with a deep crease, and are dark red in color. The straw is stiff and short and stands up well.

Marquis Wheat has given the highest average yields of any hard red spring variety. According to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture if the total acreage which is now sown to hard spring wheat were put into this one variety, Marquis, the production of hard spring wheat would be greatly increased. Marquis Wheat is an extra early wheat, ripening usually in 115 days, 3 to 5 days ahead of other Fife Wheat, and is more or less immune to extreme drought, and early fall frosts. It is first class in milling qualities. As a result of many tests, Marquis was found equal and even superior to Fife and Blue Stem for flour making.

Our seed stock has been grown in the best wheat sections of the Northwest, and is true to type, clean, and of high germination.

KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT.

Kubanka is one of several new introductions in Durum Wheat. In North Dakota it is recognized as the best wheat to resist drought and rust, and its milling qualities are far superior to those of any other Durum.

Kubanka Durum is a very handsome wheat with golden amber straw, and amber colored kernels, which are longer and considerably larger than Red Fife. Straw is stiff and erect, and the heads are not subject to shattering by wind.

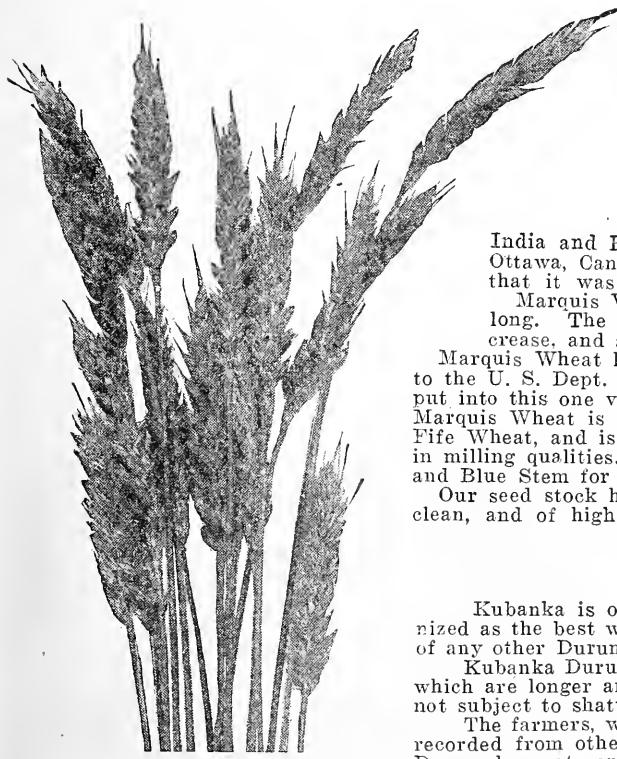
The farmers, who have tried Kubanka the past few years, reported heavier yields than have been recorded from other wheat grown under the same conditions. While its milling qualities are good, Durum has not commanded as high a market price as other varieties, but its large yields, especially in a year of drought and rust, more than make up for this.

MINDUM OR MINN. NO. 470 DURUM WHEAT.

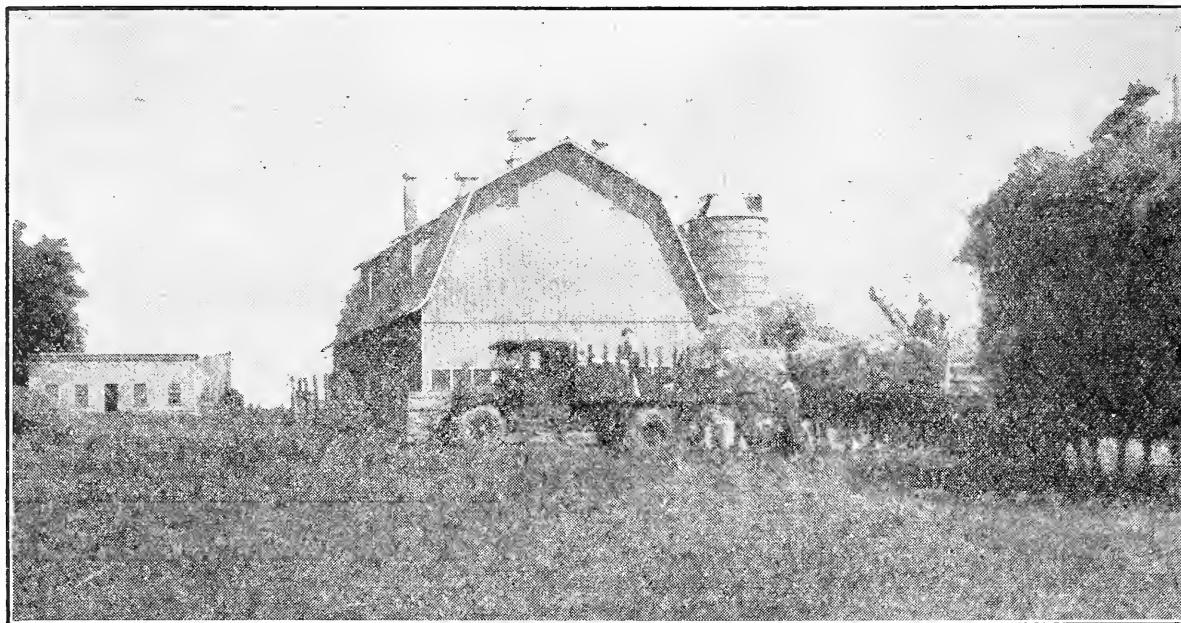
The demand for a rust resistant Durum Wheat for the N. W. has resulted in the introduction of several good varieties. Mindum or Minnesota No. 470, which is an amber durum, was introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station. Under Minnesota conditions, it has proved to be of excellent quality, and a most reliable yielder. Monad, a N. D. introduction, seems to be just as highly rust resistant, but is an inferior yielder, and has not been grown extensively in Minnesota. Mindum is in good demand by millers for quality flour.

Corona Coppercarb.

Increase your crop of small grain by using Corona Coppercarb for killing smut germs. A 5 lb. pkt. costing \$2.00 will treat and disinfect 35 bushels of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye against smut. Apply it any time during the winter while not so busy, and have your seed ready when spring work starts. Postage extra at zone rates.



Marquis Wheat.



Threshing Seed Grain On Our Farm.

HULLESS OATS NO. 480 LIBERTY.

Liberty Hulless Oats originated in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, Department of Agriculture, which insures its hardiness and adaptability in all parts of the United States.

With this introduction of Hulless Oats, we have eliminated your difficulty. You may grow your own breakfast food, which is generally very expensive. Hulless Oats also makes excellent feed for calves, small pigs, and for poultry. It is the most desirable oats from every standpoint, and is valuable for the growth of young stock, for it does away entirely with the bad effect of the harsh oat hulls, when fed to young pigs and calves. Dealers have used many devices to remove the hulls before feeding, but the largest part of the grain is usually wasted in this method, making it too expensive.

Hulless Oats matures at the same time as the standard varieties of oats, Swedish Select, Victory, and Minota. In Canada, where it is grown extensively, it produces from 40 to 45 bushels per acre, the average weight being 50 lbs. to the measured bushel.

While it may not yield as much as the standard or common oats, we consider it a very profitable sort, because it has so much feeding value, one bushel of the Hulless Oats being equal in food value to two bushels of the common oats.

Our stock of seed of Hulless Oats was imported directly from Canada.

Sow Hulless Oats at the rate of 45 to 50 lbs. to the acre. They should be sown and handled the same as common oats, and require about the same soil conditions. Ground that is overly rich should be avoided.

Price: Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10. Not prepaid: Lb. 20c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. (16 lbs.) \$1.25, bu. (32 lbs.) \$2.15, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. at \$2.00, 10 bus. at \$1.80.

WISCONSIN NO. 4 OR SWEDISH SELECT OATS.

A splendid variety introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Wisconsin Experiment Station secured these oats from Washington. They were grown on the University plats for years, and carefully tested and compared. Prof. Moore said of Swedish Select Oats:

"We have found it the most satisfactory of all varieties tested. On the experimental plats, the oats yielded exceptionally well, having a stiff straw, light hull, and weighing 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. This variety seems especially adapted to high, well drained land, and the best results are secured from clay-loam soils. The great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish Oats, which enables the plants to resist drought better than any other sort tested."

We have grown Swedish Select Oats ever since it was originated and can say that this variety has always yielded from 15 to 20 bushels more than the older and more common sorts, such as Lincoln, Bonanza, Big Four, etc. Its heads are large and branching, and are loaded with handsome, big, plump, and thin hulled grain.

Prices: See Blue Figure List.

SILVER MINE OATS.

This is a very hardy and prolific variety with long but stiff straw, and grain of the clearest white color. It will grow and thrive under the most unfavorable conditions of soil and climate, and is always a sure cropper. The heads are very large and long, and are borne low down on the stalk, which prevents lodging. The grain is long, plump and heavy, and very meaty. Silver Mine Oats has always been one of our heaviest yielders, and is unusually immune to diseases.

Price: See Blue Figure List.

RUSSIAN GREEN OATS.

This variety should be grown more extensively in the Northwest, for it is the heaviest yielder of all oats. It is medium early, with stiff straw, very hardy, and quite resistant to rust. It is known as a Corn Belt Oats, for it will withstand hot sultry weather better than any other sort. It has been grown successfully in Southern Minnesota for 15 years, in fact, 60% of all oats grown in this section is Russian Green Oats.

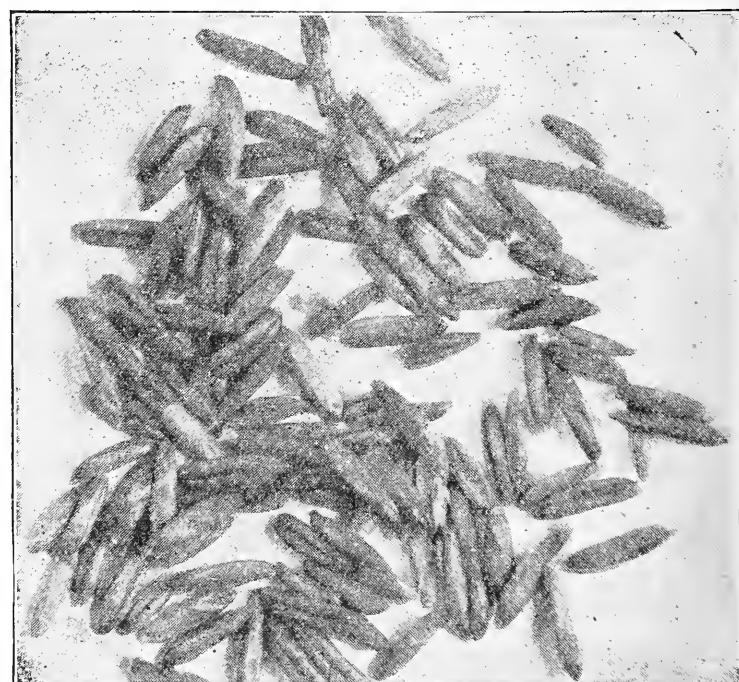
The kernels are of yellowish white color, with green tips and extremely thin shell. The meat is correspondingly large. In appearance, Russian Green Oats is not as attractive as the clear white oats, but its heavy crops of grain, which is of uniformly high feeding and milling quality, more than make up for this lack in appearance.

It is a great advantage to sow at least one third of the oats acreage to an early variety, in order to extend the time of harvesting, and because the late varieties often are hit by blight and rust. For this purpose, Russian Green Oats cannot be surpassed.

Our seed is from carefully selected stocks, well recleaned. For prices, see Blue Figure List.

As you remember me getting some winter rye, Rosen, and Minturki winter wheat seed last fall, it did so well for me that I sent samples to the state fair. It is the biggest and best grain I ever saw in my life. I also sent in grasses there, and am asking for you to go and see it. It is in the Pine County exhibit, in the Agricultural building, with the grain and grass exhibits.

John Feury,
Cloverton, Minn.



Hulless Oats has plump heavy kernels, of great feeding value.



Minota Oats is a Heavy Yielder.

MINNESOTA NO. 514 VICTORY OATS.

Our seed stock of this valuable new variety comes from the Minnesota Experiment Station, who imported the original seed stock from the Swedish Breeding Association of Swalof, Sweden.

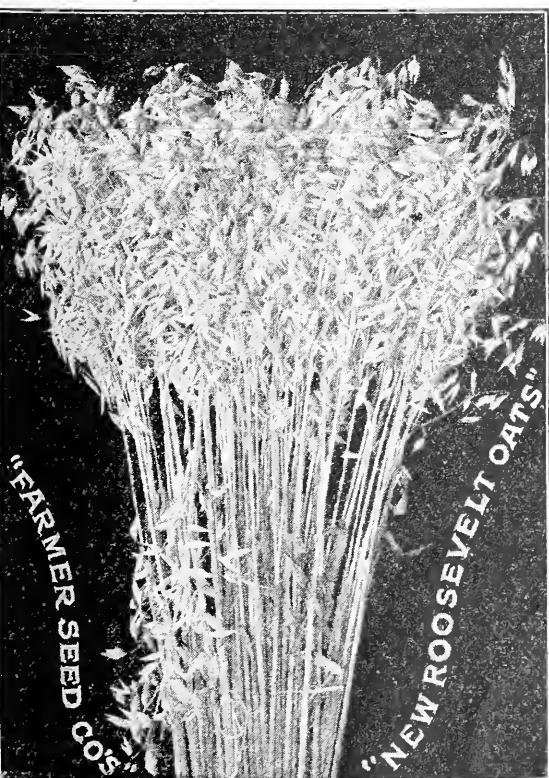
The Victory Oat is a cluster oat, with rather short, dense, branching heads. The spikes are small and short, with short thick kernels and few beards. The grain is white, meaty, and plump, though a trifle smaller than Swedish Select Oats. The great superiority of Victory over other oats is in its abundant yields even on light soil, and its firm straw of medium height, making it resistant to lodging. It is considered one of the most profitable varieties for Minnesota and the best small grain producing sections of the Northwest, being more resistant against blight and rust than other kinds. The No. 514 Victory Oats we offer was produced on our own farms, tests almost 100% purity, is certified, and of the highest quality.

F. S. & N. CO'S ROOSEVELT OATS.

Here is a medium early variety we can honestly recommend to all of our customers for its hardiness and productiveness. In Montana, it won first prize of \$200.00 cash in the Roosevelt Oat Growing Contest. Yields reported were 79 bushels and 29 lbs. from each bushel of seed sown.

We have found that the New Roosevelt Oats out-classed all the other known varieties now cultivated, regardless of claims. It is bred from one of the hardiest and most productive American grown Oats, crossed with a foreign variety renowned chiefly for its stiffness of straw and resistance against lodging.

It has required years to bring this Oat up to its present state of perfection. Because of its strong root development, it produces healthy, vigorous and stiff strawed plants of medium height with well branched heads. It is not partial to soil or climate and withstands heat, drought, cold and wet, poor soil and neglected cultivation better than any other varieties. The large white meat is the heaviest ever produced by any Oat, weighing from 42 to 50 lbs. per measured bushel. Price: See Blue Figure List.



IOWAR OATS, CERTIFIED.

This variety has become immensely popular during the past year on account of its exceptional yields and the fine quality grain it produces. It is the latest introduction of Prof. Burnett of the Ames Agricultural College, and the originator claims it matures three days later, grows three inches taller and produces three bushels per acre more than the White Kherson, otherwise known as Iowa 103. The grain is of good size, thin hulled and fine color, commanding highest market prices. Price: See Blue Figure List.

MINOTA 512 OATS.

(Certified by Minn. Crop Breeders' Assn.)

The seed stock from which our crop of Minota 512 was sown, was secured directly from the Minnesota Experiment Station last spring, and is as true and pure as the original seed. This is the best mid-season White Oats for the Northwest as it is very hardy against rust and blight. It has good stiff straw, which is of medium height. The grain is somewhat long, very full and extremely thin hulled and is of a nice bright color. These Oats resemble the White Shonen in size of grain but they are much shorter in straw.

Our Seed Oats was treated with Carbonate of Copper and showed hardly a trace of smut, while a neighboring field, not treated, averaged about 15% of smut. Price: See Blue Figure List.

EARLY CHAMPION OATS.

Produced the largest yield per acre in a test at the Iowa Agricultural College, and is highly recommended. It has comparatively short straw, and matures a week or ten days earlier than other varieties, thus largely escaping the liability to rust. Its greatest value lies in its special adaptability as a nurse crop to sow with grass seed, as it does not stool as freely as some other sorts. It will not lodge, even on the richest kind of land, but always stands up like a bush.

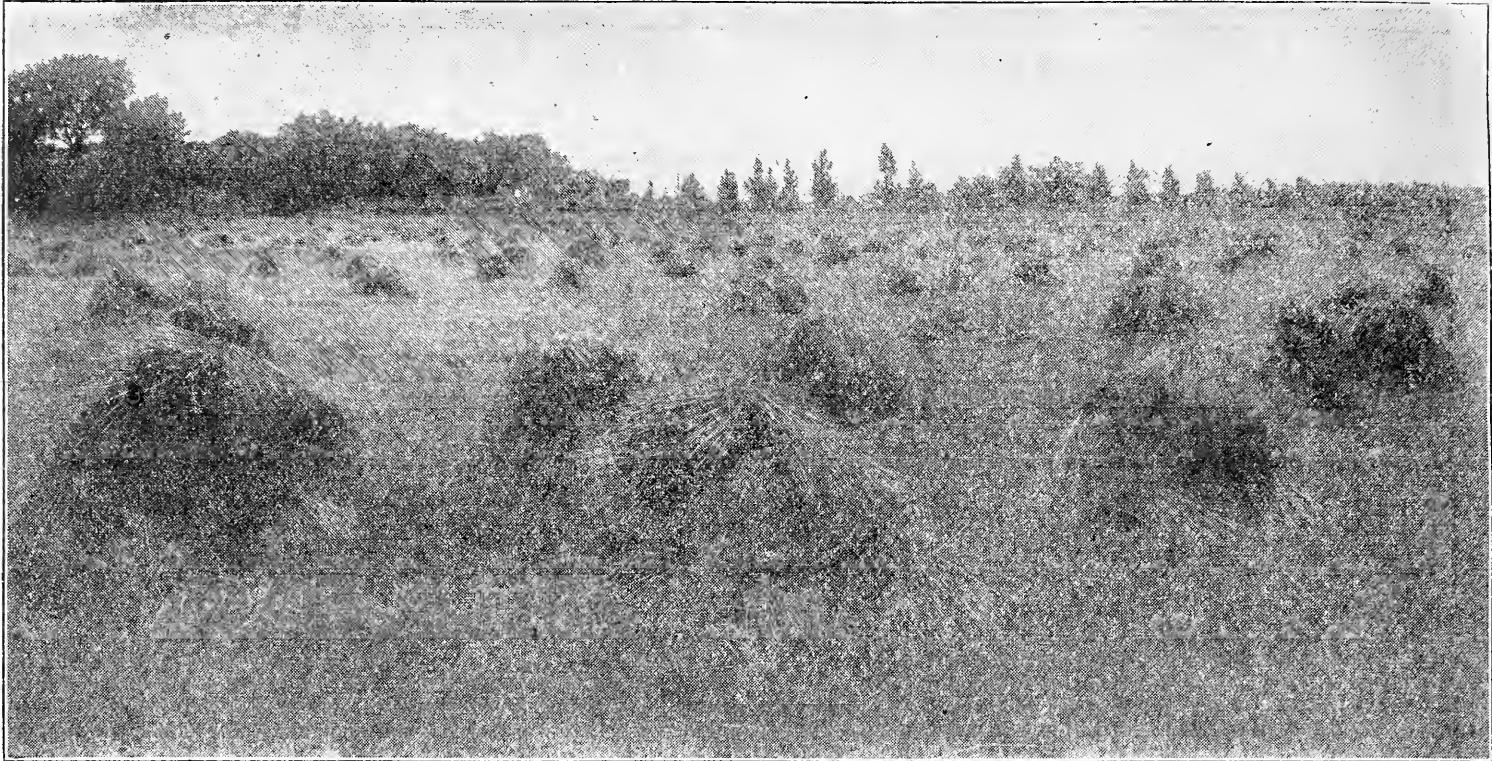
The grain is always nice and white, very thin hulled, seldom discoloring, while the berry is small but meaty, usually weighing 38 pounds per measured bushel. Price: See Blue Figure List.

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE NO. 1 OATS.

This is a pure white oat, good sized, a little longer in grain than Swedish Select, with a somewhat shorter and stiffer straw and a little earlier in ripening. Prof. Moore makes quite a point of the stiffness of the straw. He says: "It is the best oat for medium rich soils thus far bred at the station farm. It will stand up on rich river bottom land and similar locations where Swedish Select usually lodges." The oats are heavy, good sized, with thin hull, outyield everything else, will grow on rich soils and stand up where other varieties go down. It is one of the most reliable croppers. Price: See Blue Figure List.

EARLY KHERSON or SIXTY DAY OATS.

One of the earliest oats in cultivation. It was introduced by the Experiment Station of Nebraska, and has proved a success in that state, being naturally adapted to sections that are subject to drought. It is a vigorous but not rank grower, producing shorter straw than other varieties, with branching heads and very broad leaves. The berries are light yellow in color, small, but numerous, and have a very thin hull. Price: See Blue Figure List.



A Field of Minnesota No. 184 Certified Barley on our Farm.

MINNESOTA NO. 184 BARLEY.

An improved strain of Manchuria and the best yielding variety known.

This barley which out-yields all the older kinds, is a Manchurian Barley, common six-rowed and originated thru selection from the Minnesota No. 145. The latter is very similar in characteristics to the Minnesota No. 184, except that its yields are not as great. This variety has proven to be a better yielder than the Minnesota No. 105 or any other variety with which it was compared in the various trials that the Experiment Station made. Occasionally, under certain conditions, there is a type which will out-yield this new Barley for a year, but on an average the Minnesota No. 184 has proved one of the most consistent yielders. Seed is excellent in quality, retaining its nice bright color for a considerable time. It is early and uniform in maturing and produces heads that are filled with heavy plump grain. Price: See Blue Figure List.

—ODERBRUCKER or WIS. NO. 55.

This great barley originated in Germany and was introduced by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and in that state is considered the best and largest yielding variety. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Manchuria in season, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and is heavier. Prof. Moore says: "In stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any variety on test." It has a protein content of 15 per cent, or nearly double the amount of protein found in other varieties. This makes it an exceptionally valuable feeding barley for all kinds of stock, horses as well as cattle. It is also a superior malting barley. Price: See Blue Figure List.

UNIVERSITY NO. 105.

In comparative tests covering a period of several years, made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, this new six-rowed barley has proved the heaviest yielder, producing on the average 59 bushels per acre during the past three years. It is superior to the Manchuria Barley not only in productiveness, but also in quality, retaining its nice bright color even better than the latter. This barley is early, uniform in maturing and produces long ears, well filled with heavy, plump grain. As a malting barley it is unexcelled. Price: See Blue Figure List.

SUCCESS BEARDLESS.

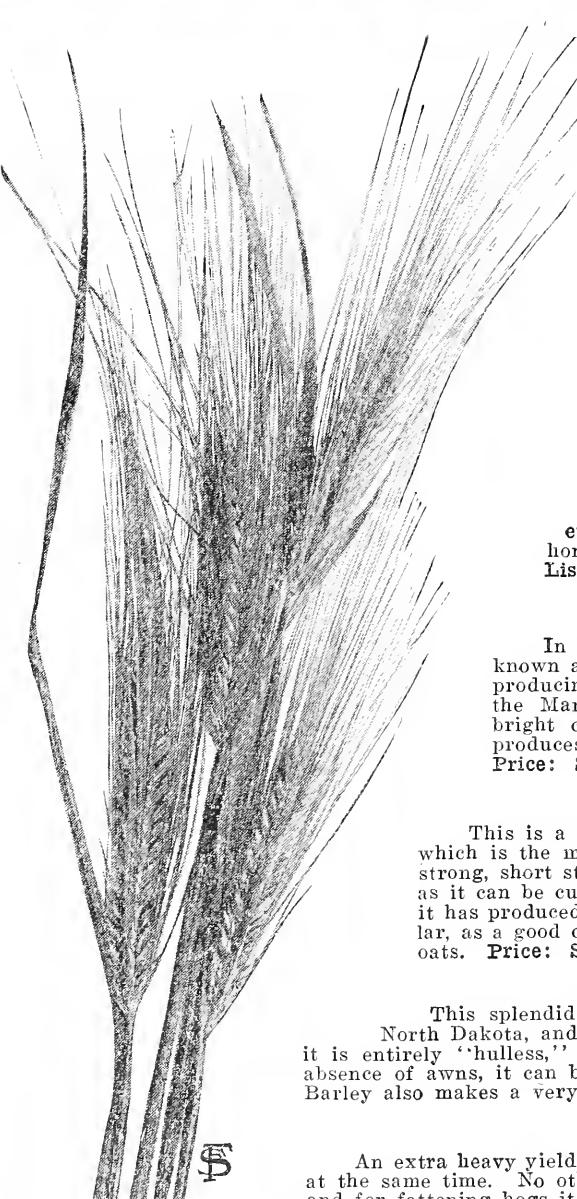
This is a new six-rowed barley, and as the name indicates, is almost entirely without beards, which is the most valuable improvement ever made on barley. It is a vigorous grower, producing strong, short straw and heavy, well filled heads. Its earliness is one of the most important features, as it can be cut and put out of the way before the wheat and oat crop is harvested. On good land it has produced 50 to 70 bushels per acre in favorable seasons. In regard to soil, it is not particular, as a good crop of Beardless Barley can be raised on land too poor to produce a crop of wheat or oats. Price: See Blue Figure List.

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY.

This splendid barley, which has been grown successfully in the northwestern states of Montana, North Dakota, and Canada, matures very early, often in 60 days. As its name implies, after threshing it is entirely "hulless," and makes excellent feed for horses, cattle, poultry, and hogs. Because of the absence of awns, it can be fed as hay, or used for pasture, for which purpose it is unexcelled. White Hulless Barley also makes a very good catch crop.

BLACK HULLESS BARLEY.

An extra heavy yielder, producing from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre, and is of the greatest feeding value at the same time. No other grain fed as ground feed is as nourishing and milk producing as Black Barley, and for fattening hogs it is also invaluable. It should be grown on ordinary ground, but will also make large crops on thin and poor soil, where other varieties of grain fail entirely. It is not affected by prolonged droughts, and is therefore the best grain for drought-stricken sections. The grain is hulless, very plump and heavy. Price: See Blue Figure List.



University
No. 105 Barley.



A Field of Heavy Yielding Spring Rye on One of Our Farms.

MINTURKI WINTER WHEAT.

(Minn. 1507, certified.)

This hardy new winter wheat was produced at the Minnesota Experiment Station, by crossing Odessa, a very hardy Russian wheat of heavy yielding quality, with Turkey Red. Minturki is one of the very hardiest, and will withstand the winters throughout the entire Northwest. The kernel is hard, plump, and dark red, similar to the Turkey Red. It is one of the heaviest yielders, having produced forty bushels per acre on our own farms, and showing little winter-killing. From our own experience, and from reports from the experiment station we can say that it is not as susceptible to rust as other sorts.

BEARDED FIFE WINTER WHEAT.

According to tests made by various experiment stations in the Northwest, this is the hardiest and most productive winter wheat ever grown in this section. In Minnesota, crops average from 35 to 40 bushels per acre, and withstand our extremely severe winters without injury.

In quality of grain, Bearded Fife Winter Wheat equals No. 1 Hard Fife Spring Wheat. Kernels are reddish, covered with a thin husk, and hard and flinty. It is stiff strawed and matures early. It always commands a higher price than the common soft wheat.

Write for our Fall Price List on Winter Grain.

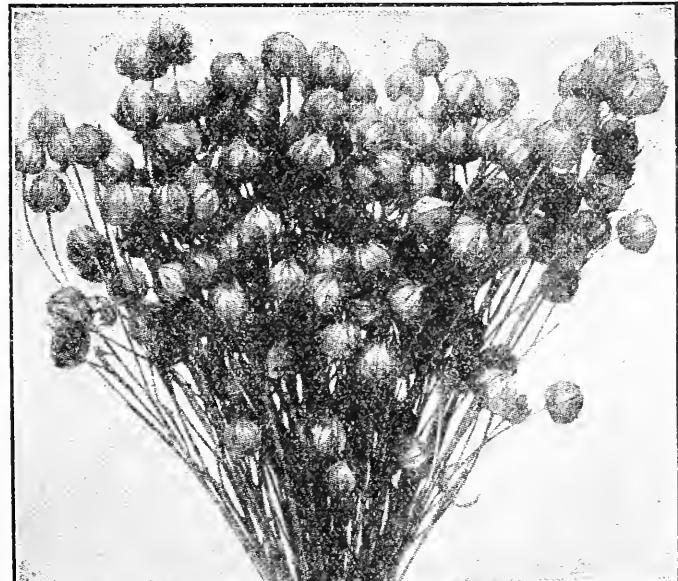
BUCKWHEAT.

NEW SILVER HULL—This is a favorite thin shelled Buckwheat of silver gray color, kernels of medium size, very sound. Is a prolific grower and heavy yielder, making first class Buckwheat flour. Excellent for bees.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—Is very large kernelled, early and productive.

Buckwheat is an excellent feed for cattle and hogs and a profitable crop for the Northwest.

Prices: See Blue Figure List.



Primest Flax.

SPRING RYE.

Spring Rye should be sown more extensively. It is a great land cleaner, and for summer pasture, is much superior to winter rye. It can be grown on light and sandy soil, on land too poor for wheat, and does equally well on acid and non-acid soils.

There is not a better general utility crop than Spring Rye. It is sure to produce a good crop of grain or hay, that is rich and nourishing to all kinds of livestock. It is one of the best nurse crops to sow with clover, as it can be harvested so early in the season. It makes splendid pasture, furnishing green food earlier in spring than other grains.

Price: See Blue Figure Price List.

ROSEN WINTER RYE.

(Certified by the Minnesota Crop Breeders' Association.)

This is a high yielding, heavy stooling, stiff-strawed winter rye, hardy as far north as Manitoba. It will not lodge under ordinary weather conditions. 35 bushels per acre is an average, ordinary crop from Rosen, and it has produced as much as 50 bushels per acre.

The kernels are very large, of uniform light greenish color.

Rosen Rye is open-pollinated, therefore it is easily mixed with inferior strains. In order to guard against this, we offer our customers the pure true Rosen Rye, produced from certified seed stock, grown on South Manitou Island, in Lake Michigan.

Write for our Fall Price List on Winter Grain.

SPELTZ OR EMMER.

A valuable grain, closely related to wheat; the kernels, however, are tightly enclosed in the hulls or husk, and these adhere to the grain when it is threshed. Speltz is becoming more popular every year, as it produces good crops even under adverse circumstances where other grain fails. It withstands more dry weather than any other grain, with the exception of Macaroni Wheat, and produces more food value per acre than any other cereal, while it is a most valuable feed for all kinds of stock. Speltz can be grown on most any kind of soil, rich or poor, wet or dry, as it will not lodge like other grain, because of the stiff and strong straw, and will always bring the best returns. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. See Blue Figure List for prices.

FLAX.

PRIMOST OR MINNESOTA NO. 25—This was originated by the Minn. Experiment Station, and is the earliest and heaviest yielding flax yet introduced. It is easily harvested, the straw being of medium length. It yields one-third more than other varieties, although the seed is small. It averages 18 bushels to the acre.

Primost is the best flax for late planting, as it has a shallow root system. It may be grown on low wet ground or on new breaking. Sow 2-3 pecks to the acre. Prices: See Blue Figure List.

NORTH DAKOTA GROWN FLAX—This state produces some of the very choicest Flax to be found anywhere. The seed we offer comes from virgin, wilt-free fields. Grows medium tall, is well branched and very productive. Enormous yields have been reported from our North Dakota Seed. Prices: See Blue Figure List.

Corona Coppercarb.

The Most Effective Remedy for Killing Smut in Grain.

The worst enemy of small grain, next to rust, is smut. In Oats and Barley it is always worse than rust. The yields of many grain fields are reduced from 10% to 25% on account of smut. Corona Coppercarb applied in dust form is the most effective remedy, is the easiest to apply and also the cheapest. It requires from 2 to 3 ounces per bushel of seed grain, at a cost of 5½¢ per bu. It can be applied any time and will not injure the grain like Formaldehyde and Bluestone. Price: 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.75, not prepaid.

MINNESOTA SEED

Our New Introduction

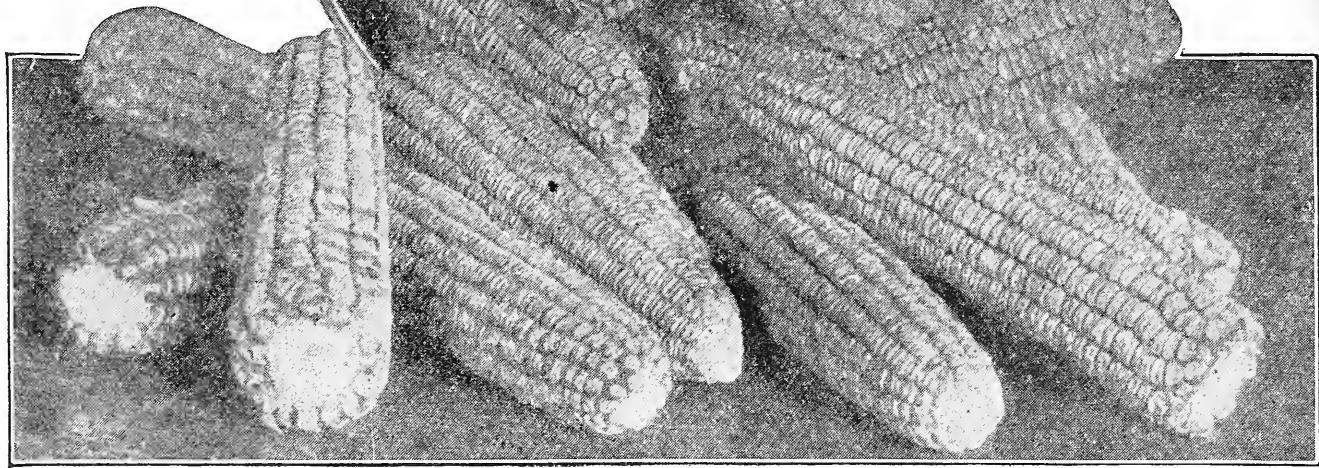
GOPHER STATE LEADER

Offered for the
First Time

GROWN CORN

A New Variety
Distinct Type
Extra Early
Yielding 90 Bushels
Per Acre

Suitable For
Any Soil



THE DANGER OF IMPROPERLY CURED SEED CORN.

Unfavorable Weather Cuts Short Seed Supply.

1924 was an off year for seed corn. The cold summer and excessive rains caused only a small percentage of corn to mature. Many farmers have saved corn for seed, and hung it up to dry, but we want to sound a word of caution about the use of such corn. It may prove a disappointment at planting time, and should be carefully tested to be sure that it has retained its vitality.

The Importance of Good Seed Corn.

In a year like this, there is a temptation to resort to Nebraska or South Dakota corn for seed, because it may be bought at a lower price. Such corn is all right for the same latitude in which it was grown, but most farmers in the Northwest learned a lesson last year, when they experimented with southern corn.

After all, the seed corn required per acre is the very smallest item in the expense of raising a crop of corn. The cost of good seed stock is not more than 90 cents to \$1.00 per acre, while, with good cultivation under average conditions, 100 bushels per acre can be raised, with the same land and labor, as a poor crop.

This year, it is more important than ever to plant dependable seed, that will give you a fixed type, early maturity, and a heavy yield. The only way to insure a good crop next fall is to plant bred up northern grown seed of high germination, that is certain to mature in your locality.

GOOPHER STATE LEADER.

We take pride in introducing this splendid new variety of seed corn, which we consider our greatest achievement in corn breeding. It is the result of many years of careful breeding and cross breeding, and it has now become so fixed in type that it is bound to retain its uniformity of ears, and will reproduce itself readily.

In the past few years, the tendency in corn selection has been to select for utility and not for score card type. This means that instead of selecting ears of the rough, deep kernel type, a medium smooth type having shallower kernels and earlier maturity has been the aim. It has been demonstrated that seed ears selected from perfect stand hills and healthy growing plants will maintain the yield of a variety, whereas the tendency to a decreased yield is noted when selections are made purely from the perfect ear standpoint. Our new corn is of this "utility" type.

In Gopher State Leader, we have corn producing strong and well formed leafy stalks, 7 to 8½ feet high, according to soil conditions, thick at the base and well rooted. This insures resistance to drought, permits deep feeding, offers protection against storms, and helps it stand up long after maturing, without loss from lodging. The ears are 10 to 11 inches long, of uniform shape and type, being crowded with 12 to 14 straight rows of thick, wide, fairly deep, yellow kernels. On account of its thick

How our Seed Corn is Produced.

Fortunately, as we are in the heart of the best corn growing section of Minnesota, we were able to mature most of our corn crop, and produced from 50 to 80 bushels per acre, of sound corn. Most corn, however, contained a very large percentage of moisture this season, therefore the expense of handling and curing it properly was again as heavy as in a normal season. Ordinary drying methods were of no use, and only with our special equipment and rigid fire drying methods, were we able to produce seed corn of high germination.

Scientific methods are used in producing Farmer Brand seed corn. Only carefully selected seed stock, from our own breeding plots, is used; fields must be 40 rods apart to prevent cross pollination.

The seed stock is planted by our growers, some of whom have grown corn for us for 20 years. These men are chosen because of their business-like farming methods, their expert knowledge of corn, and their keen interest and care in producing seed corn of high quality. They grow the corn under our supervision, and the fields are inspected from time to time. The corn is husked early, and subjected to air drying before severe frosts; it is then removed, by means of a sorting belt, to our drying kilns where the moisture is reduced to about 12%. After shelling, it is carefully graded to make it suitable for the edge drop planter. A final test invariably shows a germination of 94 to 98%.

kernels and vigorous sprouts, it endures unfavorable conditions much better than corn having thin, flaky kernels, and can be planted earlier than most corn.

Gopher State Leader is an early corn, maturing with Minnesota No. 13, large type, in 95 to 100 days. Its exceptional hardiness was shown last season, when it produced 90 bushels to the acre of well matured corn, on black loam soil that was slightly sandy. Other varieties did not produce half as much, under the same conditions. With its large and very leafy stalks, and good sized ears, this variety is also the very best ensilage corn.

In cross breeding, we used a white cobbled corn with red, resulting in about 40% white and 60% red cobs. We intend to eliminate all the white cobs eventually. This feature, however, has no bearing on the quality of the corn and its fixed type, which can be but little improved.

Our supply of seed is very limited, and we can therefore supply not more than two and a half bushels to a customer.

Price: Selected ears, 85c each, postpaid. Not postpaid, ½ peck, shelled and graded, \$1.75; peck, \$3.00; ½ bu. \$5.50; bu. \$10.00; 2½ bu. at \$9.75 per bu.

Selected Ear Corn: Peck, \$4.50; ½ bu. \$8.00; bu., \$15.00,

LEADING VARIETIES FOR THE NORTHWEST.

GOLDEN JEWEL.

In breeding the Golden Jewel our aim was to improve on the type of the Murdock by increasing the size of the ear both in circumference and in length. In crossing it with the Early Mastodon, a favorite variety grown for years on the Kueker homestead near Chicago, Illinois, this object was accomplished, after nearly 20 years of careful breeding and selecting. The result is a handsome compact ear, 8 to 10 inches in length with 16 to 20 rows of square shouldered deep kernels. These are somewhat rough or sharp, and crowded on a very small cob of red color. The ears are generally well filled over the tip, a feature inherited from both the Mastodon and Murdock. A large percentage of the Golden Jewel has splashes of red on the tip end of the ear, a characteristic of the Murdock. In spite of its good sized ears, the Golden Jewel matures early, in 95 to 100 days, and is therefore most suitable for northwestern conditions. It is of stocky growth, very leafy, growing only 7 to 8 feet in height. Golden Jewel is not only the best corn for southern Minnesota, but also for the best corn producing sections of South Dakota, Iowa, and Illinois. It is a 100 bushel corn, and a prize winner wherever exhibited in the Northwest. Selected Ears, 50c each, postpaid.

Golden Jewel a Prize Winner.

We publish some interesting records, and letters from customers, with their permission, who are proud of their success with Golden Jewel Corn. These men are expert corn growers, with years of farming experience, therefore their opinion is doubly valuable.

In some instances, Golden Jewel has been grown by two generations in the same family, with great success and profit. We have records of young boys who entered corn contests, and carried off the prizes with Golden Jewel. Naturally these young farmers stick to the corn which brought them honors and prizes so many times.

For Prices on all Seed Corn, see Blue Figure Price List enclosed.

F. S. & N. Co.,

Last spring, I ordered some Golden Jewel seed corn of you. I planted it, and surely got a bumper crop. It was fully matured, and shows 98% germination.

A few years ago, my father got some Golden Jewel corn from you. I was 16 years old then, and joined an acre corn contest. I took first prize, my yield being 113.42 bushels the first year, and the second year I made first again, by a yield of 114.5 bushels. Each prize was \$15.00 in gold.

Hilbert Schimmelpfennig.

FOUR PRIZES IN 1924 ON GOLDEN JEWEL.

F. S. & N. Co.,

About 9 or 10 years ago, I sent to you for a bushel of Golden Jewel Corn. The first year we had it, it was a cold wet late spring. So we did not plant but a few kernels.

The next spring we planted all we had of it, and it was fine. We took some to the corn show, and won first prize. We showed some two or three times more, those first years we had it (that was at Briceyln, where we used to live) and always took first prize and sweepstakes.

Last year, we had a 4 acre field that averaged better than 100 bushels to the acre, and 16 acres that went better than 85 bushels to the acre.

This year, of course, it is not so good, on account of the backward weather. But this year there was a street fair in Sherburn, and we got first prize for having the biggest ear of corn. At the Martin County Fair, we took first prize on corn. And tonight, they gave first and second prizes for the best 6 ears of seed corn brought into a certain store in Sherburn. We had a right to 2 entries, and took both prizes. All on Golden Jewel Corn. So we think Golden Jewel is the best there is.

Yours respectfully, John Jagerson.

SILVER JEWEL.

Silver Jewel, our own origination, is the largest eared, deep kernalled white dent corn offered, maturing in 90 to 100 days. It is the white sister of our famous Golden Jewel, possessing the same perfection of type.

The ears average 10 inches long, are 16 rowed, of handsome uniform shape, tapering to a point at once, and are closely filled with deep white, well formed kernels, to the tip. Stalks are thick and short growing 7 to 8 feet high.

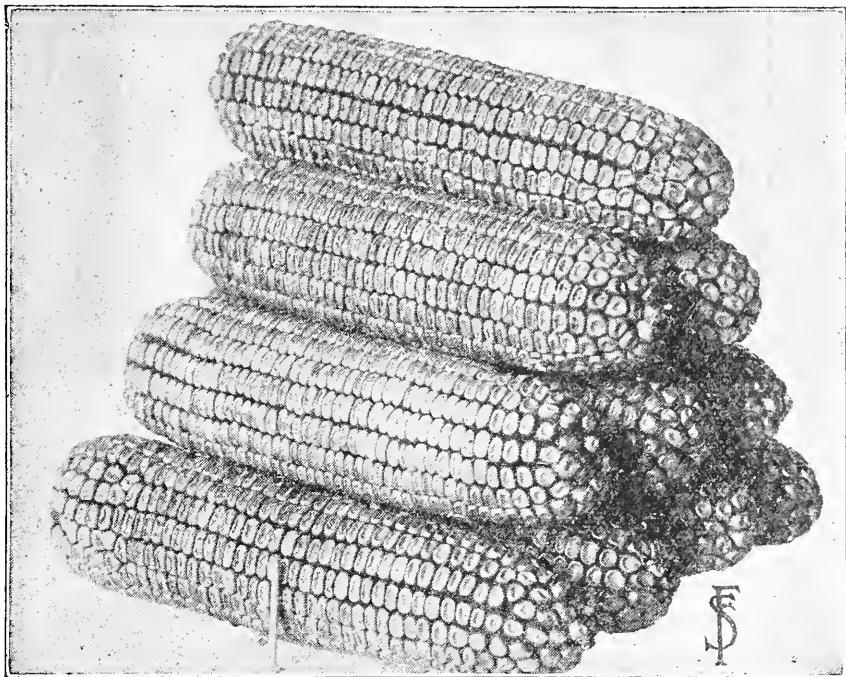
MINNESOTA NO. 13.

The Minnesota No. 13 was originated by the Minnesota Experiment Station, under Prof. Hayes. We have been growing this corn ever since it was first offered, and by careful selection of seed stock, and scientific breeding, have improved it greatly. Our strain of No. 13 is larger, with larger and deeper kernels, not as wedge shaped as those of the original No. 13, and much more fixed in type. The ears of our Minnesota No. 13 are from 8 to 9 inches in length, and are 16 to 20 rowed, closely packed with deep yellow kernels. The surface is rather rough and sharp, an indication of breeding to deeper type. The stalks are very leafy and grow 6 to 7 1/2 feet high, with ears set 3 1/2 to 4 feet from the ground. Under favorable conditions, Minnesota No. 13 sometimes matures in 90 days, but on average soil it matures in 95 to 100 days. It averages 75 bushels per acre, although we have harvested 85 to 90 bushels on clover sod. Selected ears, 50c each, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY STRAIN—MINNESOTA NO. 13— This strain has been bred especially for earliness, to suit northern conditions. Its characteristics are the same as the large type No. 13, but the surface of the ears is smooth.

An Ear of Golden Jewel.

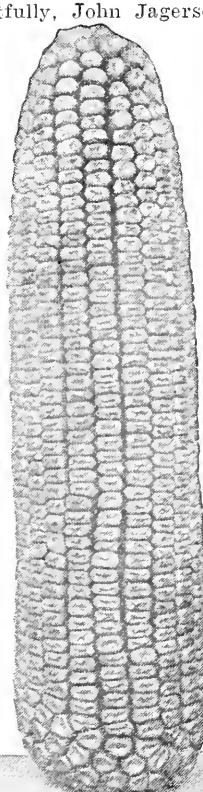
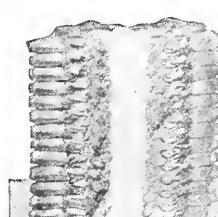
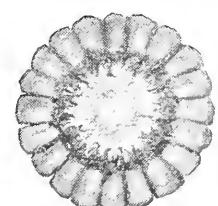
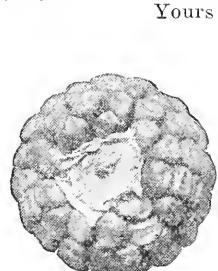
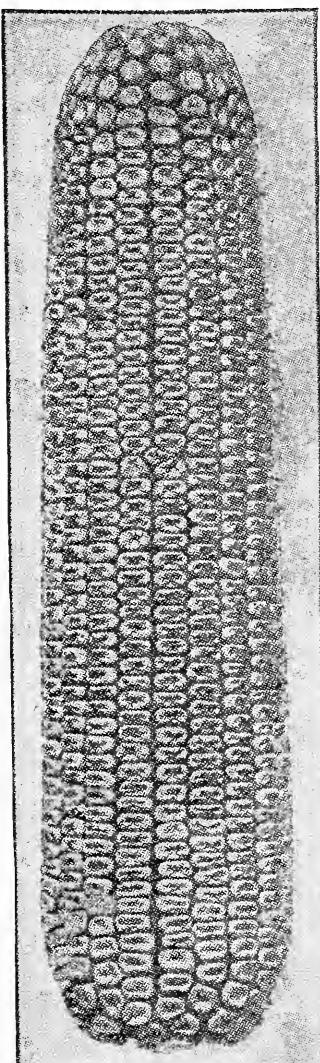
NOTE: Wisconsin No. 8 Yellow Dent corn is the same as Minnesota No. 13, having been bred from this.



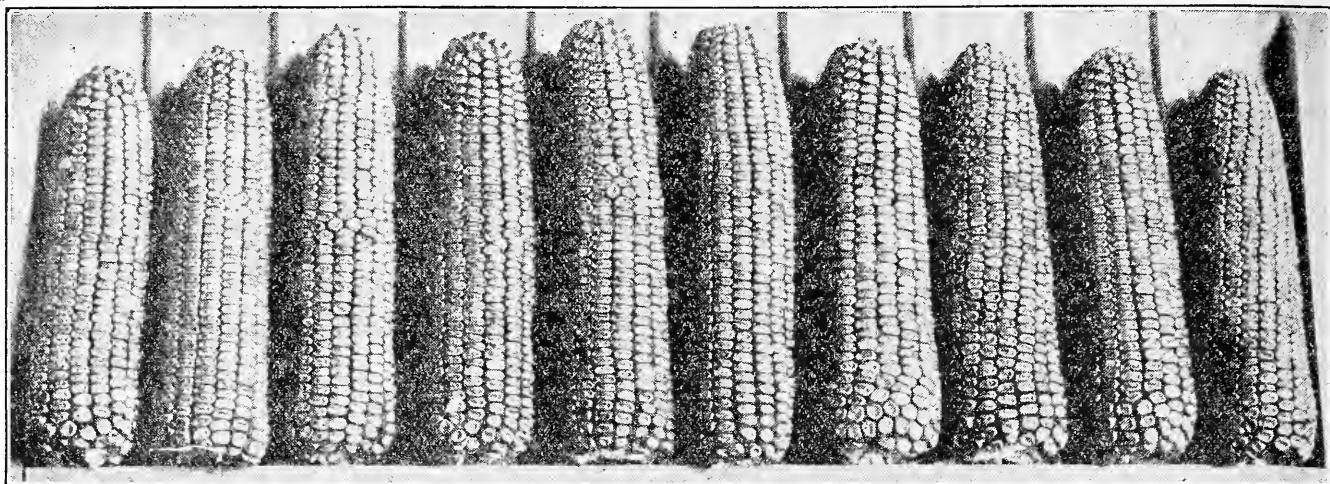
Murdock Golden Dent—See description on page 74.

\$30.00 IN GOLD ON GOLDEN JEWEL.

Norwood, Minn., Dec. 28, 1924.



Minnesota No. 13.



A 10 Ear Sample of Golden Glow.

GOLDEN GLOW, WISCONSIN NO. 12.

The Golden Glow is a cross of Wisconsin No. 8 and Toole's North Star, the purpose being to produce a corn combining the extreme earliness of the former with the larger ear and deeper kernels of the latter. It is a pure golden Yellow Dent, most attractive in color and appearance. The ears are fairly large, averaging about eight inches in length, symmetrical in shape, slightly tapering with exceptionally well filled tips. The kernels are of good depth for an early corn. The Golden Glow is the product of the Wisconsin Experiment Station and is known as a heavy yielder.

MINNESOTA 455 YELLOW DENT.

This variety was originated by the Minnesota Experiment Station and introduced seven or eight years ago. It is the product of years of the most careful breeding. In regard to type, this differs considerably from other varieties in that it produces a very compact ear, with deep and narrow kernels, while the cobs are of a reddish color. The average length of the ears is seven to eight inches which are 16 to 20 rowed. This corn grows to medium height, the stalks averaging about seven to eight feet, according to the conditions of the soil. The ears generally set out 3 1/2 ft. from the ground. On account of the small cobs, the Minnesota 455 shells out much heavier than most other kinds having the same length of ear.

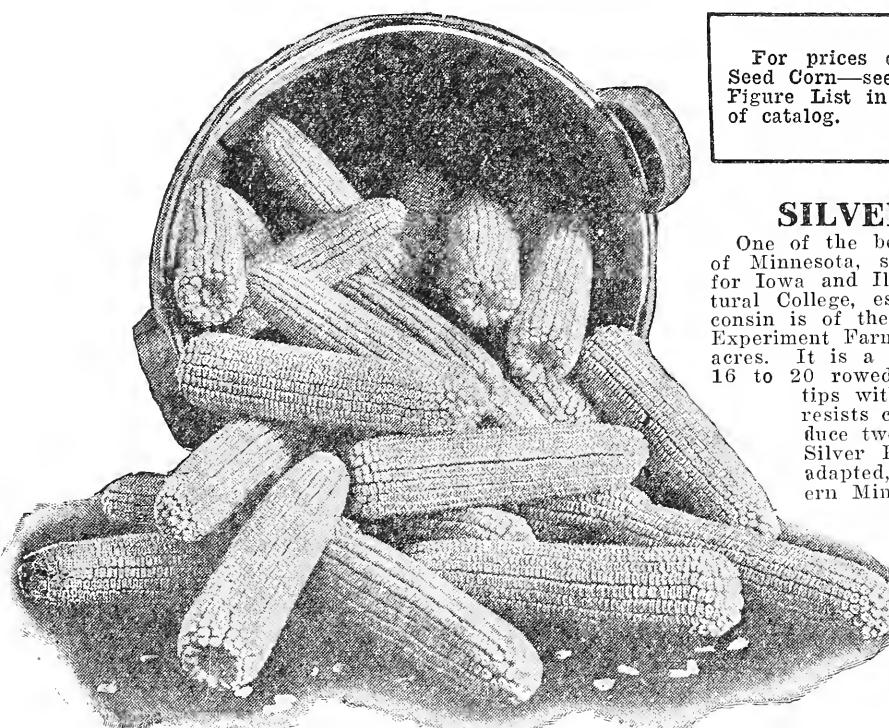
Having been bred on the Minnesota Experiment Station grounds, it is strictly a Minnesota product, therefore most suitable for the southern half of this state and for sections parallel to it. It matures with the Murdock and large type Minnesota No. 13, requiring 95 to 100 days to mature.

EARLY MURDOCK GOLDEN DENT.

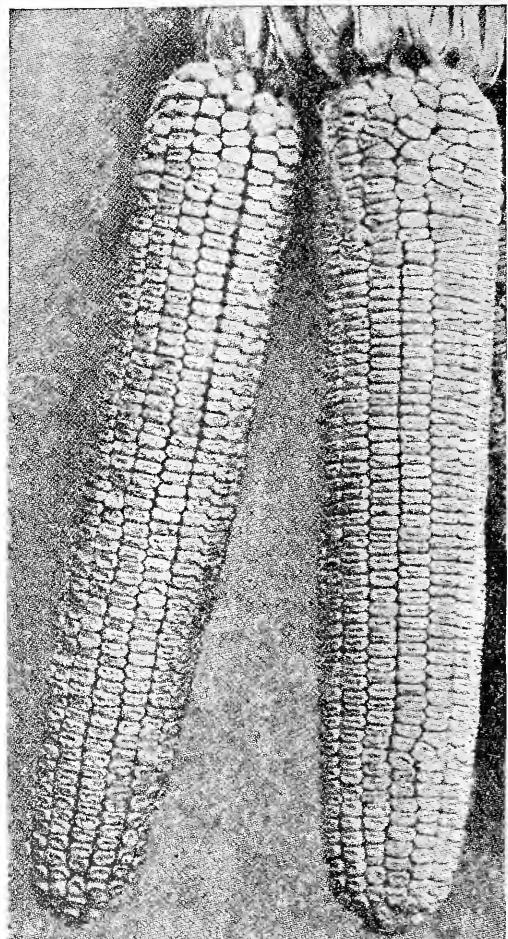
The Murdock Golden Dent Corn has been awarded sweepstakes prizes twice for the northern zone, comprising the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, and Michigan, at the National Corn Exposition. It is a heavy yielding golden dent corn, outyielding most other sorts. It matures a week later than No. 13, early enough to make it well adapted for our northern states. The ears, which are large, with 16 to 20 rows of deep kernels, run very uniform and are of a distinct and handsome type.

The Murdock, on account of being a larger type than Minnesota No. 13, requires stronger and richer soil to produce the largest crops, and matures in about 95 to 100 days. Selected Ears, 50c each, postpaid.

For prices on all
Seed Corn—see Blue
Figure List in front
of catalog.



Silver King Corn.



Rustler White Dent.

SILVER KING or WISCONSIN NO. 7.

One of the best varieties of white dent corn for the southern half of Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, Michigan and South Dakota, also for Iowa and Illinois. Prof. R. A. Moore, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, estimates that one-fifth of all the corn grown in Wisconsin is of the Silver King variety. This yielded, on the Wisconsin Experiment Farm, an average of 93 bushels, per acre on a field of 22 acres. It is a pure white dent corn, producing large and solid ears, 16 to 20 rowed, well formed and completely filled out clear to the tips with kernels of good length. It is a strong grower and resists cold weather to a remarkable degree. Many stalks produce two good ears, which accounts for its large yield records. Silver King matures in 100 days and is earlier and better adapted, also a heavier yielder for Iowa, Wisconsin and southern Minnesota, than Reid's Yellow Dent, Legal Tender, Silver Mine, and Boone County White. Selected ears, 50c each, postpaid.

RUSTLER WHITE DENT.

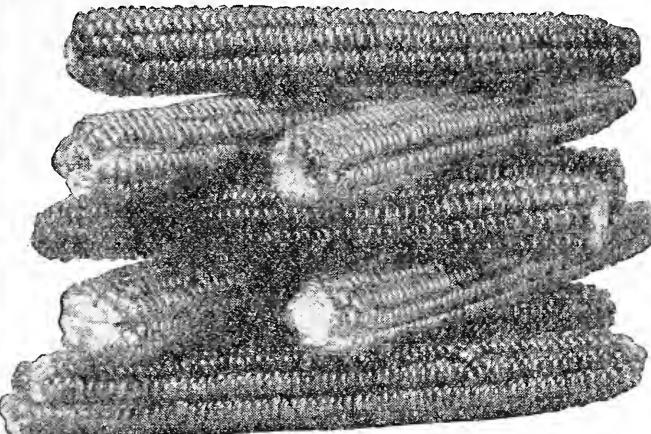
This early white dent corn originated in Dakota and is well acclimated to the Northwest. For early ripening, great yield, and compact growth of ears, it is one of the best; admirably adapted to a northern climate. The average height of the stalk is 8 feet; average distance to base of ears from ground is 3 1/2 feet. The ears are large, closely filled with large, deep kernels. Those wishing a first-class white dent corn will find in the Rustler a corn that is hard to beat. Matures in 95 days. Selected ears, each 50c, postpaid.

NORTHWESTERN DENT.

Northwestern Dent Corn is in a class by itself, both as to appearance and earliness. It is a cross between a red flint corn and yellow dent corn, and has red kernels with yellowish and white cap and shading. In 1915, the most unfavorable corn growing year we have ever experienced, Northwestern Dent yielded almost a full crop. No other variety is as extensively grown in North Dakota, and in the northern sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin, as Northwestern Dent. Under ordinary conditions, Northwestern Dent will mature in 85 to 90 days. It yields from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. The ears are of good size, 7 to 10 inches long, bearing 10 to 14 rows of corn. The stalks average 7 to 8 feet in height, bearing the ears about 3 1/2 feet from the ground, admitting the use of a corn harvester. As a silo corn this Northwestern Dent Corn is almost unsurpassed for it is very leafy and produces the largest amount of good fodder.

On account of maturing so early, and producing good yields at the same time, with the ears set comparatively low, Northwestern Dent is one of the most profitable varieties for hogging-down. For this purpose, Wisconsin Early Black Soy Beans should be planted with it, as they also produce an early feed. Soy beans should be drilled in with the corn, at the rate of 12 lbs. per acre. Selected Ears, each 40c, postpaid.

Prices: See Blue Figure Price List enclosed.



King Philip Flint.

Northwestern Dent.

MINNESOTA WHITE DENT

An extra early white dent, maturing with Pride of the North, in 85 to 90 days, but yielding almost again as much. We consider it best for poorer soils and the open prairie of Western and Northern Minnesota, the Dakotas and Wisconsin. We have grown it for many years, and it has always produced sure and good crops, yielding considerably more, and being earlier than most so-called 90 day sorts. Stalks average about 7 to 8 feet in height, with ears of good size, usually 8 inches. Kernels are of good size, shallow with small space between them.

FLINT CORN.

For Prices, see Enclosed Blue Figure Price List.
COMPTON'S EARLY.

One of the best yellow varieties for northern latitudes, because of the great length of ears. They measure 12 to 16 inches in length with 8 broad rows of kernels, of most attractive appearance. The stalks grow to medium size, and many of them bear two to three ears. This variety is an exceptionally heavy yielder of forage. The stalks grow to a good height which enables them to produce an abundance of leaves. Matures in 80 to 85 days.

MINNESOTA WHITE FLINT.

This is an exceptionally early strain of white flint, producing matured corn in 70 to 80 days after planting. It makes a quick vigorous growth, producing an abundance of large succulent leaves which makes it valuable for filling the silo in combination with a dent corn. It is the bulk and succulence along with the earliness in maturing that makes it so popular in Minnesota and the Dakotas. From the fodder standpoint, it is considered one of the best flint corns.

EARLY MERCER.

This corn has yielded as much as 75 bushels per acre. The ears average 10 inches in length, are 12 to 14 rowed, well filled out to the tips, and are deep yellow in color. Many stalks produce 2 and 3 ears and average 5 feet in height, with few suckers. It matures in 80 to 85 days.

CANADA SMUT NOSE.

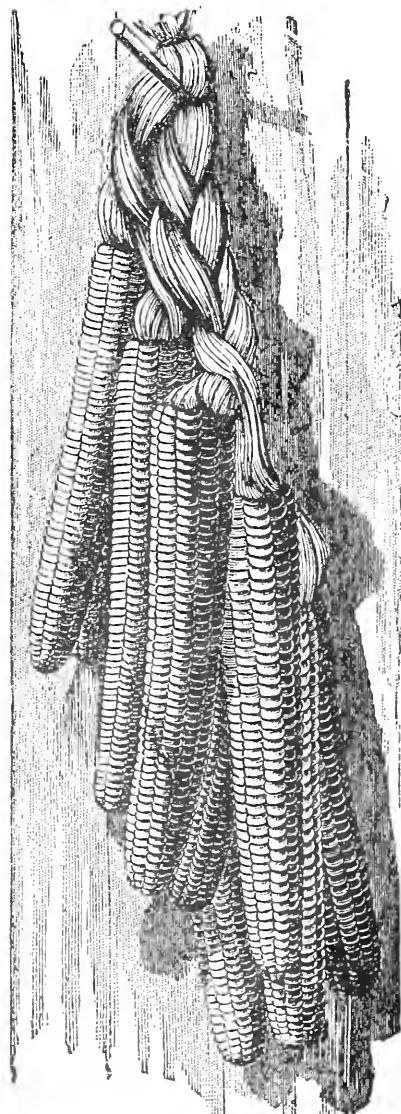
This corn matures in 80 to 85 days and averages 75 bushels per acre of well matured corn. The stalks, which average 7 feet in height, often bear two or three ears, 10 to 15 inches long, very compact, and rich golden yellow, blazed with red towards the tip end. The ears are set about three feet from the ground. As the Smut Nose is not as hard and flinty as most flint varieties, it is often planted in preference to dent corn.

LONGFELLOW.

A yellow flint corn of very handsome, rich and glossy appearance. The ears are 12 to 16 inches long, and are filled with large, broad kernels. It is not at all unusual to find three full sized ears growing on one stalk and fields that yield 60 bushels per acre under good conditions. It is a heavy producer of fodder as well as of ears. The average height of the stalk is 7 1/2 feet, while the ears are set about 3 feet from the ground. Matures in an average corn year in from 70 to 75 days. This variety will mature a good crop wherever 2 1/2 months of growing weather are assured.

IMPROVED KING PHILIP.

Extra Early Red Flint Corn. This is a very early eight-rowed flint corn—one of the most reliable and productive varieties for the Northwest. The ears grow very long, a large percentage of them 12 inches, with eight straight rows of broad kernels, which are of shiny red color, shading to gold on the outside edge. Many stalks produce two and sometimes three good large ears. The corn is not nearly as hard as ordinary flint corn, on which account it is of the greatest value for feeding stock. The stalks grow about 7 feet in height, and are very leafy, therefore more valuable for fodder than dent corn. This variety matures in 80 to 85 days. Very hardy and one of the most reliable early varieties.



"A man walked through my field of Silver Jewel corn the other day, and told me he had seen nothing better in Iowa. I sure have been well pleased with seed bought of you."

Roy Clary, Sheldon Co., Iowa.

Early Mercer.



Harvesting a Field of Ideal Silo Corn on one of our Farms.

FODDER OR ENSILAGE CORN.

Price: See our Blue Figure Price List for Prices on Corn.

F. S. & N. CO'S. IDEAL SILO CORN.

Like the other varieties of corn of our own production, our Ideal Silo Corn is a distinct improvement over the other sorts of its class. For feeding green, for silo purposes, and for curing in shocks, to be stacked up for feeding in the bundle, it is unequalled. The stalks grow 8 to 9 feet high, are stiff and strong, altho they do not grow as coarse and thick as those of southern corn, and can easily be harvested with a corn binder. Ideal silo corn yields enormous quantities of fodder, both leaves as well as ears; we modestly claim that a silo 12x35 can be filled from 6 acres of corn, where ordinary corn from 10 to 12 acres is required.

Mr. J. B. Bye of Braham, Minnesota, writes:

"I have filled my silo, 12x24, full from 4 acres of your Ideal Silo Corn. So this year, I am sending you an order together with three of my neighbors."

Ideal Silo Corn is especially well adapted to poorer soil, on which most corn makes but a small crop. You can depend on it to bring big returns. It grows well on low cold ground and also withstands drought and wind well, because it is so deep rooted.

It is of rapid growth, and matures perfectly in this latitude, ripening large ears in 95 to 100 days, being about 5 to 6 days later than Minnesota No. 13. However, we can say it is superior to No. 13 in every respect, quality and yield of fodder, size of ear, adaptability to poor soil and unfavorable climatic conditions. For Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas, no better corn for fodder can be grown. Experiment stations are now recommending the planting of early fodder corn, because it produces more tons of nutritious feed per acre than any other grain or forage plant.

EARLY MINNESOTA YELLOW DENT FODDER CORN.

A standard early variety that has given our customers very good satisfaction for many years. It is a heavy yielder of fodder and may be used for feeding green from the field, as well as for silo filling and for curing in shocks, to be fed later in the bundle. Will mature perfectly in this latitude, in about 90 days. The stalks grow about 8½ feet high and are very leafy; the ears are of good size.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE DENT FODDER CORN.

Though not absolutely typical as a field corn, this is a good commercial grade of dent corn, maturing perfectly as far north as central Minnesota. We recommend this variety in particular for cold and moist soil. It produces a heavy yield of excellent fodder and adapts itself more readily to different soils and conditions than any other corn.

RED COB FODDER or ENSILAGE CORN.

A well known variety of fodder corn, good either-to feed green right from the field, to put up for the silo, or to cure and stack away. It is a pure white corn, cropping as high as 45 tons of fodder per acre, which is sweet, tender and juicy, and furnishes great quantities of nourishment. The stalks have short joints, therefore produce an abundance of leaves, and grow to a good height. This Fodder Corn is adapted to every section of the country, altho it will not ripen in our Northern States.

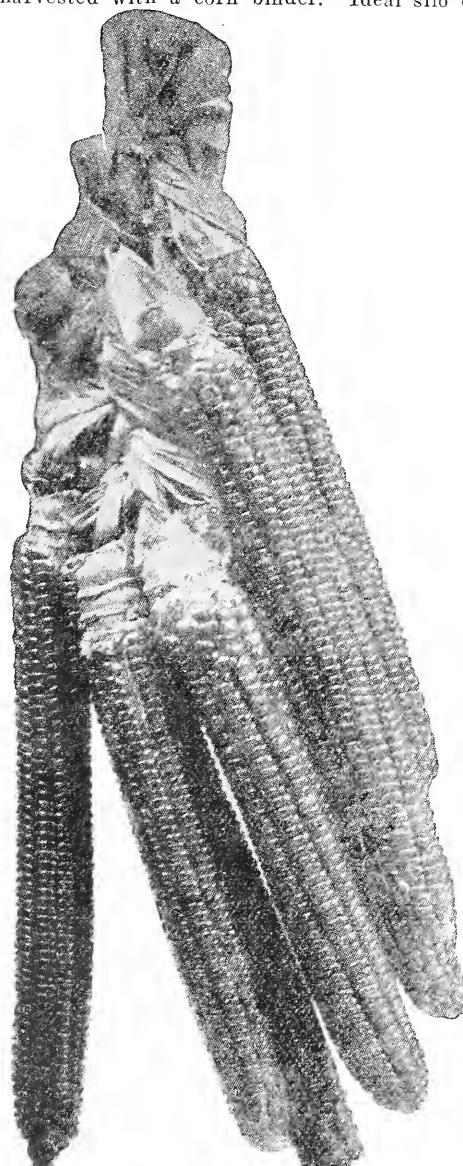
SWEET FODDER CORN.

A valuable fodder for stockmen and dairymen. This variety will grow 9 to 10 feet high and produce a great amount of fodder, which is equal to the best hay. It will increase the production of milk wonderfully, when fed to dairy cows. Stalks are sweet, tender, juicy, and nutritious, with large broad leaves produced in great abundance.

Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison.

It kills gophers. It's the only way—you cannot trap or shoot enough to make any impression on the increase, but Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison will clean them out in a day. Its odor attracts them. The sweet taste suits them. The tiniest particle eaten kills instantly. It is the one absolutely sure way to destroy gophers, prairie dogs, mice, squirrels, etc.

Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical to use. It's the safest. There is no danger in preparing—full directions on every package. We unreservedly guarantee that Kill-Em-Quick is the cheapest gopher poison you can use. Full satisfaction or money back. Price: Two sizes, enough to kill 1,000 and 2,000 gophers, 55c and \$1.10, not prepaid.

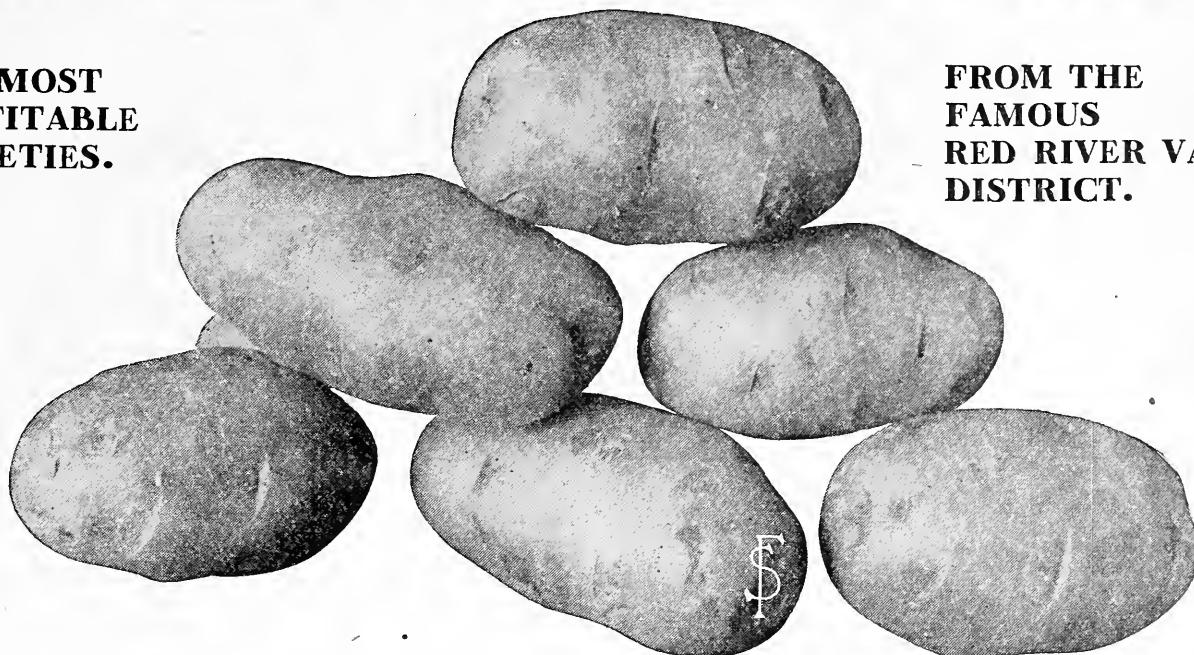


Canada Smut Nose.

MINNESOTA GROWN SEED POTATOES.

THE MOST
PROFITABLE
VARIETIES.

FROM THE
FAMOUS
RED RIVER VALLEY
DISTRICT.



Early Ohio Seed Potatoes.

GROWN FROM CAREFULLY SELECTED, CERTIFIED SEED STOCK.

Minnesota sets the standard for the Northwest, on seed potatoes, both as to quality and crops produced. The Red River Valley is famed throughout the country for its seed potatoes, which always command the highest prices.

Potato growers have learned that it is more profitable to grow only a few well known varieties that have demonstrated their value, than to experiment with so many untried new sorts. Potato specialists, at the Minnesota Experiment Farm, working with the Minnesota Potato Growers' Association, after testing out a large number of varieties, now recommend only eight as the standard sorts for Minnesota and the Northwest. These are the potatoes most in demand in the markets, the best keeping and shipping varieties, and those best suited to our soil and climatic conditions. Early Ohios, Green Mountains, Irish Cobblers, and Bliss Triumphs are among these.

Our seed potatoes are not picked up in the open market, but are grown here in the North, from choice selected seed stock. Much of our seed stock is certified, which means that certified seed potatoes were planted; the potatoes were inspected in the fields, and again in the bins after they had been harvested and sorted by experts from the Minnesota Agricultural College. Our seed potatoes are not only true to name, but also as free as possible from potato diseases.

We ship seed potatoes as soon as danger from frost is over, and guarantee safe arrival. Orders are acknowledged upon receipt, and notice sent at time of shipment. We advise shipping in baskets or barrels, to insure safe arrival, although this is not imperative. Cost of baskets and barrels extra, as noted on Blue Figure Price List. We follow your instructions, and ship accordingly.

PRICES on Seed Potatoes include sacks for shipping. If to be shipped in barrels or baskets, add 25c per bushel extra. Prices are subject to market fluctuations. Should you order later than March 1st, please write for firm quotations.

Price on all varieties, by mail: Lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 50c, post-paid.

EARLY OHIO.

The old favorite, and the most profitable, dependable early potato grown. It is a heavy yielder, producing 150 to 250 bu. per acre, tubers being of even size, medium to large, oval in shape, very smooth, with shallow eyes. Early Ohios always bring a high market price, and the very early, they will keep until May or June, if properly stored. The flesh is white, firm, fine grained, and of excellent flavor, cooking and baking qualities.

We offer certified seed stock of Red River Ohios, as well as our own regular planting stock, both true to type and free from disease. Price: Peck 45c, bu. \$1.35, 3 bus. \$1.25 per bu.

RURAL NEW YORKER.

This is the best known, and the standard late market potato. The tubers are of large size, nearly round to oval, considerably flattened, with stem and seed ends roundish but occasionally medium deep. The skin is smooth and white, with broad shallow eyes at the seed end. The foliage is deep green, vigorous and heavy, therefore unusually scab and insect resistant.

Rural New Yorker is an exceptionally hardy potato, the best variety for heavy black soil, and yields from 200 to 400 bushels per acre. Price: Peck 40c, bu. \$1.30; 3 bus. \$1.20 per bu.

SNOWFLAKE.

The Snowflake is one of the old standard eastern varieties, but no potato of more recent origin surpasses it in choice table qualities. The tubers are of uniform size, oval to oblong in form. The skin is white and finely netted. Flesh is pure white, mealy and flaky when cooked or baked, and of delicate flavor.

Snowflake is a large yielder, even in a poor season when other varieties are a complete failure. Price: Peck 45c, bu. \$1.35, 3 bus. \$1.25 per bu.

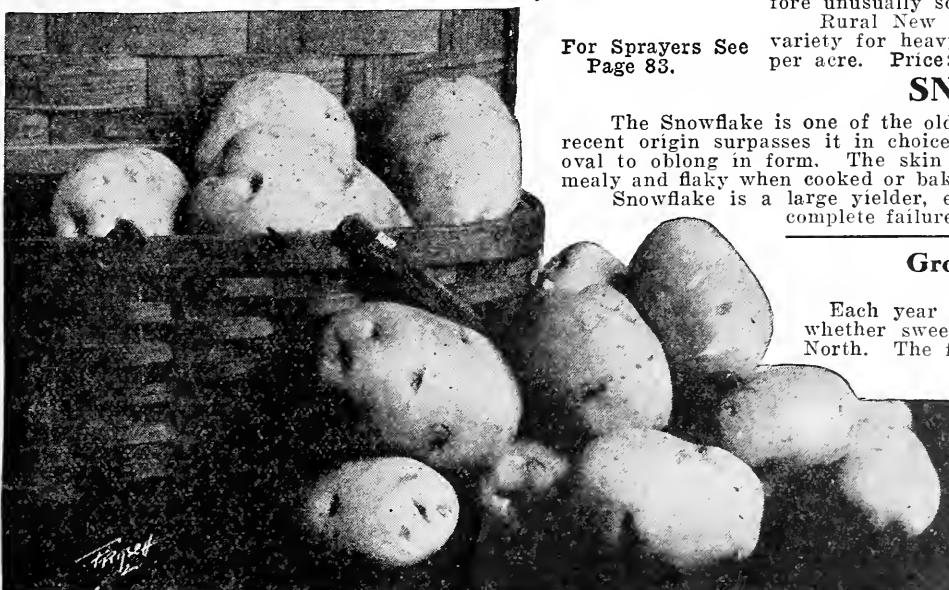
Grow Your Own Sweet Potatoes.

See page 35 for prices.

Each year we receive many inquiries from customers, asking whether sweet potatoes can be successfully grown here in the North. The following letter gives the experience of one of our customers:

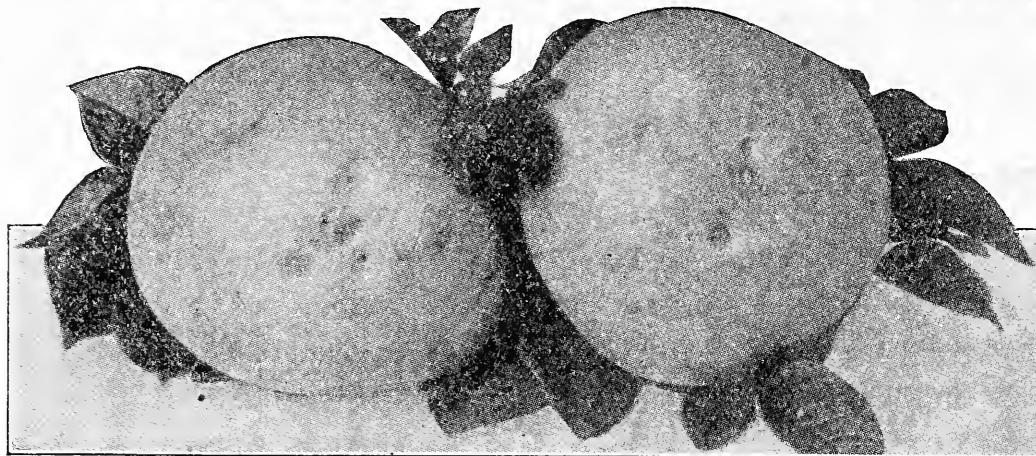
"I had very good luck with Sweet Potatoes: from 14 plants I received $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of good sized potatoes. Measured the length of the vines on the first hill dug up, and they were $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and had 21 usable potatoes on same. A wonder and surprise to all who never saw Sweet Potatoes grow. Am very much pleased with them."

Henry Buesgens,
Shakopee, Minn.



Rural New Yorker.

MINNESOTA GROWN SEED POTATOES.



Bliss Triumph. GREEN MOUNTAIN.

This is the best all around main crop variety, especially for the North. It is a heavy yielder, and one of the most reliable market sorts. The tubers are oblong, somewhat flat, with smooth creamy white skin; the eyes are narrow and shallow, and few in number. Flesh is solid white, fine grained, and cooks dry and mealy. It is practically free from scab and blight, and is unsurpassed as a late keeper, showing no tendency to sprout. Price: Peck 45c, bu. \$1.30, 3 bu. \$1.20 per bushel.

CARMAN NO. 3.

For a main crop and late Potato, the Carman No. 3 cannot be surpassed. It is a seedling of the Carman No. 1, having few shallow eyes; is one of the heaviest croppers ever introduced and seems practically immune to blight, drought and the ravages of potato bugs. Tubers grow large to very large, are of regular oblong form. Flesh is of extreme whiteness and boils nice and mealy. It is a perfect keeper until late spring and always yields a good crop. Price: Peck 45c, bu. \$1.30, 3 bu. \$1.20 per bushel.

Second Size Seed Potatoes.

We can offer Second Size seed potatoes of nearly all varieties listed. These are screened out from our First Size stock, of both certified and not certified sorts, but cannot be offered as certified stock. They should not be compared with potatoes that are small, undersized, non-productive, and not thrifty, the result of inferior seed.

From a standpoint of economy, our Second Size potatoes will go much further, the small potatoes containing more eyes, proportionately than larger ones. For this reason it is policy to cut them once in two, cutting right through the seed end. Write for prices.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED.

There are great possibilities in growing new sorts from seed ball seed. Results are very interesting. Full directions with each packet. Price: Packet 10c, three for 25c, postpaid.

TREATMENT OF POTATO DISEASES.

To prevent Potato Scab:

1. Plant clean, sound seed.
2. Select new field each year.
3. Do not apply lime or ashes to soil just before planting.
4. Use only well rotted, old manure.

To treat Potato Scab and Stem Rot.

Dissolve 2 ounces of corrosive sublimate (mercury bichloride, a powerful poison) in 2 gallons of hot water. Then add 12 gallons cold water. Place seed potatoes, before cutting, in a gunny sack, and soak in the solution for 1 to 1½ hours. Empty potatoes out on the floor to dry well, before cutting and planting.

For Blight, which is easily distinguished by the brown spots, that gradually turn black until the whole field looks as if a fire had swept it, spray with Bordeaux Mixture, when potatoes are 6 to 8 inches high, and continue to spray throughout the growing season, at intervals of 10 days to 2 weeks, to prevent and control blight.

For Potato Bugs (Colorado Beetle), spray with a fine spray, using 3 lbs. of Paris Green to a 60 gallon barrel of water. Add an equal quantity of lime to this, to counteract acid in the Paris Green.

Arsenate of Lead may be used, at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gallons of water.

Either Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green may be added to Bordeaux Mixture, and both applied at once, as treatment for blight and potato bugs. Arsenate of Lead acts more slowly, but does not wash off so easily, and does not burn the foliage.

For Paris Green and other insecticides used for controlling potato bugs and all garden insects see pages 79 and 83.

Tools and Cultivators on pages 83, 84, 85, 86.

Prices: Small tubers, lb. 25c, 3 lbs. 50c, postpaid. For prices on larger quantities, see below.

ESSENTIALS FOR A GOOD POTATO CROP.

1. Good seed stock from hardy productive sorts, of good type, free from blight and scab.

2. Good soil, well enriched with manure, 6 to 10 tons per acre, or land on which clover was grown the previous year, is best.

3. Careful cultivation, beginning right after the crop is planted—four or five cultivations are usually necessary after the plants appear.

4. Proper spraying—see paragraph on treatment of potato diseases.

5. Careful harvesting. Care in

digging and picking is most important.

6. The right tools and implements. We carry a complete line. See pages 83, 84, 85 and 86.

EXTRA EARLY BLISS TRIUMPH.

Bliss Triumph is at least a week or ten days earlier than the Early Ohio. The tubers are of handsome appearance, being almost round, with slightly depressed eyes, mostly at the seed end. They run very uniform as to size and shape. The skin is light to solid red. Flesh is pure white, both when raw and cooked. Its beautiful appearance, wonderful productiveness and superior table qualities make this potato a favorite for the early market. It produces from 12 to 15 tubers per hill, all of marketable size.

Bliss Triumph is the standard first early potato in the South for shipping to northern markets, and can be shipped before it is fully ripe, as the skin shows bruises very little. It is also perfectly adapted for growing in Northern and Northeastern Minnesota. Price: Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, 3 bus. \$1.40 per bushel.

IRISH COBBLER.

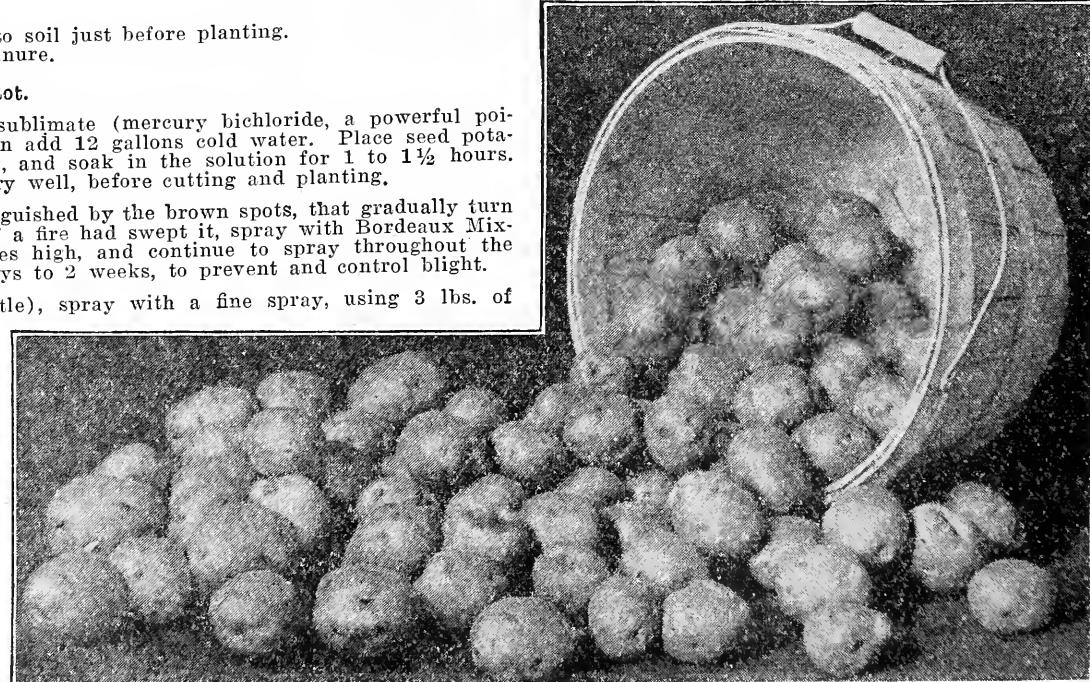
Another extra fine early potato, and one that is not easily affected by blight and insects. The tubers are nearly round, with prominent ridge at ends, causing uneven surface, and slightly flattened, rather blocky. The skin is white, well netted, with eyes of medium depth and number. It is a fine flavored potato of good cooking and keeping qualities.

This variety is a heavy yielder, ripens early and evenly, which is a great advantage when growing potatoes for market, and is equally adapted for the North and South. Price: Peck 45c, bu. \$1.40, 3 bus. \$1.30 per bushel.

FARIBAULT MAMMOTH PRIZE.

This is the largest choice eating potato in cultivation. It is of strong vigorous growth, well suited to most soils and climatic conditions, and an enormous yielder. It is practically scab proof, and is little affected by the ravages of potato bugs. It matures at the same time with Carman, and is one of the most profitable for the market.

The tubers are of great size, oblong, with yellowish white skin. Flesh is pure white, dry and mealy, of finest cooking and baking qualities. Price: Peck 45c, bu. \$1.40, 3 bus. \$1.30 per bu.



Irish Cobblers.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

DEVOE "SURE NOXEM."

This is a combined Insecticide and Fungicide put up especially to be used against leaf eating insects and certain mites such as Red Spider. This composition has been tried and delivers the goods. You will make no mistake by placing your order with us for this product. It can be used to advantage on Cabbage, Cauliflower and Tomato Plants, Cucumber Vines, Melon Vines, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes.

In applying, all that is necessary is to shake "Sure Noxem" in the powdered form on the vine, plants or shrub early in the morning while the dew is on. Do not mix with water. Do not dust it on when the plants are dry. Use sifter can. Price: 1 lb. can, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED.

For the destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green and safer against currant worms; to be dusted on while plants are wet from dew or rain. Can be used as a powder or dissolved, one ounce in three gallons of water. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 45c.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.80.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

This is a very effective and at the same time a very inexpensive remedy against lice on chickens and other fowl. A little of this mixed in with wood ashes for dust bath will keep chickens free from lice. The fumes of sulphur scattered on a shovelful of burning coal kills insect life and disease germs. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 30c.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

ARSENATE OF LEAD, DRY FORM.

This is a general insecticide for all leaf eating insects and is superior to other poisons because it contains the arsenic in exactly the right proportion and the proper chemical combination, thus insuring a material that will not scorch or injure the foliage, but is sure death to insects feeding on the leaves. It is extremely immiscible in water and will combine readily with Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux Mixture. Very effective on account of its adhesiveness. Full directions with order; cannot be sent by mail. Price: 1/2 lb. 25c, 1 lb. 40c, 4 lbs. \$1.40, not prepaid.

DRY LIME SULPHUR.

This is a universal fungicide and insecticide for destroying San Jose Scale, bitter-rot, apple scale, leaf spot, cancer worm, bark louse, and mildew. Altogether provides the ideal spray at a reasonable price for spring, summer and fall. Full directions with order; can be sent by mail. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$15.00.

CALCIUM ARSENATE, DRY FORM.

For the control of Potato Bugs. Calcium Arsenate is a lighter, more fluffy powder than Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green—more bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound, and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Lead Oxide in Arsenate of Lead has no insecticide or fungicide value; but Calcium Arsenate is made on a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage; will not wash off easily and is white. For protection against the potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms. Price—Not prepaid: 1/2 lb. 25c, 1 lb. 40c, 4 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$25.00. Cannot be mailed.

TOBACCO DUST.

Destroys rose bugs, lice, cut worms, vine bugs, tomato worms, currant worms, cabbage lice, and the parasites of all descriptions. Apply when foliage is wet. Also used as a fertilizer for plants and vines, causing a healthy, vigorous growth; will not injure the plants. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 30c.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LICE POWDER.

Will successfully kill body lice on chickens, horses and cattle. If your chickens grow restless, listless and thin, if they pick and scratch themselves, you can assure yourself they have body lice and you will make no mistake by trying our Lice Powder. It is very effective when applied to roosts, walls and crevices with a powder gun. Be careful not to make application on little chicks just before they enter the brooder or go under the mother hen. Price: 1 lb. 25c, postpaid—Not prepaid: 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 80c, 10 lbs. \$1.40.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP.

A cheap, effective and harmless insecticide, quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in and out of doors, and acts as a valuable fertilizer, reviving plant life. Rids the house of cockroaches, and is a superior wash for animals. Prevents poultry lice. Price: 3 oz. cake, sufficient for 1 1/2 gallons prepared solution—prepaid, 15c. 8 oz. cake—prepaid, 25c.

DEVOE DRY FORM BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

This is the greatest remedy against potato blight which so often destroys our potato crops. The first sign of blight is when the leaves begin to curl and get yellow spotted, which spreads quickly until the entire plant is wilted, before the potatoes are one-third matured. This blight can be prevented entirely by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture; the first spraying when potatoes are about six inches high, and the second time about two weeks later. Bordeaux spraying also prevents mildew and other fungus on small fruit. By adding Arsenate of Lead, one can spray for potato bugs at the same time. Thin 3 to 4 pounds of Arsenate of Lead gradually and add this to the Bordeaux Mixture. Stir well and your spray is ready. Full directions with order. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35c, 4 lbs. \$1.25.

DEVOE PARIS GREEN.

For all leaf eating insects. The standard arsenical poison killing all leaf eating insects, worms, slugs, etc. Cheaper than Arsenate of Lead but does not stick to the foliage so long. There is also danger of burning leaves if Paris Green is used too strong. For potatoes apply at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons of water, for plants with more tender foliage it should be diluted more.

To kill cut worms, sprinkle Paris Green on small lots of fresh cut grass, or balls made of bran sweetened with molasses. Place this poisoned grass or bran near the plants where cut worms are working. Price: Not prepaid, 1/2 lb. 35c, 1 lb. 60c, 2 lbs. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$2.50, 14 lbs. \$6.30. For price changes, see Blue Figure Price List. Cannot be sent by parcel post.

SLUG SHOT.

Hammond's Slug Shot has demonstrated its effectiveness and use so that the demand for it has grown until it has become a household word the country over. It has been in steady use 40 full years.

The composition is a dust strongly impregnated with fungicides and in all the years of its use, no harm has come to man, beast or fowl through its use upon Potatoes, Currants, Cabbage, Roses, Bushes or Trees for it kills or drives off larvae of all sorts, slugs or caterpillars.

Dust on the plants or mix in a watering pot and sprinkle, covering the plants and repeat when necessary. Price: 1 lb. carton, with perforated top, ready for use, each 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. carton 25c, 5 lbs. 65c, 10 lbs. \$1.15.



CORONA COPPERCARB.

For treating small grain against Smut. This is Carbonate of Copper in dry powder form, recommended by different Experiment Stations as a fungicide against smut on small grain. Coppercarb is very finely powdered, light and fluffy and will distribute uniformly.

From two to three ounces of Corona Coppercarb should be used for every bushel of small grain, Wheat or Barley. No harm will result if more than this quantity is used. It should be thoroughly mixed with the grain—a barrel churn will answer the purpose very well, or a cement mixer.

The grain can be treated any time during the winter and stored until spring. Rats and mice will not injure the treated grain and sacks so that it can be stored safely. Such treated grain will not lose its effectiveness for about six months.

Corona Coppercarb is far superior to Formaldehyde and Blue-stone treatment for their use is frequently followed by serious effects on the crop—both cause a decided reduction in per cent of germination in the treated grain so that this may show as low as 25% viable. Growth is also retarded through lowered vitality.

Complete directions for treatment with each packet. Prices: 5 lb. package, \$2.00, 10 lb. package \$3.75. Cannot be sent by parcel post.

"NOK-EM-KOLD" GARDEN INSECTICIDE.

This is our own specially prepared Insecticide—made according to the formula recommended by one of our leading Agricultural Colleges, endorsed by many Market Growers Associations and used in our own trial grounds. It controls most successfully Cabbage and Cauliflower worms, Cucumber beetles and all insects infesting vine crops, berries and shrubs. Dust on while the foliage is damp with dew. Will not burn or injure plants or fruit.

Packed especially for the market gardeners trade in 10 lb. bags only. Price: 10 lbs. \$1.75, not prepaid. Cannot be mailed.

HALL'S 40% NICOTINE SULPHATE. (Liquid)

For spraying fruit trees, truck crops and flower gardens. Kills plant lice and similar insects every time. Being a vegetable extract it will not harm fruit, vegetable, flower or plant.

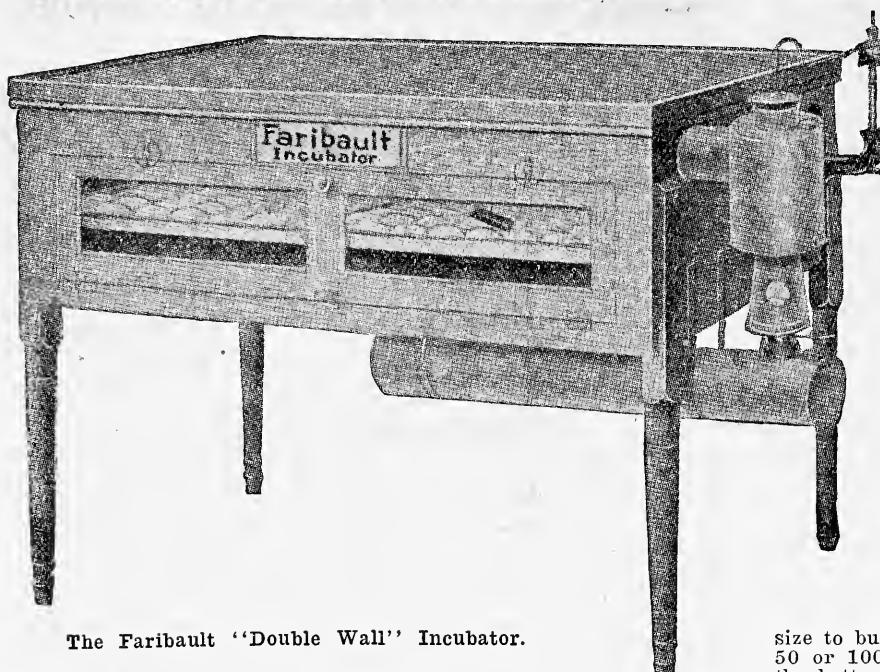
Diluted with from 800 to 1,000 parts of water it makes a deadly spray costing less than 2 cents a gallon.

It may be combined with Arsenate of Lead, Lime Sulphur, Bordeaux Mixture and oil emulsions. Cannot be sent by mail. 1 oz. bottles, 35 cents.



pared solution—prepaid, 15c. 8 oz. cake—prepaid, 25c.

FARIBAULT INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.



The Faribault "Double Wall" Incubator.

SYSTEM OF HEATING—We furnish combination hot-water and hot-air heaters with our incubators. These have been proven economical in the consumption of oil, heating the chamber in one-third the usual time, and maintaining a uniform temperature. A large copper hot-water tank is used and the surplus hot air is utilized by a coil of pipe circling around the top of machine.

TEMPERATURE IN THE EGG CHAMBER—In no other incubator can the temperature be retained so uniformly as in the "Faribault." The combination heating system is the only practical one, as it eliminates overheated centers and cold corners. The hot-water boilers and tanks are constructed of heavy cold rolled copper, will stand 20 years service or more.

THE NURSERY—A nursery for the newly hatched chickens is fitted under the egg trays of our "Faribault" incubators. Here the chicks can be housed, warm and comfortable for 36 hours before introduction to the brooder.

NOTICE—We furnish with each "Faribault" incubator the following parts: One high grade tested thermometer, one egg tester, chimney and swing lamp bracket, one safety lamp with heavy brass burner, egg trays, double wafer automatic regulator, and complete directions.

THE FARIBAULT OUTDOOR BROODER.

This brooder has three compartments, one for the lamp; no fumes or smoke from the lamp can enter the brood chambers. The brooding chamber is separated by a curtain, into two compartments, one is from 10 to 15 degrees warmer than the other, thus, if it is too warm for the chicks under the hover, they come out into the feeding compartment. The heating pipes are overhead, attached all around near the ceiling of brood chamber. The heat is, therefore, applied from the top downward, which is the natural and only sensible way, the same as the hen applies the heat. We use the new "T" shaped cone radiator over the lamp chimney so that the heat from the lamp strikes the under surface of this, which radiates it into the heating pipes. This positively eliminates any chance of trouble by the lamp blowing out or exploding, as any back drafts which might get into the pipe, blow down the sides of the chimney. This brooder is equipped with a special ventilating apparatus.

PRICES OF THE FARIBAULT OUTDOOR BROODERS.

No. 9—Capacity 120 chicks, with galvanized iron roof, weight crated	75 lbs.	\$10.50
No. 10—Capacity 240 chicks, with galvanized iron roof, weight crated	110 lbs.	12.75

HOT AIR INDOOR BROODER.

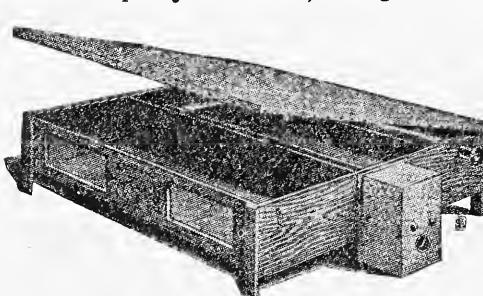
Made of the same high quality material as the Outdoor Brooders and on the same general plan. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

No. 5—Capacity up to 120 chicks, wt. crated	50 lbs. \$8.50
No. 6—Capacity up to 240 chicks, wt. crated	75 lbs. 11.25

STEEL GRAIN SPROUTERS.

Do you know why hens lay more eggs during the spring months than they do in winter or summer? Because in the spring, they get newly sprouted grains and seeds and fresh green food.

F. S. & N. Co.'s Grain Sprouters will supply sprouted grain and feed at any time and all the time, reduce your feed bills more than one-half and provide your fowls and chicks with the food that nature intended they should have.



Outdoor Brooder.

Therefore we are offering our grain sprouter. This is made of metal, as it does not warp, shrink, rot or in any way give in to heat and moisture. Our sprouters have excellent vapor circulation, are fitted with a safety lamp and all metal trays.

F. S. & N. Co.'s STEEL GRAIN SPROUTER No. 1; 15 inches wide, 15 inches deep and 25 inches high; four trays, size 13 inches; capacity, 50 to 125 hens. Weight crated, 36 pounds. Price: Each \$12.00.

F. S. & N. Co.'s STEEL GRAIN SPROUTER No. 2; 20 inches wide, 20 inches deep and 32 inches high; has five trays, size 18 inches by 18 inches; capacity 150 to 350 hens. Weight crated, 60 lbs. Price: Each \$15.00.

PRICE LIST OF REPAIRS FOR INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

Tested Incubator Thermometer, by express, 90c; by mail, \$1.00.

Brooder Thermometer, by express, 50c; by mail, 55c.

Complete Set of patent automatic Regulator fixtures, \$2.50.

Acme Compound Wafer Thermostat, 75c, postpaid.

Lamp Wicks, either 1 or 1 1/2 ins. wide, each 5c; per doz. 55c, ppd.

The Faribault "Double Wall" Incubator.

Our Faribault Incubators are built of first class clear Redwood, well seasoned and perfectly dried lumber thruout. They are double walled, with a 1/2 inch dead air space between. The outer wall is made of one inch lumber and the inside of half inch lumber. On the inner side of each is placed a heavy layer of 3 ply rosin-sized building felt. This brings the total thickness to two inches; the dead air acting as an insulator, assists in retaining a uniform temperature in the egg chamber. The tops and bottoms are constructed with double lumber and a heavy layer of asbestos additional. Redwood or other odorless wood, only, is used in the inner case construction.

OUR SAFETY LAMP—The burner is of heavy brass, provided with ventilating tubes, extending from oil chamber to top of wick, and carrying off all gases. The oil fount is of heavy galvanized iron, is extra large, and fitted with a galvanized chimney which has a mica window. There is absolutely no danger of explosion or catching fire with our safety lamp. The flame is always in sight, without removing lamp or chimney.

REGULATION OF TEMPERATURE—We use the compound Hydro-Wafer Regulator on our "Faribault" incubators. Thru years of experience, we have found this to be the most reliable regulation.

CAPACITY—We make two sizes, with 185 and 250 respective, eggs capacity. The most practical size to buy is the 250 egg machine, even tho you want to hatch but 50 or 100 eggs. It has been proven that the large machines give the better satisfaction, especially in regard to regulating and ventilating.

THE FARIBAULT is now built with a new automatic end regulator, leaving a clear table top of the machine, indeed very handy to set the egg trays on for turning, airing, etc. The **FARIBAULT** is also equipped with a large oil tank which needs but few fillings during the hatch, instead of the old style small lamp which has to be filled twice a day. Our large oil tank does not need to be removed for filling, as there is a filling cap at the end of the tank so that the oil can be poured in without moving the tank. You will certainly appreciate these improvements.

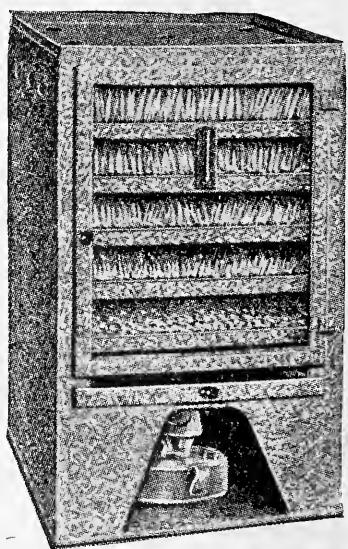
PRICES—You cannot buy a better incubator than the "Faribault," but you can pay a better price for a poorer incubator. For those who want a lower priced incubator, we have constructed our "Faribault Junior."

THE FARIBAULT INCUBATORS.

No. 2—Capacity 185 eggs, weight crated	100 lbs.	\$25.00
No. 3—Capacity 250 eggs, weight crated	140 lbs.	28.00

THE FARIBAULT JUNIOR INCUBATORS.

No. 11—Capacity 125 eggs, weight crated	75 lbs.	\$18.75
No. 12—Capacity 200 eggs, weight crated	100 lbs.	23.25



F. S. & N. Co.'s Steel Grain Sprouter.

Lamp Chimneys, No. 3, 65c; No. 2, 65c, postpaid.

Incubator lamp, complete with large oil tank, lamp hanger, No. 2 or No. 3 burner and chimney, \$2.75; by mail \$3.15.

Brooder or old style incubator lamp with No. 2 or No. 3 burner, by express, \$2.00; by mail, \$2.30.

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

For price changes, see Blue Figure Price List.

100 Lbs. Net

BALANCED RATION SCRATCH FEED.

Mfd. by

FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.
FARIBAULT, MINN.

BALANCED RATION SCRATCH FEED—A superior mixed food composed of only sound, sweet grain of recleaned wheat, barley, cracked corn, kafir, oats, buckwheat, oil meal and sunflower seed. The utmost science and care is used in calculating the different ingredients in the right proportion so as to make up a well balanced egg producing ration. Licensed and guaranteed. Price: 100 lbs. \$3.00, on 500 lb. quantities, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.

BALANCED RATION DEVELOPING FEED—Our own mixture, put up with the same care and under the same guarantee as the above. It consists of cracked wheat, corn, kafir corn, buckwheat, millet and hulled oats, cracked to a size suitable for chicks eight weeks old till maturity, containing the proper bone building elements. Especially prepared for growing chickens and laying hens. Price: 50 lbs. \$1.70, 100 lbs. \$3.20, on 500 lb. lots, \$3.15 per 100 lbs.

BALANCED RATION BABY CHICK FEED—To be fed first three to four weeks. This is what your chicks need—get them started right. A wholesome, well balanced food that will nourish the chicks properly, making them grow rapidly. This Baby Chick Feed is made up of clean, sweet and sound grain, such as fine ground wheat, corn, kafir corn, buckwheat, steel cut oat groats, millet and fine beef scraps. This well balanced ration will keep the chicks vigorous and healthy and develop a rapid growth. Price: 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.80, 100 lbs. \$3.40, on 500 lb. quantities, \$3.30 per 100 lbs.

BALANCED RATION EGG MASH—This is the best feed on the market for producing eggs. It is not a stimulant, but a perfectly balanced ration, supplying the necessary elements for the production of eggs, such as vegetable, animal and cereal proteins, and will keep the fowls in a healthy condition. In fitting poultry for the shows, it is invaluable, as it promotes the growth of feathers. It puts the birds thru the moulting season quickly. Feed dry in a hopper and keep before them all the time. Price: 100 lb. bag, \$3.50, 500 lbs. at \$3.40.

BUTTERMILK CHICK MASH—This is the infant food for chicks and is a perfectly balanced ration for growing chicks, made of the best and cleanest grains and ground beef scraps with enough pure dried buttermilk added to prevent bowel trouble, such as White Diarrhea, Cholera, etc., and keeps the birds in a healthy and thrifty condition.

It is a combination readily digested, palatable and nutritious. Like it—I should say. Chicks are simply crazy for it and grow twice as fast as on ordinary feed. Price: 25 lb. sack \$1.30, 50 lb. sack \$2.35, 100 lb. sack \$4.25.

BEEF SCRAPS—Recommended especially for laying hens, ducks and geese. Also promotes rapid, healthy growth with all growing birds. Beef Scraps are rich in protein, the material which makes muscle and lean meat. Contains 50 per cent protein. Price: 25 lbs. \$1.35, 50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.75.

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED—A superior chick mash—made of semi solid Buttermilk, Oat Meal, Wheat Middlings, Corn Feed Meal and Granulated Bone—prepared by the exclusive Conkey process. This feed is giving unusual results. Professional poultry men gladly pay a fancy price to get it for they claim chicks grow twice as fast and the lactic acid in semi solid Buttermilk keeps chicks strong and healthy. Prevents white diarrhea. Feed it the first eight weeks and note the results. Price: 5 lb. package 50c, 10 lb. package 90c, 25 lb. bag \$2.00, not prepaid.

POULTRY REMEDIES.

MINKS LOUSE KILLER OINTMENT—The greatest louse killer ever offered and backed up with the strongest possible guarantee. One application does the work and will keep your hens free from lice for six months. By killing the lice on hens before the hatching season you can be assured of a better hatch and healthy chicks. This ointment will pay its cost tenfold in increased egg production. Order a box at once—apply it as directed and if you are not completely satisfied with the results, return empty box and get your money back. One box sufficient for treating 75 to 100 hens. It is perfectly harmless. Full directions with every box. Price, \$1.00, prepaid.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY—For fowls that sneeze, gasp and wheeze, also have a watery discharge from the nostrils and eyes. Follow directions on each box and cure will be effected. Treat the first symptoms, or better still, use as a preventive by putting it in drinking water occasionally. Your money back if it fails to cure when directions are followed. Two sizes, 30c, and 65c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC—For fowls run down, off feed recovering from disease or during moulting season. Not a food but a medicinal preparation. Keeps hens in the best laying condition thruout the entire season. All the food is utilized and the bird becomes a real producer. It is different from forceurs and stimulants. It is just good tonic all through. Conkey's builds better hens. Great for growing chicks. Two sizes, 30c, postpaid, 3½ lbs. 50c, not prepaid. If wanted postpaid add postage at zone rate on 4 lbs.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER—Will successfully kill body lice on fowls and can also be used as a disinfectant, applied to walls, roosts and crevices with a powder gun. Never use powder on little chicks just before these go into a brooder or under a hen. 2 sizes, 30c, postpaid, 3½ lbs. 50c, not prepaid. If wanted postpaid add postage at zone rate on 4 lbs.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY

Very successful, both as remedy and preventive. We advise using this with all incubator chicks as an extra precaution. After getting a start diarrhetic conditions often sweep away the whole hatch—hundreds of chicks. Play safe—keep this remedy in the drinking water. Two sizes, 30c. and 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY

Rids birds of many troublesome worms, thus promoting a return to healthy condition. Give it as soon as you suspect worms. It will help the whole flock. Two sizes. Price, 30c and 50c, postpaid.

100 Lbs. Net

BALANCED RATION CHICK FEED.

Mfd. By

FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.
FARIBAULT, MINN.

ALFALFA MEAL—Furnishes green dried vegetable matter, rich in protein, and particularly well adapted for feeding all kinds of fowls. Finely ground; easily mixed with mash feeds. Alfalfa Meal is also widely used as litter for the brooder and chick pen, since it is a good absorbent and does not injure the baby chicks, if they eat it. Price: 25 lbs. 85c, 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.85.

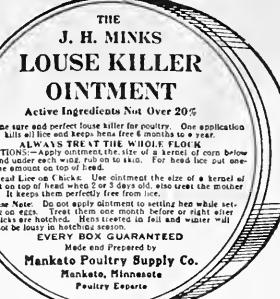
TANKAGE—A food high in protein content which has proven, by numerous experiments, to be of the utmost value for feeding growing pigs. Best results are secured in feeding with corn and other grains to the young stock. Price: 100 lbs. \$4.00.

POULTRY BONE—Clean and sweet. Manufactured from fresh green bones and thoroly dried. This food is rich in protein and it is well to keep it constantly before the birds. There is no danger of their overeating Poultry Bone. For growing chicks it should be fed with the grain. Price: 25 lbs. \$1.20, 50 lbs. \$2.15, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL—The great bone producer and natural grit. The best shell feed. Acts as a tonic to the egg producing power of the hen, as it is almost pure carbonate of lime. Price: 100 lb. sack \$1.25.

CRUSHED CHARCOAL—Keeps fowls in healthy condition, purifies the blood, aids digestion. Two sizes, coarse and fine. Price: 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.95, 100 lbs. \$3.50.

These prices subject to market change. See blue figure price list for latest quotations.



CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY—For all forms of indigestion and cholera. The word cholera covers a number of ailments. However, the symptoms are very similar and all except the most virulent cases yield to the same treatment. An excessively feverish condition of the intestines is always present in such cases; the fowl has little appetite and an abnormal thirst. Placed in drinking water. Directions on box. Two sizes, 25c, and 55c, postpaid.

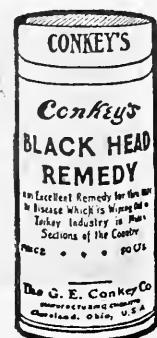
CONKEY'S BLACKHEAD REMEDY—Usually develops in young turkeys. Marked diarrhea. Lack of interest in food. Head dark in color. General dejected condition. Wings drooped; legs weak; feathers ruffled. Remedy is put right into the drinking water. Price, 55c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY—A few applications will penetrate to the parasites that work under the scales of the legs and heal up this unsightly trouble. Good also for use on show birds. Gives the legs and toes a healthy lustre. Never set a hen having Scaly Leg, cure her first. Price, 25c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S CANKER REMEDY—Hard swelling face. Yellow or cheesy growth may show in roof of mouth. Eye distended. Breath foul. Apply with swab in the mouth and throat in extreme cases. See directions for using on package. Price, 55c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK—Giving a complete diagnosis of all poultry diseases and suggestions on poultry housing, will be given free with all orders on request. For more than twenty-five years Conkey has been The Poultry Doctor. Take his advice. Install a Conkey Corner of remedies in your poultry house.

We sell Conkey's Poultry and Stock Remedies because we know they are reliable and we can guarantee them. Your money refunded cheerfully if any Conkey remedy does not satisfy.



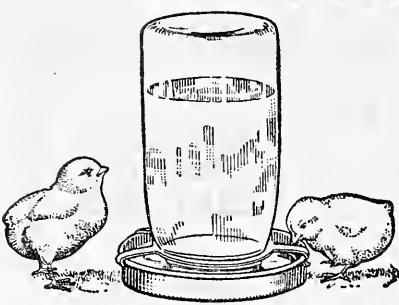
POULTRY SUPPLIES AND SUNDRIES.

N. W. DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER.

Feeds water, grain, grit, etc., automatically. It is easy to fill and operate, as illustrated. Pan is released by lifting trigger. Very easy to clean. No jars furnished by us. Pans are constructed of heavy iron with a double lead coating. Will not rust or corrode. The pans will outlast several tin or galvanized pans, besides being more sanitary. Price: No. 6, 6 inch pan, each 25c. If by mail, add 3c each for postage.

SANITARY TWO PIECE DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

Furnishes a constant supply of fresh water which chicks cannot overturn or get into. Fount is well made of 28-gauge black iron, galvanized after fount is completed; this protects all edges from rusting. No parts to get out of order. Price: 2 quart capacity, each 55c, 4 quart capacity, each 80c, not prepaid. Shipping weight 2 quart size 1 lb., 4 quart size 2 lbs. Remit for postage at zone rate.



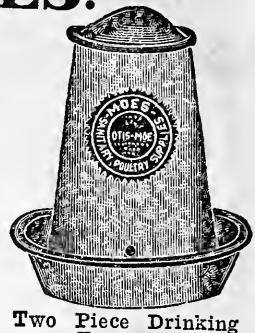
N. W. Fountain and Feeder.

SANITARY CHICK FEED TROUGH.

No trouble to keep them clean. The grate slides on and off very easily—a feature not found in other troughs. The grate also serves as a handle, and is so slanted that the chicks cannot roost on it. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Size 12 inches, each 55c, not prepaid. 24 inches, each \$1.10, not prepaid. Weight, 2 to 3 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER.

Well made, with steel spring and cutter, nickel plated. Each 35c, postpaid.



Two Piece Drinking Fountain.

SANITARY GRIT AND SHELL BOX—THREE COMPARTMENTS.

Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in one of our inexpensive compartment boxes. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Made of heavy galvanized iron. 13 inches high, 8 1/2 inches wide. Shipping weight, 3 lbs., each \$1.10, not prepaid.

CHICK FEEDER AND OILER.

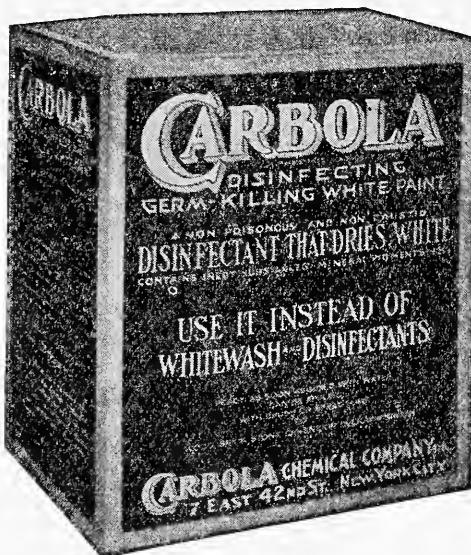
A two-piece galvanized feeder, built similar in shape to our Thermo Poultry Fountain, with feed hopper 12 inches in diameter. The lower portion directly above the feeding hopper is provided with a circular roof, 4 inches wide, which is lined with padding.

By keeping the padding saturated with sweet oil, hog lard, and kerosene, the chicks will be kept free from lice and mites, through contact with the oil, while feeding. This feeder and oiler will save your chicks and take care of your feeding problems at the same time. Capacity about 2 gallons. Shipping weight, 10 lbs.

Adjustable for chicks of different sizes, and for feeding various kinds of feeds and mashes. Directions for operating sent with each feeder. Price: \$3.75, not prepaid.

“HUMANE” DEHORNING PENCIL.

Increase the value of your calves \$2.00 each by dehorning them.—A painless, simple treatment. No danger of injuring the calves, but the most sanitary, humane method known. Each pencil dehorns from 15 to 20 calves and is guaranteed to satisfy or your money back. We have sold the Humane Dehorning Pencil for a great many years and have never had a word of dissatisfaction. In fact, when once used any one raising calves will not be without it. This method is so much simpler and more satisfactory than the brutal method of sawing or cutting the horns that it is in great demand by stockmen. Price: 60c per pencil; three pencils for \$1.50, postpaid.



CARBOLA WHITE WASH DISINFECTANT.

A snow-white paint in powder form that is combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than carbolic acid. Carbola is ready to use as soon as mixed with water—no waiting or straining—and it can be applied with either a brush or a spray pump to wood, brick, stone or cement surfaces, or over whitewash. One gallon covers about two hundred square feet, and it will not blister, flake or peel off, clog the sprayer, or spoil by standing.

Carbola is neither poisonous nor caustic. It kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and helps prevent the germs of contagious diseases, that affect poultry and livestock—roup, white diarrhea, cholera, glanders—from getting a start and spreading through your flock or herd. The dry powder is unexcelled as a lice powder. Use it instead of whitewash and disinfectants in your poultry houses, stables, hog pens, cellars, outbuildings, etc. Price: 5 lb. carton 75c, 10 lb. carton \$1.25, 50 lbs. for \$4.75, By express. If wanted by parcel post, add postage at the zone rate.

AUTOMATIC CHICK FEEDER.

Will feed chicks automatically all day long without attention. The feed is in the dry at all times and the little chicks are always feeding in the dry regardless of the weather.

The base or feeding floor is coned sufficiently to throw off any water that may perchance get thereon.

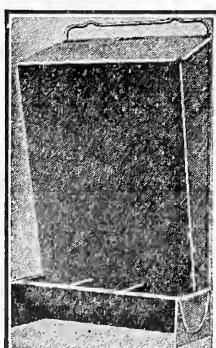
The slabs through which the chickens pass are adjustable, thus allowing the inlets to be made larger as the chickens grow.

Another special feature is that an additional sleeve can be added if desired, thereby holding more feed.

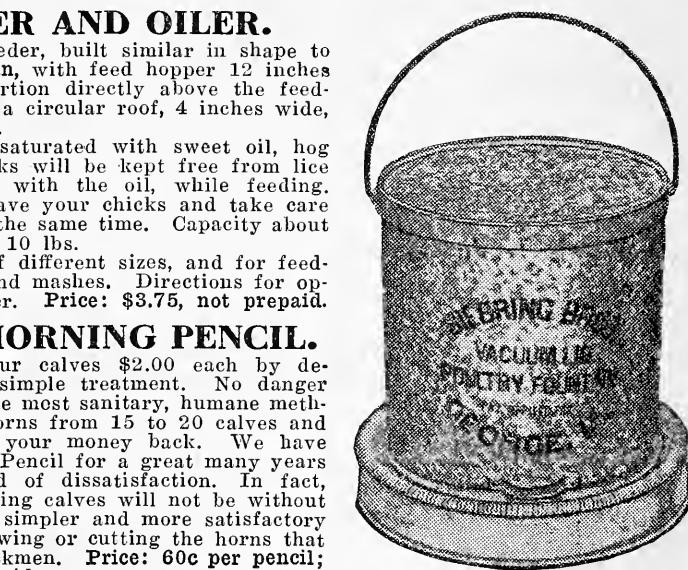
Our feeder SAVES FEED, SAVES LABOR, FEEDS CHICKS, will feed dry feed of all kinds and heavy clabbered milk.

Made of the best, heavy, twenty-six gauge, galvanized sheet metal available and will last indefinitely.

These feeders are made in three sizes—No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. The No. 1 is 20 in. in diameter and holds enough feed for 250 chicks for one day. The No. 2 is 24 in. in diameter and holds enough feed at one filling for 500 chicks for one day. No. 3 is 28 in. in diameter and holds sufficient feed for 1,000 chicks for one day.



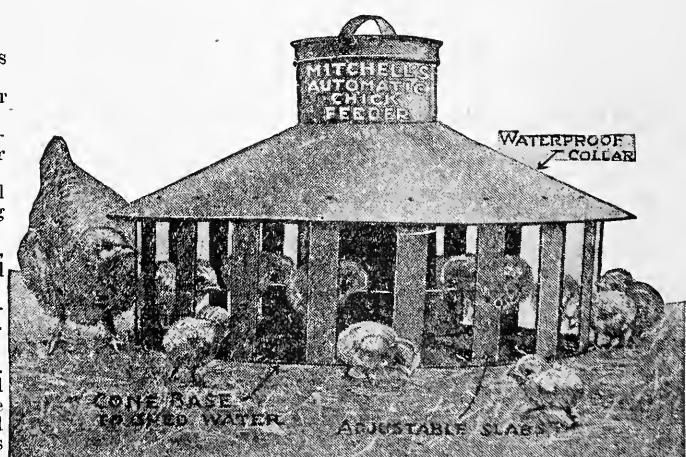
Grit and Shell Box. Prices: No. 1, \$3.50; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$7.00.



Thermo Poultry Fountain.

THERMO POULTRY FOUNTAIN.

Keeps the water warm in winter and cool in summer. Can be easily cleaned when necessary. The construction is a double jacket filled with a non-conductor, preventing the heat of the water from escaping upward so the only method is for it to escape through the water exposed to the air. This keeps the water from freezing in the tray. As long as there is any heat left in the main body of water, there is no danger of the water in the tray freezing. The operation of this fountain is identically the same as a common fruit jar waterer. This fountain is simple in construction and operation, a perfect non-conductor, and very low priced. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Size 5 gallons, \$3.85.



Automatic Chick Feeder.



The 110 Compressed Air Sprayer.

permitting a uniform spread of whitewash. Can be attached to an ordinary bucket or small tank, making a very convenient and portable outfit. All parts except the handle and foot rest are brass, insuring longer life in operation. Intake and outlet valve and all nozzle parts can be easily removed for cleaning out lime or other sediment.

Cylinder—1 inch diameter. 25 inches long, seamless brass tubing.

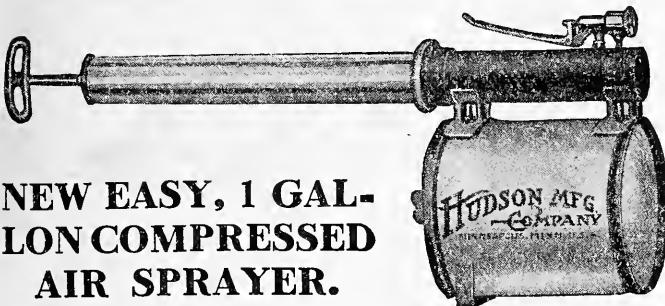
Air Chamber—3 inches diameter. 12 inches long. Heavy brass double seamed and soldered. Tested to 200 pounds pressure.

Plunger—Malleable handle. 5-16 inch rod. Acid-proof cup leather. Brass washers.

Discharge Equipment—3 feet $\frac{3}{8}$ inch spray hose. One Modoc Nozzle for spray or solid stream.

Standard Package—One in heavy corrugated carton; shipping weight 6 pounds.

No. 124—Magic Spray Pump. Price, each \$4.25.



NEW EASY, 1 GALLON COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.

The pump is small in diameter which makes it easy to operate. The tank is made with convex ends that will not leak. This sprayer is equipped with a ball check valve that is easily removable and does not get out of order. It also has a new nozzle that gives a perfect spray. Every sprayer is carefully tested in order to insure a perfect acting pump. Pump—diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, length 14 inches. Tank—diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, length 8 inches. Nozzle—brass. Shipping weight, each, 6 pounds. Price: No. 160G, with galvanized tank, \$4.50.

BARREL PUMP.

This pump will meet every requirement of a perpendicular barrel pump. It is powerful and durable, and will maintain a working pressure of 200 pounds. Has ample capacity for two lines of hose if desired. Because of its high pressure, it is particularly adapted to orchard and vineyard work. When used in connection with a No. 27 Spray Boom, it is an effective field sprayer for potatoes, onions, melons, etc. It is also adapted for whitewashing, cold-water paints, disinfectants, etc.

Handle—Handle unbreakable pressed steel, properly proportioned for ease of operation. Cylinder—Seamless brass tubing, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, 6 inches long. Fitted for 6 inch stroke.

Air Chamber—High carbon steel, 2 inches diameter, 30 inches long, light and strong.

Plunger—Fitted with Hudson special cupped plunger leathers, treated to withstand the action of chemicals.

Valves—Bronze balls. Both intake and outlet mounted in same cage, fitted with brass wire screen to protect them from sediment. Easily removed for cleaning, inspection, etc., without dismantling pump.

Agitator—Of the dasher type, driven with each stroke of the pump insures a thoroughly mixed solution at all times.

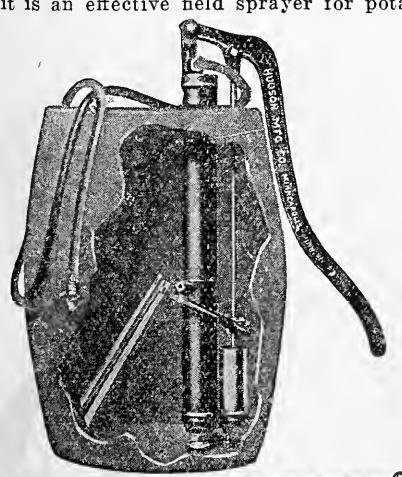
Attachments—Chime attachment is furnished on all orders unless otherwise specified. Fittings for mounting on the head or the side of the barrel can be furnished at a small additional cost.

Discharge Equipment—12 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch spray hose and Ideal angle spray nozzle. Extension rod and shut-off are not furnished as regular equipment, but must be specified for separately. We advocate their use for orchard work, whitewashing, etc., to facilitate reaching high or out-of-the-way places.

No. 4-A—Pump with discharge equipment. Shipping weight 45 lbs. Price, each \$12.50.

8 foot $\frac{1}{4}$ inch iron pipe extension for above. Price, each \$1.15.

Leakless shut-off valve, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thread. Price, each 90c.



No. 4A. Barrel Pump.

The extension rods carrying the nozzles are all adjustable on the pipe to which they are fastened, making the boom easy to handle in tight corners and narrow places. No. 27—Spray Boom. Price, each \$12.50.

SPRAYERS.

THE PERFECTION 110 COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.

This has been designed and built by men who have had years of experience and we secure the benefit by offering to our trade an exceptional Sprayer at an extremely low price.

Have you ever considered just why certain features are necessary in a high pressure Compressed Air Sprayer? A strong tank must be provided to handle high pressure safely, one which will not leak or blow out. The riveted head, side and bottom seams of the Perfection give an ample margin of safety. A strong, powerful pump is needed to develop high pressure. In our Perfection we use an all-brass pump, properly proportioned so that the operator can pump up the proper amount of pressure with a minimum effort. A nozzle which will handle spray solutions successfully must be used. The Perfection Automatic shut-off nozzle is built for high pressure work. It will close tight under any pressure. There is no leakage and consequent damage. It is just the thing for general work around the house and yard, in the barnyard and outhouses, on truck farms, in vineyards, potato, onion and melon fields, and in all sizes of orchards. It is an easy and economical means of whitewashing, cold water painting, disinfecting, deodorizing, removing old wall paper, moistening cores and floors in the foundry, treating cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tank— $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, 20 inches high; capacity approximately 4 gallons. Made of first quality prime galvanized or brass sheets as ordered.

Pump— $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, 15 inches long; seamless brass tubing. Plunger is equipped with Hudson special cupped leathers. The valve is brass, positive in operation.

Package—One in a heavy fibre carton; shipping weight 11 lbs.

No. 110-G—Galvanized Steel Tank. Price, each \$6.10.

No. 110-B—Brass Tank. Price, each \$9.25.

MAGIC SPRAY PUMP.

The Magic is a high pressure spray pump, especially desirable for whitewashing. The large air chamber enables the operator to maintain a high pressure and steady discharge, permitting a uniform spread of whitewash.

Can be attached to an ordinary bucket or small tank, making a very convenient and portable outfit. All parts except the handle and foot rest are brass, insuring longer life in operation. Intake and outlet valve and all nozzle parts can be easily removed for cleaning out lime or other sediment.

Cylinder—1 inch diameter. 25 inches long, seamless brass tubing.

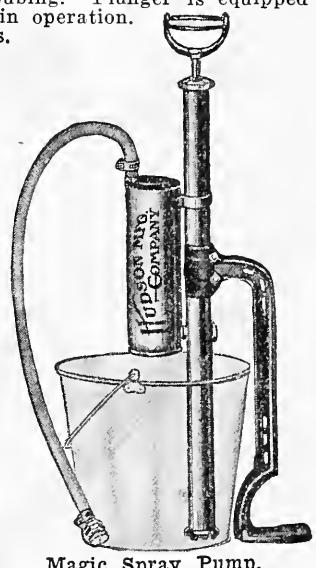
Air Chamber—3 inches diameter. 12 inches long. Heavy brass double seamed and soldered. Tested to 200 pounds pressure.

Plunger—Malleable handle. 5-16 inch rod. Acid-proof cup leather. Brass washers.

Discharge Equipment—3 feet $\frac{3}{8}$ inch spray hose. One Modoc Nozzle for spray or solid stream.

Standard Package—One in heavy corrugated carton; shipping weight 6 pounds.

No. 124—Magic Spray Pump. Price, each \$4.25.



Magic Spray Pump.

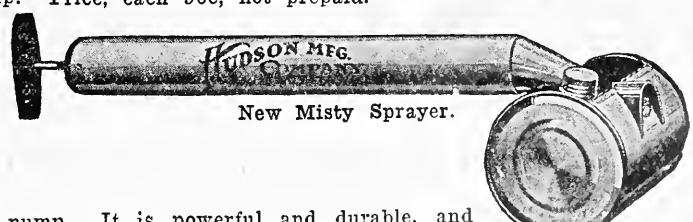
MISTY SPRAYER.

Just the sprayer for the house and garden. Note its sturdy appearance and construction, by which we combine strength, simplicity and neatness. The point of the pump passes through the tank and is firmly soldered. Spray tube is aligned before soldering, so that the air and siphon tubes are always in line. Every Sprayer is carefully tested and inspected before packing.

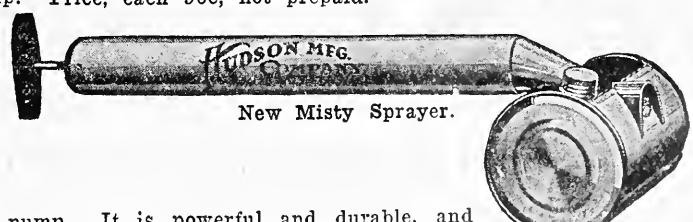
Pump—Heavy tin $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, 14 inches long. Fitted with Hudson plunger leather and heavy rod.

Tank—Heavy tin or galvanized sheet, 4 inches diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Lockseamed and thoroughly leakproof. Capacity one full quart. Length over all 21 inches. Shipping weight 2 lbs.

No. 452—Heavy Tin. Price, each 50c. No. 452-B—Brass Tank, Tin Pump. Price, each 90c, not prepaid.



New Misty Sprayer.



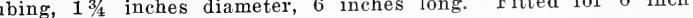
New Misty Sprayer.



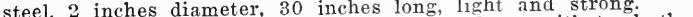
New Misty Sprayer.



New Misty Sprayer.



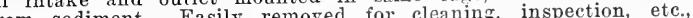
New Misty Sprayer.



New Misty Sprayer.



New Misty Sprayer.



New Misty Sprayer.



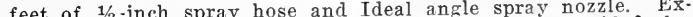
New Misty Sprayer.



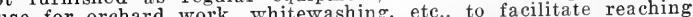
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New Misty Sprayer.



New Misty Sprayer.



New Misty Sprayer.



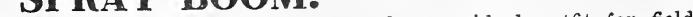
New Misty Sprayer.



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New Misty Sprayer.



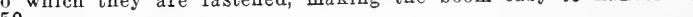
New Misty Sprayer.



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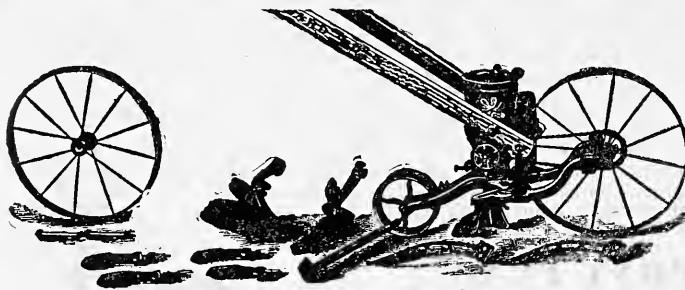
New Misty Sprayer.

“STANDARD” GARDEN TOOLS.

These splendid tools have gained wide popularity within a very few years on account of their sterling worth and moderate price at which they sell. All tools are well made of the best material and fully guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free on request.

STANDARD No. 9 Double and Single Wheel Hill and Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Hoe and Plow.

A splendid tool with all latest improvements. Is easily changed from a double to a single wheel cultivator, and with the hill and drill seeder attachments combines three practical tools in one. The tool will not only deliver seed in drills, but by shifting one part only, will drop in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. Seeder is driven with steel chain. Equipment includes four shovels, one pair hoes, one pair diamonds, and 2 leaf guards. Price Complete \$15.25.



STANDARD No. 11 Hill and Drill Seeder.

This is tool No. 9 set up as a hill and drill seeder only, no other attachments. Seed planted with “Standard” seeders is in perfect condition to cultivate to the best advantage after the plants are up. Price: \$11.50.

STANDARD No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator.



The Standard No. 20 is a splendid cultivator for the smaller garden. Try one and be convinced.

With this tool you can get your money's worth in a few hours work, whether you have 5 acres, one acre or a garden only 25 feet square. Has a strong steel wheel 24 in. in diameter, making it work easily and carrying the tool in perfect balance. The handles are quickly adjusted to suit the height of the operator or to regulate the depth desired to run attachment's. The equipment includes double end shovel mold board with landside, combined sweep and rake, (practically 5 tools.)

Price: Complete \$4.25.

BARKER WEEDEER, MULCHER AND CULTIVATOR.

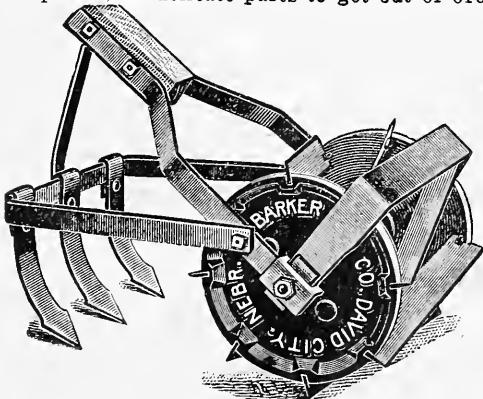
Three Tools in One.

Makes Gardening Easy and Insures Best Yields.

The one implement every gardener should have, whether raising produce as a business or for the table.

The Barker Weeder, Mulcher and Cultivator is the only garden tool which will form a complete, porous and level soil mulch for conserving the moisture and holding it at the root of the growing plant where it assists in forming the nutrient solution, from which plants draw their nourishment. This soil mulch is also of such an even granulation that it readily permits complete aeration of the ground, allowing the noxious gases to escape.

Eight reel blades, working in combination with the knife passing under the surface, do the work. “Best weed killer ever used.” Easy to operate, no delicate parts to get out of order.



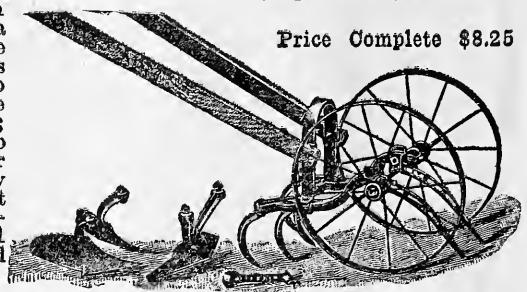
No. 6D—6 inches wide. Price, \$8.90.
No. 8½D—8½ ins. wide. Price, \$10.00.
No. 10D—10 ins. wide. Price, \$11.35.
No. 11D—11 ins. wide. Price, \$12.20.
No. 66D—12 ins. wide. Price, \$17.75.

All parts and workmanship guaranteed for five years.

Illustrated descriptive catalog of Barker Weeders free upon request.

STANDARD No. 13 Single & Double Wheel Cultivator.

This tool is light weight yet strong enough to last a life time; can be changed in a minute from a double wheel, for cultivating astride the rows, to a single wheel, to cultivate between rows. With wheels 16 inches high and attachments the proper shape, a child can run the tool. When set up either as a single or double wheel the wheels can be adjusted up or down to gauge the depth of work; the handles are also adjustable for height to suit boy or man. Equipment includes four shovels, 1 pair hoes, 1 pair diamonds, and 2 leaf guards.



Price Complete \$8.25

STANDARD No. 5 Spring Beam Cultivator.

This spring beam, double wheel tool is a great favorite with all who use it, owing to the fact that the attachments when in use are entirely under operator's control. The handles being bolted to the spring beams allow them to be moved to and from each other very easily. In cultivating plants in hills the attachments can be worked in and out between the plants, doing the closest work possible to be done with a wheel hoe. Arch clears the ground 15 inches and is adjustable in width from 7 to 11 inches. Wheels are 16 in. high with 1 inch tires. With attachments as follows: 4 shovels, 1 pair hoes, one pair diamonds, two leaf guards and one wrench.



Price: Complete \$7.25

STANDARD Three-Shovel Attachment.

Has three oval blades each 1½ inches wide and 8 inches long, made and finished same as regular attachments. Will interchange and work on Standard No. 20 cultivator or on any of our single-wheel tools. Handles easily and does perfect work. A trial will convince you that this tool is a good one. Price 95c.

“STANDARD” MIDGET SEEDER.

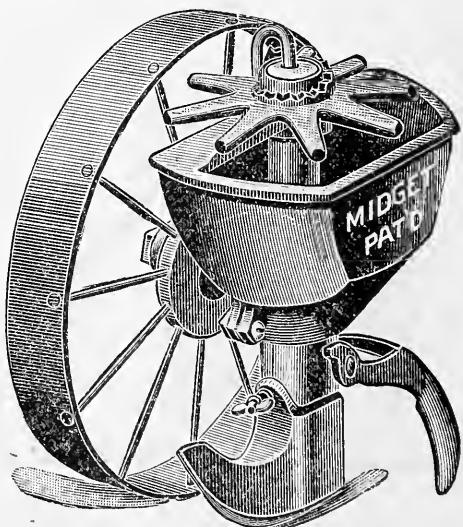
A SEEDER FOR SMALL GARDENS.—Will drill out clean a 5 cent package of seed just as well as a larger quantity. Will attach to any “Standard” single wheel cultivator, or to almost any make of single wheel cultivator having 5½ inches or more space between the shank and wheel. It attaches with one bolt in the same place and same manner as the cultivating tools. For use in close quarters, in beds or, against a fence, or where it is not convenient to use the seeder attached to a cultivator frame, a short wood handle can be fitted to the seeder and used in this manner. Will drill almost any kind of garden seed from the smallest up to peas and beans. The shoe is adjustable for any depth desired and the coverer swings so that small clods or a little trash does not interfere with its work.

This seeder is suitable for the man with a small home garden and is just as useful and efficient as a garden plow.

It is entirely set up and ready for use when it leaves the factory and the only thing necessary, is to bolt it to the plow frame. It has but few parts and the necessary adjustments are easily made. If you have use for a garden plow you have use for this seeder attachment.

Use with a Standard No. 20. Can be sent by mail. Weight when packed 8 lbs.

Price: Seeders with handle, \$4.00.
Midget Seeder \$3.50.



FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This admirable tool combines in a single implement a capital hill dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator and a plow. It holds two quarts, and as a seeder it sows in continuous rows, or drops in hills at 5 different distances. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It is useful almost every day during the season at every stage of garden work.

Price:

Complete \$18.50.

No. 4D, as a drill only.
\$14.50.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe. \$11.00.

This perfect wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of uses for work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is malleable, with ample room for tool adjustments and can be set at 3 different heights. Complete equipment consists of one pair 6-inch hoes, two pairs of hollow steel cultivator teeth, one pair of plows, and one pair of leaf lifters.

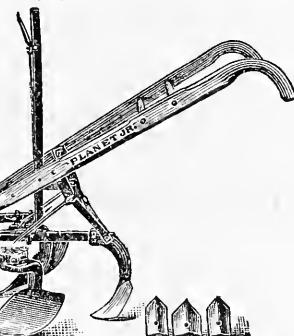
Price: \$11.00. With rakes \$1.50 a pair extra.

No. 9 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator. Price: with Steel Wheel, \$16.50.

Strongly built so as to withstand incredible strain, yet light and easy to handle. Opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injury, throws to or from the row and throws back from center again. Cultivates any depth desired, and adjusts for any width. Does not clog.

No. 82,
Price:
\$18.50.

Same as
No. 9, except it has
7 teeth instead of 5.

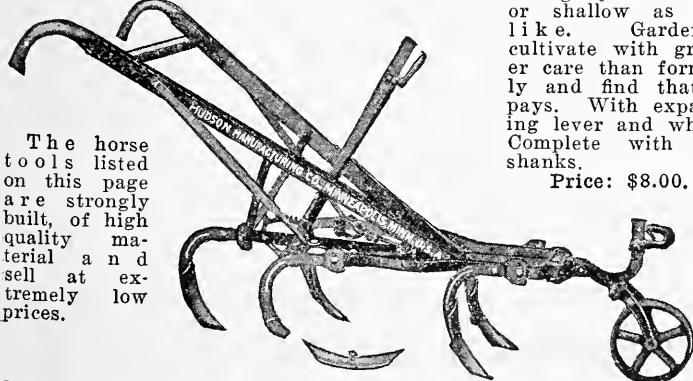


No. 2. Five Tooth Horse Cultivator.

This tool has all the advantages of the more expensive implements. Strongly built, adjustable to different width rows and will go just as deep or shallow as you like. Gardeners cultivate with greater care than formerly and find that it pays. With expanding lever and wheel. Complete with flat shanks.

Price: \$8.00.

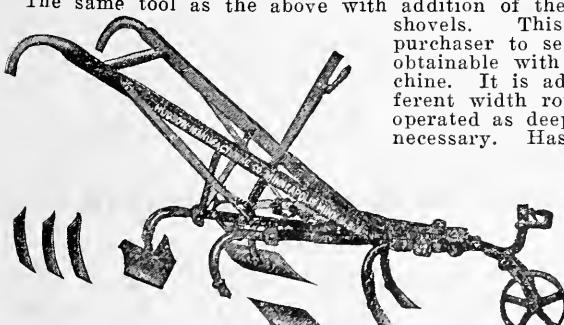
The horse tools listed on this page are strongly built, of high quality material and sell at extremely low prices.



No. 3 Five Tooth Horse Cultivator.

The same tool as the above with addition of the full set hillier shovels. This enables the purchaser to secure results not obtainable with the above machine. It is adjustable to different width rows and can be operated as deep or shallow as necessary. Has an expanding lever and wheel. Complete with flat shanks.

Price: \$9.00.



No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, and Double Wheel Hoe. Price \$22.00.

This new combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe.

As a drill it is almost identical with No. 4, and as a hoe it is the same as No. 12. The change from drill to wheel hoe takes but a moment, and the entire combination is one we can recommend. Will sow in drills any thickness or drop in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; it is very accurate in planting all kinds of garden seeds. Two acres per day can easily be worked with this implement.

No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder. \$18.00.

This seeder is the latest and most perfect development of the hand seed drill. It sows evenly in drills and also drops in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart. No time is lost; no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow different kinds of seeds in the thickness desired. The accurate hill dropping drill, which gives a regular stand of plants with the least seed, saves its cost over and over in seed alone. It is fitted with 15 inch steel driving wheel. The hopper holds three quarts. The special force feed works equally well whether sowing with only an ounce or full hopper.

No. 13 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe. \$8.00.

This tool is the No. 12 with the six-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most generally used. Any or all of the other tools may be added at any time.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe. \$7.75.

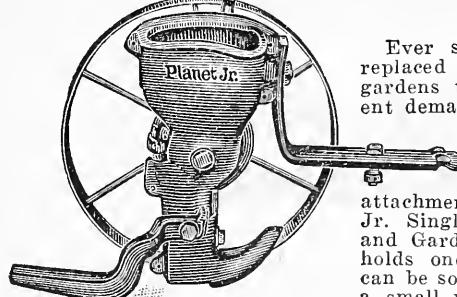
The highest type of single wheel hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Equipment: One pair of 6-inch hoes, three steel cultivator teeth and one large garden plow.

No. 17½ Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe and Cultivator.

Same as above, with a pair of hoes and three cultivator teeth only, the lifter is also included.

Price:
\$7.50.

No. 35 Planet Jr. Seeder Attachment for Wheel Hoes and Garden Plows. Price, \$6.00



It sows practically all garden seeds in a continuous row and is equally as accurate as the larger models.

No. 4 Seven Tooth Horse Cultivator.

The only difference between the No. 2 and the No. 4 is that the latter has seven teeth instead of only five. The same desirable features of the No. 2 are included in the No. 4, namely, strongly built, adjustable to different width rows, and will work as deep and as shallow as necessary. Expanding lever and wheel.

Price: \$8.85.

No. 14 Spike Tooth Horse Cultivator.

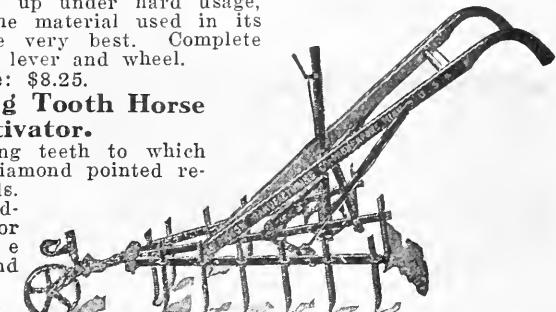
Fourteen reversible teeth. This implement as shown in the illustration is extremely practical and inexpensive. Has been found to stand up under hard usage, proving that the material used in its make-up is the very best. Complete with expanding lever and wheel.

Price: \$8.25.

No. 6 Spring Tooth Horse Cultivator.

Regular spring teeth to which are attached diamond pointed reversible shovels. Teeth to be adjusted up or down. Five teeth, lever and wheel.

Price: \$11.25.



IMPLEMENT.

NORCROSS CULTIVATOR HOES.

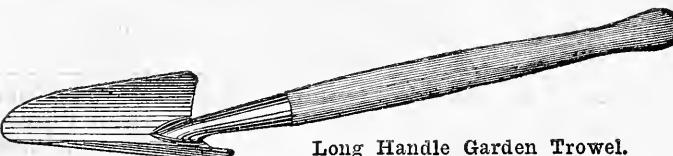
The most useful of all garden tools. "Norcross" Cultivator Hoes and Weeder are like a human hand, the fingers of which work carefully around the delicate plants very closely without injuring them, stirring the soil to any depth and leaving it level and loose, without a footprint upon it. Price: 5 prong tool \$1.00, weight 3 lbs. 3 prong tool 80c, weight 2 lbs. Midget Weeder, 3 prongs, short handle, 45c each, weight 12 oz. not prep'd.



Corn Planter.



THE SECTIONAL TUBE STYLE



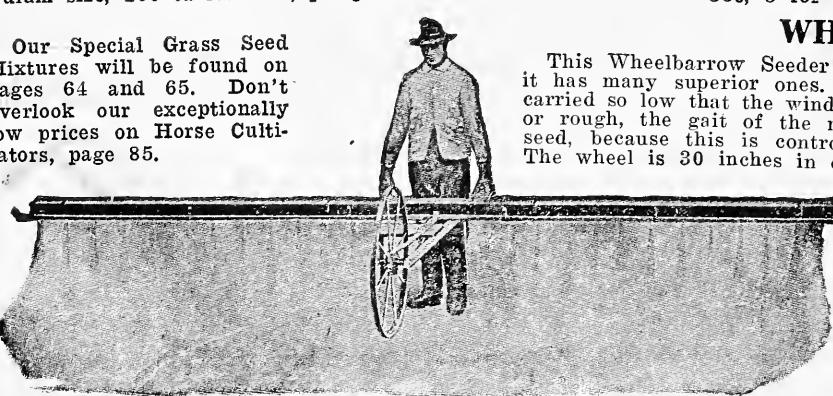
Long Handle Garden Trowel.

STIM-U-PLANT

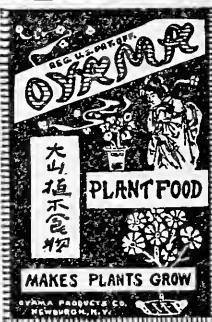
PLANT STIMULANT TABLET

This highly concentrated fertilizer is clean, odorless, economical, easy to use in dry or liquid form, and it makes all plants grow vigorously, and flower and fruit profusely. We know of nothing to equal it for all purposes. Very high analysis—11% nitrogen, 12% phosphoric acid, 15% potash with no useless, wasted filler. You simply insert tablets in soil near plants, or dissolve in water at rate of 4 tablets per gallon and apply as liquid manure. We offer STIM-U-PLANT in two sizes postpaid as follows: Small size, 30 tablets for 30c, Medium size, 100 tablets 85c, postpaid.

Our Special Grass Seed Mixtures will be found on pages 64 and 65. Don't overlook our exceptionally low prices on Horse Cultivators, page 85.



The No. 10 Wheelbarrow Seeder.



CYCLONE HAND SEEDER.

This seed sower has won for itself first place among all kinds of Hand Seed Sowers. It has proven in thousands of instances that it is the most accurate, most convenient to operate, and most economical machine for sowing Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa and all other farm seeds that can be sown broadcast. It runs easily and will distribute any desired quantity of seed per acre.

Distributing Wheel—Is made with double flanges and has an interlock metal hub which gives the wheel a proper dish and locks it securely, making an exceptionally strong and rigid wheel. It will scatter seed evenly and will distribute equal amounts of seed equal distances on each side of the operator.

Capacity—The bag or seed container is made from heavy Canvas Ducking and will hold one-half bushel.

We offer this seeder as a premium with \$30.00 worth of clover grass mixtures, ordered from pages 64-65 at catalog prices. Weight, packed, 4 lbs. Price each, \$2.00. Postage extra.

NO. 306 HAND CORN PLANTER.

This is a pioneer implement in this line and one that has always been popular. It is light and easily handled, yet strongly made, and with reasonable care, will last a long time. It works on any soil and never clogs. The handiest tool on the place. Weight 5 lbs. Price: \$1.20. Remit extra if wanted by parcel post.

HORN SEED SOWER.

This Sower is used with great success by farmers everywhere for sowing Clover, Timothy, Millet, Hungarian, Hemp, Flax, Mustard, Turnip, Lawn Grass and all other seed that is sown broadcast. Sows fifty acres per day and is quickly adjusted to sow any amount per acre. Is easily and quietly operated and fully guaranteed to do perfect work.

This device has few parts, is simple, durable and of efficient construction. The sack is a heavy textile fabric provided with shoulder strap and a tapering discharge neck as illustrated and holds close to one-half bushel. Shipping weight, packed, 1 lb. Price each, 95c. Postage extra if wanted by mail.

STEEL GARDEN TROWELS.

Long and short handle garden trowels. Blades are of cold rolled sheet steel, lacquered. Long—length of blade 6 inches, width 3 1/2 inches, with handle, 19 inches. Weight each, 3/4 lb. Price each, 25c. Short—made from extra heavy material, strong and durable. Same shape as long handled trowel in illustration, but with knob handle. Blade measures 6 inches in length and 4 inches in width; weight 1/2 lb. Price each, 20c, not prepaid.

OYAMA PLANT FOOD.

A Wonderful Japanese Discovery.

Food for Plants, Flowers and Vegetables.

Safe to use—Odorless—Clean—Contains no bone, soda, lime or manure.

Oyama will keep house plants in bloom all winter and as green and luxuriant as if grown outdoors in the summer. It makes no difference how healthy or delicate your plants may be. Oyama will bring out new flowers and foliage. Oyama is fine for all kinds of plants, ferns, roses, bulbs, shrubs, fruits, flowers and vegetables.

The following analysis was made by Cornell University: Nitrogen, 17 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 17.35 per cent; potash, 24.52 per cent. All soluble and available. Very rich in nitrogen. Just try it.

Oyama keeps the soil rich but odorless. It is clean and easily applied. It also kills cut worms and acts as disinfectant. Oyama is very powerful and only a small amount is necessary. Follow directions exactly.

Price: Prepaid by mail, house plant size, makes 6 gallons: 1 package 35c, 3 for \$1.00.

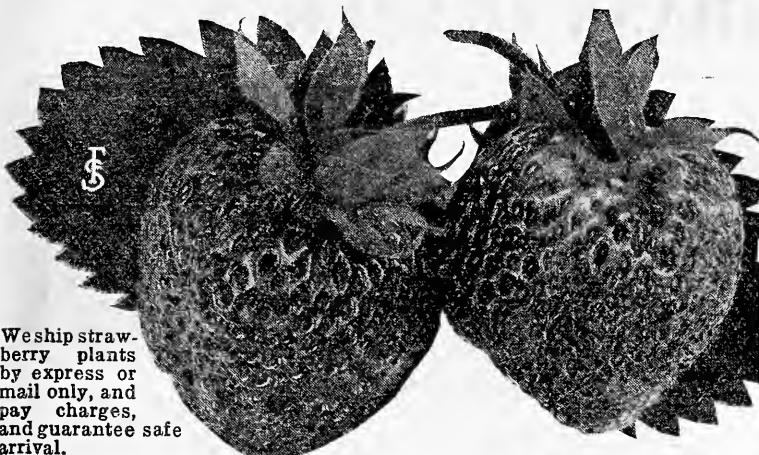
WHEELBARROW SEEDER.

This Wheelbarrow Seeder has all the good qualities that any other seeder has—yet it has many superior ones. The wind may blow while you sow, because the seed is carried so low that the wind has no chance to bother it. Altho the ground be wet, dry or rough, the gait of the man operating the machine will not affect the feed of the seed, because this is controlled by an improved force-feed roll driven by the wheel. The wheel is 30 inches in diameter and the tire is 1 1/2 inches wide. This seeder will

sow accurately flax seed, millet, clover, timothy and other heavy grass seeds. It is an easy matter to sow 25 to 40 acres per day with it. Price: No. 10, 14 foot machine, \$11.40. No. 11, 16 foot machine, \$12.20. Weight of seeder 55 lbs.

NO. 12 SEEDER WITH DOUBLE HOPPER.

Besides sowing seeds as the No. 10 and No. 11, this sows also the lighter grass seeds such as Blue Grass, Bromus and Lawn Grass Mixtures. Price: 14 foot machine, \$14.00. Weight 55 lbs.



We ship strawberry plants by express or mail only, and pay charges, and guarantee safe arrival.

Progressive Everbearing Strawberries.

Strawberry plants throw out numerous runners, usually right after blooming time. These should be cut off, to force the strength of the plant into fruit, and increase the size of the crop of berries. Strawberry plants ordinarily will bear from three to five years, but the first and second crops are best. Where strawberries are grown for market, the plants are allowed to bear but once. This, however, is expensive and troublesome for the small gardener.

Senator Dunlap. (Perfect Blossom.)

The most satisfactory of all varieties, and one of the most productive. It does well wherever planted, and ripens medium early, continuing to bear for a long time. Berries are of large size, beautiful form and color, bright glossy red. Flesh is firm, of fine flavor, and holds up well in shipping. It forms many runners, half of which should be trimmed off, to insure an even, heavy crop.

Price: 25 for 40c, 50 for 75c, 100 for \$1.25, 500 for \$4.75, 1,000 for \$8.50, prepaid.

Minnehaha or Minn. No. 935. (Perfect Blossom.)

A medium early, hardy new variety, originated by Prof. Haralson, of the Minnesota Plant Breeding Farm. Plants are very hardy, with heavy foliage and thick stems. The berries are very large, slightly irregular, wedge shaped to roundish conic, and of medium red color. The flesh is light red, very juicy, firm and tart, and of high quality. This variety ripens right after Dunlap. It does not make as many runners as the Dunlap, and produces great crops of enormous berries.

Price: 25 for 75c, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.00, 500 for \$8.50, 1,000 for \$15.00, prepaid.

Progressive Everbearing. (Perfect Blossom.)

The most valuable variety ever introduced. Everyone can now have strawberries, fresh from the garden every day, from June until November. As far north as Duluth, the Progressive Everbearing Strawberry is harvested until late in the fall. The berries are heavy, rather long and pointed, dark red in color; flesh is extra firm and sweet, and requires less sugar, when canned, than the common sorts. It makes the finest preserves. The fruit does not average quite as large as that of the spring berries, but with favorable weather and soil conditions, enormous crops are produced right through the season. It forms strong runners, which fruit heavily the first season. Blossoms should be kept picked until after July 15, from newly set plants.

Progressive is the very best of the everbearing sorts, indispensable for the home garden, and a money maker for the market.

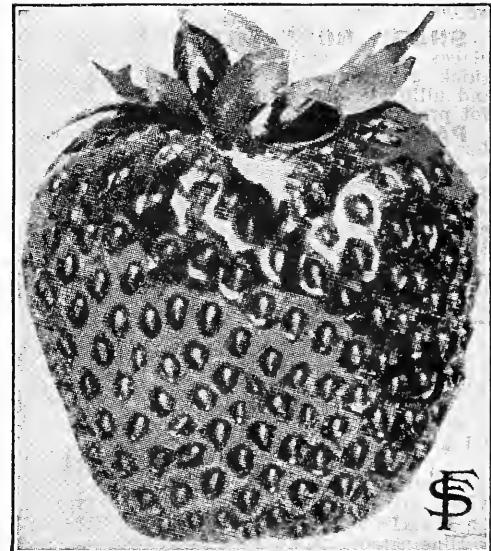
Price: 25 for 75c, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.00, 500 for \$8.50, 1,000 for \$15.00, prepaid.

STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry is the favorite fruit everywhere, and may be grown successfully in any soil that will produce ordinary field or garden crops. For garden culture, plant 18 inches apart each way, leaving a path every third row. For field culture, plant in rows 3½ feet apart, 18 inches apart in the row, so that they may be cultivated. After the ground is frozen in the fall, cover with a mulch of leaves, straw, or cornstalks. Remove in spring, when plants begin to grow, but later, as the fruit is setting, put on a layer of clean straw or short hay, to keep the fruit clean and the ground from drying out, thus lengthening the fruiting season.

As soon as strawberry plants are received, they should be dipped in water, and the roots then buried in moist, shady ground, until the soil is ready so they can be set out.

The best time to set out strawberry plants is in spring, in this latitude. When setting out the young plants, cut off all but two or three of the smallest leaves, also the roots, leaving only about 4 inches. Do this in a cool, dark place. Spread the roots out well in the soil, pack down firmly, and water thoroughly. The young roots will start at once, and stronger plants will be produced.



Minnehaha (Minn. No. 935.)

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Asparagus is the earliest of all vegetables ready for use, in spring, and one of the most delicious. It is easily grown, and once a bed is established, tender, luscious asparagus may be cut each year, for a lifetime. It is also a most profitable vegetable to grow for market. The soil should be deeply dug, and plenty of fertilizer mixed in, before the roots are set out. Set the roots in rows 2½ to 3½ feet apart, 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. The plants should be planted so that the crowns are 2 inches below the surface. One-year-old plants are considered best for setting out.

Washington.

A new rust resistant variety, of large size and rapid growth. The most profitable asparagus to grow for market, as it is of fine flavor, tender, and very prolific. The tips are firm and tight, and do not open out until quite tall. They are dark green and thick, of beautiful appearance when bunched. Price: 1 year old roots, 12 for 45c, 25 for 80c, 100 for \$2.50, prepaid.

Columbian Mammoth White.

A distinct white asparagus of strong vigorous growth, producing thick white shoots, which remain white as long as fit for use, in favorable weather. The best for canning.

Conover's Colossal.

The standard green sort, usually grown for home use and market. Tender green shoots of delicate flavor.

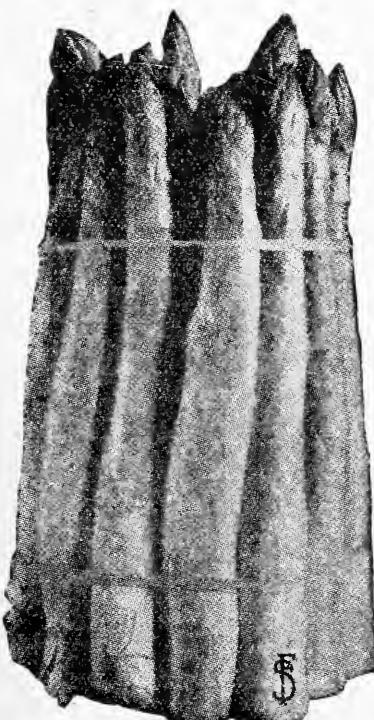
Price: Strong 1 year roots, best for setting out, 12 for 35c, 25 for 60c, 100 for \$1.50, prepaid.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Rhubarb should be in every garden, as it affords the earliest sauces and pies in spring. Set roots out in spring or fall, in rows four feet apart, so the crowns are an inch below the surface. Do not pull stalks the first season. Plants set out in the spring will bear quite abundantly the following season. Fertilizing in the fall will be of great help to the next season's crop. Dressings of nitrate of soda in spring also produce splendid results as with Asparagus. Price: By mail, each 15c, 3 for 35c, 12 for \$1.00, postpaid.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.

This popular condiment is very easily produced in the home garden, and anyone who has compared the freshly dug article with that sold over counters, can appreciate the value of good home-grown horse radish. A half dozen roots will provide the ordinary family, and as it spreads quite rapidly, the source of supply is easily maintained. We furnish strong roots, not pieces. Price: By mail, 6 for 50c, 12 for 85c, 25 for \$1.50, postpaid.



Washington Asparagus.

SPECIAL LAWN GRASS MIXTURES.

CULTURE—There is nothing that will beautify the home more at a small expense than a good lawn. A fine velvety lawn is easily established by following a few simple suggestions.

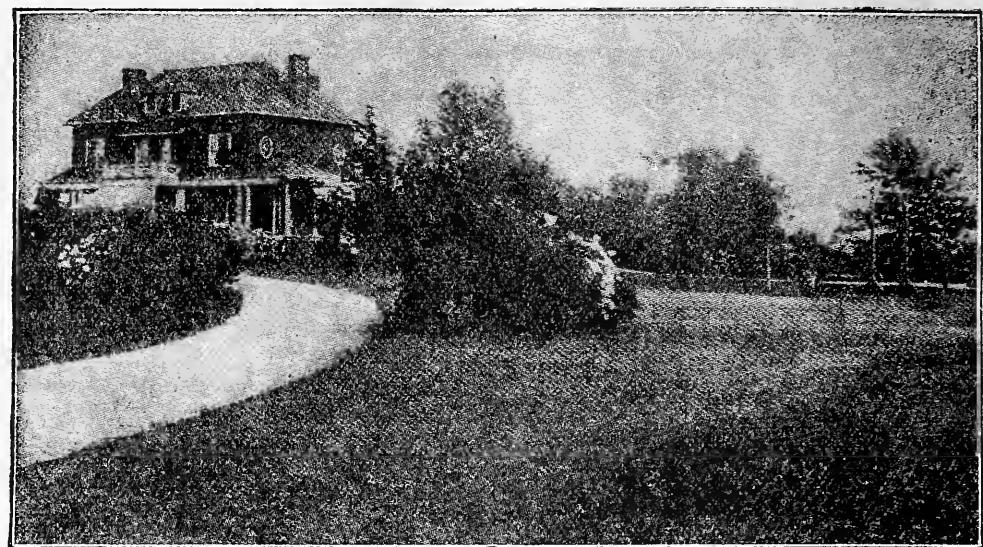
The soil should be well pulverized and all traces of weeds removed—then smoothed and leveled down; above all, good quality, carefully selected Lawn Grass must be sown. Forty-five to sixty pounds of Lawn Grass Seed are required per acre or one pound for every 300 square feet of ground. After sowing, the seed should be raked in to bring it into direct contact with the soil. The ground should then be firmed by rolling or planking.

Our Mixtures are composed of hardy, fine leaved, deep rooted grasses which start early in the spring and are green until late fall. They contain a liberal portion of pure white clover.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—For rejuvenating or strengthening your lawn. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 80c, 5 lbs. \$3.75, prepaid. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 70c, 5 lbs. \$3.25, 10 lbs. \$6.00.

SHADY NOOK MIXTURE—Especially adapted for shady places where ordinary mixtures thrive poorly. Made of hardy, quick growing grasses, especially fine for patching up the lawn and filling in barren places. Price: Lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.75, prepaid. Not prepaid: Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 20 lbs. \$8.50.

PARK LAWN MIXTURE—For lawns of greater dimensions we recommend this as our standard lawn grass mixture. The seed is free from weeds and of the best vitality. It roots deeply notwithstanding severe droughts without turning yellow or brown and will not grow in tufts or clumps. Price: Lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.50, prepaid. Not prepaid: Lb. 45c, pk. (5 lbs.), \$2.00, 20 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. \$35.00.



Quick results and permanent lawns are assured with our Grass Mixtures.

GARDEN CITY LAWN GRASS—The best all around Lawn Grass for home use—always gives the best of satisfaction; grows quickly, roots deeply and withstands severe drought. Price: Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.15, postpaid. Not prepaid: Lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 20 lbs. \$6.50, 100 lbs. \$30.00.

SPECIAL GOLF MIXTURE—The best possible mixture for use on greens, fairways, tees and bunkers, for conditions here in the Northwest. Our properly blended mixture of hardy grasses make a rapid growth, are hardy and resistant to drought during the hot summer and late fall.

Price: Lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.50, prepaid. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.15, 25 lbs. \$10.00, 50 lbs. \$19.50, 100 lbs. \$38.00.

Helpful books for garden or farm

MAKING A GARDEN BLOOM

Showing how to make a garden bloom from May through October the first year. Illustrated. Price: 80c, postpaid.

BACKYARD GARDENING

Essentials and details of successful home gardening by a practical gardener. Cloth—80c, postpaid.

GARDENING SIMPLIFIED

Illustrated. A guide to successful gardening—50 page drawings. Gives all essentials. Cloth—90c, postpaid.

MAKING THE GROUNDS ATTRACTIVE WITH SHRUBS

Illustrated. Tells how to beautify your home grounds, at smallest expense. Price: 80c, postpaid.

PLANTS

Plain and practical directions for treatment of house and garden plants—everything the amateur wants to know. Paper cover—55c, postpaid.

MAKING A ROSE GARDEN

Cloth—illustrated. The whole story from preparing the beds, selection of varieties, to bringing them into full bloom. Very concise. Price: 80c, postpaid.

MAKING A GARDEN WITH HOTBED AND COLD FRAME

Illustrated. How to prolong the garden season with a few sash. Prices: 80c, postpaid.

FRUITS FOR THE HOME GROUNDS

Prepared by the Association of nurserymen. Full information how to grow your own fruit supply. Illustrated. Paper cover, 55c, postpaid.

BOOKKEEPING FOR FARMERS

The Stockbridge system of accounts, outlined so simply any one with fair knowledge can grasp it readily. Shows how to know cost and profit. Size 5x7 in. Price: 40c, postpaid.

DICTIONARY OF PLANT NAMES

Pronouncing names of flowers in most common use, including botanical terms. Paper cover, 30c, postpaid.

The Signs You Have Wanted.

We offer durable hot dipped galvanized Trespassing Signs to protect your grounds and lawn. These never need painting, aluminum finish and last indefinitely.

No. 73—Reading "Trespassing ForbIDDEN"—size 4x8 inches, oval shape with galvanized screws to be screwed to tree, post or fence. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price: 50c, not p'pd.

No. 74—Same as above, reading "Private Grounds." Price: 50c.

No. 7—Plate reading "Keep Off The Grass"—on both sides of plate. Size 6x4, with shaft 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Weight, 4 lbs. Price: 80c, not prepaid.



No. 71—Plate reading "Keep Off the Grass"—on both sides. Size, 9x6, with shaft 13 inches long. Weight, 6 lbs. Price: \$3.00, not prepaid.



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